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# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. X.

MAY 11, 1917.

No. 2

## “ War Work of the Dominion Police ”

Law and good order are so much the prevailing condition in Canada that the public has come to have an impression that a remarkable freedom from crime or disturbance is an inherent characteristic of the Dominion. So, perhaps it is. Canadians are a people given to common honesty and the observance of their laws. But can it be supposed for a moment that a great, rich,



COLONEL SIR PERCY SHERWOOD, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C.,  
Chief Commissioner of Police for Canada.

sparsely-population land, in which anyone can move about at will without passport or question, and having a wide, open border upon another land of personal freedom, would not be the happy hunting-ground for the social enemies of all the world if there were not some efficient restraining force in existence? Surely it would,—but that force exists. It is the Dominion Police.

Canadians read many books alleged to be descriptive of the efficiency and achievements of the secret services of other countries but remain largely unaware that Canada has an establishment of like character that is second to none in the thoroughness with which it discharges the duties assigned to it. What these duties ordinarily are and how and by whom they are carried out has been told in a former special issue of *The Civilian*, to which the present reader is referred.

The war brought to the Dominion Police a multitude of new problems and new responsibilities,—problems with which the force has grappled with unvarying success, and responsibilities that were in no instance misplaced. Canada, during the first two years of the war, has enjoyed a freedom from ordinary crime almost unprecedented in her history, while the incidents of violence and disturbance traceable to a state of belligerency have been few and trifling. A neutral country has suffered a hundred-fold more crime arising out of the war than has Canada, a full participant in the struggle. Has all this been mere luck? The intelligent reader will have his own answer.

Police work at any time and of any sort is necessarily of confidential character and the work of the Dominion Police during the war is especially secret. It is, however, possible to discuss certain of the divisions of the work that the force is carrying on, though of means and methods there can be no mention.

One of the very important undertakings, and one that had to be undertaken and carried out very quickly at the commencement of the war was that of the registration, parole and internment of subjects of enemy countries then in Canada. Any observant person living at any border point during the late summer and early autumn of 1914 knows what a task this was. Thousands of army reservists and other enemy aliens sought to escape to the United States, but very few got through the police net. Of course the police alone were not able to carry out the work of stopping this very dangerous exodus. Under special powers conferred by Or-

der-in-Council, the Chief Commissioner of Police employed as auxiliaries of his own force the Immigration and Customs officers at scores of border ports and the services rendered by them were of the most valuable character.

The aliens who sought to escape from Canada were only a small percentage of those in the country who had to be looked after. Regulations required them to register and report at intervals while those who were considered to be dangerous to the peace of the country were taken into custody. To-day the number of persons so registering and reporting to officials at intervals is nearly eighty thousand, while seven thousand others are interned at Fort Henry in Kingston and other camps and places of detention. The figures are eloquent of the amount of work done in this regard, but only those who understand the wily character and immense determination of the active enemy alien can have any idea of what the police and their auxiliaries have had to contend with.

Another sort of enemy alien activity with which the police have coped is the sending of money to enemy countries. Just how the police get their clues to this practice is a mystery to the layman, but it is common knowledge that there have been numerous prosecutions and convictions of offenders against the regulation making it an offence.

Prosecution of persons trading with the enemy is another duty of the police and in detecting and securing punishment for this practice they have been highly successful.

Hundreds of enemy aliens resident in Canada and desiring to be freed

of the stigma of their nationality have applied for naturalization since the war began and the Dominion Police have been required to make numerous and exhaustive inquiries into the characters and records of these persons before their applications were taken up by the naturalization courts.

Mails, cables and land telegraphs have been under censorship since the outbreak of the war and from these sources have arisen hundreds,—perhaps thousands,—of cases of great difficulty for investigation by the police.

Wireless telegraphy was a new problem of this war. The Government of Canada decided to close all but a few stations and to take those under its own operation or control. Many minor government stations were closed and private stations were rigidly suppressed. These private stations were numerous, unregistered and hard to locate, and it was the duty of the Dominion Police to find them and put them out of business.

Government buildings, grain elevators, important railway bridges, tunnels and culverts, canal locks and dams, active wireless stations and numerous other properties have been carefully guarded from harm, and while the military and private guards have done a great deal of such work the whole guard system has been the responsibility of the Dominion Police.

In connection with every one of these services, the police have been deluged with complaints, suspicions, reports and demands for action. Letters, telegrams, telephone and verbal messages by the thousand have been received. Many were well founded, many were sheer nonsense, not a few were anonymous,—but the police had to look into every one that seemed to have any foundation of fact, for any one might hold a clue of importance. Suspicious citizens have denounced secret service men as spies and loyal and innocent persons have been secretly complained against for purposes of spite. The problems of the police

have been bewildering in their number and complexity and would have driven to distraction any but a thoroughly trained and organized force.

The whole responsibility of this enormous work for the protection of Canada rests upon one man,—Colonel, Sir Percy Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Police. Only those immediately associated with him in his days and nights of unremitting labor have any comprehension of what this official has accomplished during the more than two years that has elapsed since the war began. And yet, when a visitor enters his office, Sir Percy greets him with a smile and listens to what he has to say with courtesy and close attention.

One man there is, outside the police staff, who knows what Sir Percy has done,—and that man is H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. It was when he was retiring from the position of Governor General that the honor of knighthood was conferred upon Sir Percy, and it was well understood to be merely the token of His Royal Highness' appreciation and approval. At the same time a medal for meritorious public service was conferred upon Inspector Parkinson, who has immediate charge of the secret service branch of Dominion Police work.

The foregoing is merely an index to the work of the Dominion Police during the war. The full story will never be written. As years pass on the public will learn a little,—just a little,—more about it. Some amazing records lie snug in the steel vaults in the East Block in Ottawa, but other facts are recorded only in the memories of the men of the force,—never to be told nor ever written.

### THE ICE QUESTION.

The Ottawa Pure Ice Supply Company is in a position to supply a limited number of customers at nine dollars for the season, payable in advance. **Phone Q. 8364** and make early arrangements.

## Civil Service Casualties.

### J. F. P. FOSTER.

Three times did the name of J. P. Foster (Public Works) appear in the casualty lists, and on the third occasion he was reported killed in action. As such he was reported in the last issue of *The Civilian*, but simultaneously with its appearance his name figured in the lists a fourth time and as "with unit." His kin had mourned him as filling a soldier's grave and a memorial service had been held in Chalmers church. The later news was like his having returned from the grave.

### MAJOR A. W. ELLIS.

Captain (acting Major) Arthur William Ellis, previously reported by the Militia Department as being dangerously ill, is now recorded as having died, on April 13th, of wounds on April 11th. Deceased was an officer of customs in Toronto, and was but twenty years of age. He enlisted early in 1915 and went overseas as a sergeant. On the other side he was given a commission and successive promotions testified to his soldierly abilities. At one time he was with the famous old 3rd Battalion. Simultaneously with the news of his death came announcement that he had been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by the Government of France.

### HECTOR CHUGG.

Hector Chugg, of the Department of Public Works, was one of the Canadians who fell a victim to German gas on April 10th,—the second day of the Arras drive. The extent of his injury is unknown. He went overseas with the 77th Battalion, but transferred to another unit in England.

### JAS. H. EWING.

James H. Ewing, reported to have been killed in action on April 9th, was assisstant inspector of Government

steamers at Halifax, under the Department of Marine. He joined the overseas forces in February, 1916, as a sapper in No. 11 Field Company, Engineers, 4th Division. Sapper Ewing was a veteran of the South African war and a popular member of the staff of the Marine agency in Nova Scotia. A letter from his pen was published in *The Civilian* some time ago.

### GEO. JONES.

George A. Jones, wounded, was formerly an employee of the Department of Militia and Defence. He went overseas with an Ottawa battalion, but was at the front with a British Columbia unit. His brother, S. J. Jones, has also been wounded.

### F. W. BEATTY.

F. W. Beatty, of the Outside staff of the Topographical Surveys, was wounded on August 19th, 1916. He went overseas with the 43rd Battalion.

### CAPT. D. D. McLEOD.

Captain D. D. McLeod is reported killed in action. He was a member of the field staff of the Topographical Surveys and went to the front with the 49th Battalion of Edmonton. On June 16th, 1916, he was wounded in the fighting in the Ypres salient and now is reported to have been killed.

### LIEUT. B. C. PIERCE.

Lieutenant B. C. Pierce of the same branch of the Government service has fallen on the field of battle east of Arras. He is reported as having been killed in action on April 12th. He went overseas with the 59th Battalion. He was an officer of the Campbellcroft company of the 46th Durham regiment.

(Continued on page 34)

## The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada enlisted for active military service.  
Names previously published—3,236.

### SEVENTY-SECOND LIST.

(Additional list from the Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery):

George Carrier, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.  
Louis L. Depocas, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.  
Walter O. Cain, 230th Battalion.  
William J. Hazel, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.  
Emery Boudreault, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.  
Aristide Parent, 230th Battalion.  
Joseph Foisy, 74th Battery, C.F.A.  
William Landles, Queen's Field Ambulance.  
Edward J. Root, 74th Battery, C.F.A.  
Donald Ross, Queen's Field Ambulance.  
A. W. Sculthorpe, 257th Battalion.  
F. R. Thomas, 257th Battalion.  
M. F. Meade, 257th Battalion.  
Harry Sunderland, 257th Battalion.  
Charles Cowtan, 257th Battalion.  
Joseph H. Brien, 257th Battalion.  
William Cain, 257th Battalion.  
Harry Langley, 257th Battalion.  
John Leak, 257th Battalion.  
W. N. Austin, 257th Battalion.  
Lieut. Emery Sehingh, 22nd Battalion Reinforcing Draft.  
Eugene LeSieur, Canadian Navy.

(Additional list from the Post Office Department):

Welfort Adams, Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon District, C.A.S.C.  
Miss E. G. G. Dufour, Post Office Dept, Ottawa, Nurse.  
James Forrest, Post Office, Porter, Edmonton.  
W. H. Jeffrey, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.  
Alan Macdougall, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg District, 184th Battalion.  
William McDaid, Letter Carrier, Port Arthur.  
Alex. McLellan, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 68th Battery, C.F.A.  
John McLellan, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 68th Battery, C.F.A.  
Thomas A. Parker, Post Office, Guelph.  
T. R. Stanley, Post Office, Toronto.  
John Wilfred Stevens, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver District, Can. Engineers.  
John S. Storey, Post Office, Nanaimo.  
Ulysses Traversy, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.  
Leslie Eugene Carswell, Post Office, Brockville.  
William Carrington Cook, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary District, C.A.M.C.  
Albert Hobbs, Letter Carrier, Medicine Hat.  
Harold Rowan, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary District, C.A.M.C.  
Charles Gordon Shaw, Post Office Dept., Ottawa.  
Charles Henry Snowden, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, 74th Battery, C.F.A.  
Frederick John Webb, Letter Carrier, Lethbridge.  
Harry Reginald Woodman, Letter Carrier, Hamilton (died).  
Charles R. Alford, Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon District.  
Clifton Herbert Barber, Letter Carrier, Guelph.  
Robert Harry Corbett, Letter Carrier, New Westminster.  
James White Cornick, Post Office, Victoria.  
Albert Cowburn, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary District.  
Bernard Evans, Letter Carrier, Hamilton.  
Andrew Alexander Hamilton, Post Office, Edmonton.  
Edward James Harlow, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg District.  
John Higgins, Post Office, Edmonton.  
Charles David Lloyd, Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon District.  
George Clifford Panter, Post Office, Toronto.  
Morley Ferguson Weir, Post Office, Winnipeg.  
Andrew Wright, Post Office, Toronto.



# THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, May 11, 1917

## THE NATIONAL DUTY.

*You have enjoyed peace and secur-  
ity all your days. Do you know why?*

*Because your forefathers paid the  
price, with their sweat, their tears  
and their blood.*

*The young and strong men of to-  
day are merely asked to do as much  
for their children and their homes as  
was done for themselves by their sires.*

*Will they, by holding back, openly  
avow themselves a less worthy link  
in the golden British chain which  
joins our "generations each to each"  
than were their ancestors, near or re-  
mote?*

*Dare those who still remain at home  
refuse or neglect to go to the succor  
of their brethren already, so gloriously,  
"At the Front"?*

*The call, to each and all, is urgent,  
beyond words. Everything worth our  
living for as a British people is at  
stake, and in extreme peril.*

—Hon. David Mackeen.

*War is a terrible thing, but slavery  
is infinitely more terrible, and if we  
hope to establish that permanent  
peace and freedom for which the Bri-  
tish Empire and her allies are strug-  
gling to-day, we must fight for it now.*

—Mrs. A. F. Leggatt.

## OUR BOYS

Previously reported:—

Dead ... ..	179
Wounded ... ..	247
Prisoners ... ..	15

### DEAD

LIEUT. B. C. PIERCE.  
MAJOR A. W. ELLIS.  
JAS. H. EWING.  
CAPT. D. D. McLEOD.  
LIEUT. L. H. GASS.  
A. W. BRITTON.  
R. W. COLLINS.  
DAVID JODOIN.  
LIEUT. JOHN RYAN.  
WM. McGOVERN.  
R. A. DEWAR.  
CAPT. M. L. WAINE.

### WOUNDED

F. H. LEDFORD.  
HECTOR CHUGG.  
GEORGE JONES.  
F. W. BEATTY.  
MAJ. G. W. MacLEOD, D.S.O.  
JOHN CULBERT.  
GEO. S. STONE.  
LIEUT. A. M. REID.

## RELIEF IS PROMISED.

The "lower grades" of the Inside Service and the Outside Service are now definitely promised financial relief by the Minister of Finance. His statement to the House of Commons in this connection will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Just what the Government means to do is still very uncertain. Sir Thomas White's phrase—"the lower grades"—is generally supposed to have been used in a general sense and to not have the effect given in the Civil Service Act, which restricts it to messengers, packers and sorters. What Sir Thomas meant in regard to the Outside Service is also uncertain. In fact, his whole reply was "skilfully indefinite." Evidently the Government is not ready to lay its proposition before

the House and does not intend to show its hand until everything is arranged.

Questions and answers are on record for all to read. Anyone who reads anything into the answers that is not there is very foolish.

---

#### NOTHING TO BE GAINED.

There has been evidence of desire in some quarters of the Outside Service that a convention of the Civil Service Federation be called for the special purpose of impressing upon the Government the great need of financial relief to the lower-paid members of the Service. In the judgment of the executive officers of the Federation, such action was not desirable,—and *The Civilian* thinks they were right.

The Federation has held a convention and a general executive meeting since the war broke out and the officers are thoroughly conversant with conditions throughout the Service. A convention for their instruction was unnecessary.

For the purpose of informing the Government, a convention was equally unnecessary. The Government knows everything that the Federation could tell it. It knows all about the cost of living and the old, inadequate salary scales,—not only from its own investigations and records but also because the Civil Service Association of Ottawa and several delegations of Outside employees have formally laid the facts before the ministers. Possibly not every Outside class has been heard, but the majority have been represented and the Government knows that what affects one in such matters as this affects all.

There was nothing to be gained by holding a convention at any time during the past winter and under present circumstances such a gathering would be worse than useless.

#### A COMMENDABLE MOVE.

Lethbridge postal clerks took rather unusual action for a Civil Service organization when they appealed to the City Council to investigate their grievance under the "semi-staff" rating of their office. They secured a strong resolution in support of their case.

It is not often that a Civil Service grievance is so connected with a question of municipal status as is that of the Lethbridge postal clerks, but the idea of commanding the attention of municipal boards to public service difficulties is thoroughly good. If city councils, boards of trade and like bodies would occasionally take up such matters, the whole Civil Service problem would assume a new status before the public,—the status of good business, instead of that of bad politics,—and the cause of reform would be greatly advanced.

---

#### Win the war.

Find out what patriotic work you can do best,—and do it.

"They also serve who only stand and hoe."

"Two Years of War" wins hearty appreciation from all who see it. It is a book of facts.

The Red Cross is in urgent need of sewers on hospital clothing—pajamas and shirts especially.

The list of reported Civil Service casualties is long, but it is not complete. Some of *The Civilian's* correspondents must be on vacation.

Every day the question is heard, "What will we do with the returned soldiers?" It would be more to the point if we were to consider what the returned soldiers will do with us. The boys will come home 300,000 to

400,000 strong,—men ready to grapple with any difficulty and banded together to secure their rights. The returned soldiers are going to be the dominant factor in Canadian affairs for forty years after the war. What will they do with us? What do we deserve that they *should* do with us?

### CIVIL SERVICE CASUALTIES.

(Continued from page 30.)

#### A. W. BRITTON.

A. W. Britton, a clerk in the Edmonton post office, who went to the front as corporal in a regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles, has been killed in action. He leaves a widow.

#### LIEUT. L. H. GASS.

Lieut. L. H. Gass, killed in action on April 19th, 1917, on the Arras front, was a Topographical Surveys man. He held a commission in the 2nd Battery of the Montreal Heavy Artillery Brigade.

#### MAJOR G. W. MacLEOD, D.S.O.

Major G. W. MacLeod, Topographical Surveys, whose winning of the D.S.O. is referred to elsewhere in this issue, was wounded on September 16th, 1916.

#### F. H. LEDFORD.

F. H. Ledford, an inspector of the Department of Public Works at St. John, N.B., who went overseas with No. 1 Battery of Heavy Artillery, as a gunner, is reported to have been seriously wounded.

#### CAPT. M. L. WAINE.

Captain Malcolm L. Waine, Royal Flying Corps, accidentally killed in England, was a Public Works man from Ottawa. He was twenty-four years of age and enlisted in May, 1915. He went overseas with the Canadian Army Service Corps, but his knowledge of motor engines enabled him to

secure a commission in the aerial service. He was a member of several amateur athletic organizations in Ottawa. His young widow and infant daughter are in England and his mother, whose only son he was, lives in Ottawa.

#### R. W. COLLINS.

R. W. Collins, a preventive officer of the Customs staff at Regina, was killed in action on April 12th. He entered the army in September, 1915, and went overseas with the 46th Battalion.

#### JOHN CULBERT.

Gunner John Culbert, of the Office of the Auditor General, sustained a severe wound in the left leg on April 25th, and is in No. 4 Canadian General Hospital. He was a recruit of the 73rd Battery, C.F.A., and went overseas with a draft last November. He had been at the front only a few weeks.

#### DAVID JODOIN.

David Jodoin, an employee of the Department of Agriculture at the Central Experimental Farm, was killed in action on Vimy Ridge on April 9th. He was twenty-two years of age and leaves a widow and daughter,—also his father, a sister and five brothers, one of whom is at the front. Private Jodoin went overseas with a unit from Port Hope.

#### LIEUT. JOHN RYAN.

Lieut. John H. Ryan, 57th Squadron Royal Flying Corps, who died of wounds on May 2nd, belonged to the Department of the Interior. He was famous as a rugby player and was one of the men who have brought honor to Canadian athletics by splendid work at the front. He had been an air-man for about sixteen months and was injured while on duty along the Somme last winter, but recovered and returned to duty. Letters from other Canadians describe Lieut. Ryan's work with an airplane as being

of the most brilliant daring and bravery.

#### JAMES DUNCAN.

A mistake in identity was responsible for the announcement that James Duncan, letter carrier, of Toronto, had been killed in action. It is now explained that another man of the same name lost his life, but that the postal employee is all right.

#### WM. McGOVERN.

William M. McGovern, of the Printing Bureau, was killed in action on April 18th. He was twenty-three years of age, the only son of Mrs. Matthew McGovern, and well known as a long distance runner and lacrosse player. He went overseas with the 8th Mounted Rifles and transferred to the 18th Battalion.

#### R. A. DEWAR.

Robert Alexander Dewar, killed in action on April 16th, belonged to the staff of the Royal Mint. As soon as he had reached the age of eighteen years he enlisted with the 32nd Battery, C.F.A., but in the casualty report he is described as being a signaller. He had been at the front for eleven months, and attained his twentieth birthday the day before he was killed. In pre-war days he belonged to the 43rd Regiment.

#### G. S. STONE.

George Shepard Stone, railway mail clerk, of the Calgary district, has been wounded. No details are available. Stone enlisted in January, 1915, and has been with the 10th Battalion. His mother lives at King, Ont.

#### JOS. MULVANEY.

Joseph Mulvaney, a Public Works man from Vancouver, is wounded again. He went overseas with the 62nd Battalion, was wounded last August, but recovered and returned to duty.

#### M. R. ANGEL.

Manley Roy Angel, of the Customs, who went overseas with the 8th Mounted Rifles, and disappeared at Sanctuary Wood, near Hooze, on June 2nd, 1916, when the 1st C.M.R. was annihilated and other units of the brigade badly cut up, is now entered in casualty records as "presumed dead."

#### LIEUT. A. M. REID.

Lieut. Anthony Meredith Reid, Canadian Engineers, wounded, belongs to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa. He is a son of the rector of St. Marks, Toronto. He enlisted as a sapper, but afterwards secured a commission. He went to the front last October. Received wounds April 28, 1917.

#### GEORGE TINGLE.

George Tingle, one of the best known letter carriers in Calgary, is in the casualty record as wounded. He is a native of Sheffield, Eng., has been a carrier for four years, and has a wife and two children.



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

ANNUAL examinations for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,

Ottawa, March 12, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## Piapot

*A Mounted Police Story from "Two Years of War"—the Special Issue of The Civilian.*

Piapot was a Sioux, but he was chief of a band of Crees. That combination would make the devotee of wild-west romance smell blood. Away back in the late 'seventies, Piapot heard that a gang of men was working across the plains, staking out the right-of-way for that mysterious thing, a railroad. The aborigines of the plains to the South had suffered much from railroad aggressions, and Piapot determined that no railroad should vex the freedom of the Canadian prairies. So he and his braves, with their squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs, pulled up stakes and moved down to the line of the survey and there set up a new village.

On came the engineers. Piapot's village was right in their way. They told him to move, but he didn't. They coaxed, but he was obdurate. They explained, but he could not understand. They threatened, and he scowled. Then they sent word to the nearest Mounted Police post.

A sergeant and one constable were sent to move that tribe of near-hostiles out of the way of the railroad!

Into the midst of the camp rode the two red-coats and were instantly surrounded by a throng of braves,

each wrapped in his blanket. Now, a disgruntled Indian in a blanket is dangerous, for the chances are ten to one that the blanket covers his rifle and hatchet.

The sergeant called Piapot before him. He explained, coaxed and ordered, as the engineers had done, and to equal lack of effect. Then he took out his watch. "I'll give you three minutes to move," said he.

The chief and his braves stood unmoved. A minute was told off. No motion. Two minutes. No change. Three minutes!

The sergeant snapped his watch shut and dropped it into his pocket. He tossed his rein to the constable and dismounted,—a speck of red tunic in a sea of dirty blankets. Up to Piapot's own lodge he strode. Smash! He kicked out the king-pole and the tepee came down in a tangle of sticks and skins. On to the next lodge he went. Biff! It was in ruins. To the third,—and down it went.

No more was needed. Piapot gave a yell, the braves scattered, the whole village came to the ground, ponies were loaded, papooses collected, kettles packed, and in a trice Piapot and all his Crees were in full retreat!

The C.P.R. marched on.

### WAR PERSONALS.

Lieut. Geo. M. Taylor, Canadian Engineers, son of G. W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field. He is recovering from two wounds received on March 1st.

W. E. Keyt, of the Public Works staff at Chase, B.C., is in Canada on convalescent leave. He went over as a sergeant, was wounded at St. Eloi, and is now a lieutenant.

Major Howard Symmes, of Aylmer, Que., killed in action, was a nephew of T. W. Symmes, collector of inland revenue for Ottawa county.

Lieut. A. G. Viets, of the Princess Pats, was married in St. Alban's church, Ottawa, on April 27th, to Miss Mary Moody. Lieut. Viets is totally blind as result of wounds received in action. He is a brother of Capt. R. B. Viets (Finance) and a brother-in-law of Gunner W. E. Tupper (Trade and Commerce).

Gerald Mallan, railway mail clerk

of the Moose Jaw district, who was wounded in the thigh by shrapnel on the Somme last October, has been invalided home and is in Regina.

Sapper F. D. Welsh, Canadian Engineers, a railway mail clerk of the Calgary district, reported wounded last February, has recovered and returned to duty.

News is received of the death at the front of Alan, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Halkett. The young man went overseas with the 77th Battalion and was on the firing line as a stretcher-bearer. His brother, Capt. Norman Halkett, is also at the front.

L. E. M. Globensky, of the Printing Bureau, who was named in a casualty list some time ago, has been invalided home and is in hospital in Montreal.

Lieut. A. S. Bourinot (Indian Affairs) is gazetted a flying officer in England.

Private H. W. Cook, Toronto, killed on April 9th, was a brother of Carl Cook, of Vancouver post office, who is also overseas.

## TWO YEARS OF WAR

### The Only Civil Service War Book.

That the Civil Service has played and is playing a big part in the world-wide struggle every civil servant knows. But the public doesn't know. It has to be taught. That's what "Two Years of War" is doing,—teaching the public.

Tell the man on the street that there are 3,200 civil servants in khaki and he'll doubt your word. SHOW HIM THE NAMES in the big war book and he will be convinced,—and ever afterwards have a new respect for the Service.

The Civil Service must take its own part. A civil servant can only plead his own case by knowing the facts. "Two Years of War" contains the facts about Civil Service recruiting and about the War Work of the Departments.

"It opened my eyes," says an early purchaser,—and he is one of the best informed men in the Service. He hadn't any idea, before he read the book, how much War Work the Service was doing.

Every civil servants NEEDS "Two Years of War."

#### Prices:

In Ottawa..... 75 cents.  
Elsewhere ..... \$1.00.

By mail from *The Civilian*, or at Hope's and Thorburn and Abbot's.

#### Premiums:

*Free* to any present paid-up subscriber securing *two new* subscriptions.

*Free* to a new subscriber sending another new subscription with his own.

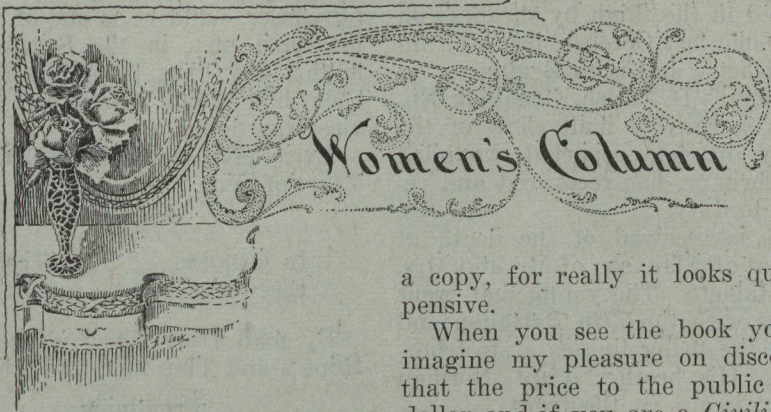
### LIEUT.-COL. COUTLEE DEAD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis William Coutlee, K.C., B.C.L., civil law reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada, died on May 3rd, aged 65 years.

Lieut.-Col. Coutlee was born at Hull, Que., in 1851. He was a son of the late Major L. M. Coutlee, a descendant of Chevalier Rene de Coutlee, Chief Justice of Rheims and Chancellor of Parliament in the regime of Louis IV. He graduated from McGill University in 1873, was admitted to the bar, and in 1882 became Deputy Attorney-General and Law Clerk of the Assembly of Manitoba. He reorganized the departmental administration of the province, and, as municipal commissioner, organized its present municipal system. Later, he was appointed Registrar-General of the province. In 1895 he was made assistant reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lieut.-Col. Coutlee served in the Canadian Militia and was three times on active service. He was in both Fenian Raids and also served in the North West Rebellion as a captain in the Winnipeg Field Battery. He was present in actions at Fish Creek and Batoche and in the fight against Big Bear's band and took part in the capture of Riel.

Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Lieut. William Coutlee, of the Canadian Pioneers, overseas, and three daughters, also one brother, Chas. R. Coutlee, and two sisters.



### Two Years of War.

Have you seen a copy of "Two Years of War"? It is a special volume devoted to the war work of the Civil Service during the first two years of war.

Long ago the writer heard that such a thing was being made and of the immense amount of work it was entailing to gather together a story of the war work of such a diverse lot of people as the civil servants. You know it is a curious fact that although outsiders always speak of us as if we were a unit, civil servants are a unit only in the matter of being classed as such and in drawing their salaries from one source. Their work is as diverse as the poles; so are their interests outside their work,—thus when the editors of "Two Years of War" set out to make a chronicle of it they must have been quite appalled by the task.

That they have surmounted all difficulties you will feel sure just as soon as you have glanced through this volume, which is now on sale.

The other day while poking around Hope's bookstore, "Two Years of War" fell into my hand and my first feeling was one of pride and pleasure that we—I say "we" when I mean the other civil servants—had turned out such a very presentable volume. My next was chagrain over a slim purse that would not permit of me owning

a copy, for really it looks quite expensive.

When you see the book you may imagine my pleasure on discovering that the price to the public is one dollar and if you are a *Civilian* subscriber just seventy-five cents.

The book is a convenient magazine size, bound in string-colored cloth with red lettering. Surely the printers must have bought the paper before war prices became the vogue, for it is of the best quality. Consequently the printing and lithographing could not be improved upon.

Like other special productions many of the first and last pages are devoted to high-class advertisements, and one feels sure that the firms who were advised to advertise in this particular volume must feel gratified with the results.

The story of the war work takes up about one hundred and twenty pages, and is very well arranged. First comes the war work of the various departments at Ottawa and then that of the many Civil Service organizations. The Patriotic Fund and general contributions are well written up and of course the Women's Branch is not forgotten.

The section dealing with the Civil Service as soldiers, under which come the "Honour Roll of Enlistments," "Our Decorations Won" and "Casualties," perhaps holds the most interesting and vitally important story.

"Sidelights on War Times" and a short note on *The Civilian*, with pictures of the editors, bring a most informing volume to a close.

This brings me to tell of the pictures. Many of them are full page,

and whatever the process used the result is excellent. First of all is one of "The Duke" in uniform, then the Prime Minister and all the cabinet ministers. Some of the deputy ministers are there, too, but best of all are the civil servants in uniform.

If I write any more about it you won't need to buy the book, but don't make that mistake, for you cannot afford to be without it. Do you realize that it is a concrete expression of what the civil servants have done in the first two years of war and as such will go into the archives of the Dominion?

When the war is over and *The Civilian* editors come to write the complete story one can only hope they will be as successful with it as they have been in "Two Years of War."

### A Woman of Paris.

(September, 1914.)

By Edna Dean Proctor.

Retreating towards the Marne, his regiment  
Would pass at morn a neighboring suburb  
through;

And thither walked his glad young wife,  
intent

To see her soldier, strong and brave and  
true;

And in her arms, or pattering with light  
feet

Beside her steps, she held her baby boy—  
O, the proud moment when his eyes should  
greet

Their little Victor brimming o'er with  
joy!

\* \* \* \* \*

Upon the curb she stood as past they  
filed,

When something barred the way and,  
unawares,

The march a moment stayed; then wife  
and child

Saw in the line, the father's friend, and  
theirs—

Christophe, the corporal, who quickly spied  
The eager wife he knew as girl and bride,  
And, springing from the ranks, he seized  
her arm;

"Courage, courage, Madame! Your hus-  
band fell

Yesterday, by my side, at Maux." . . .

Ah, well. . . .

Ah, well . . . her eyelids closed, her heart  
stood still . . .

What joy henceforth can wile, what grief  
can harm . . .

Then swift above her head, with deathless  
will,

She raised her boy, presenting him, and  
cried,

For all her anguish, "Vive la France!"

A thrill

Ran through the throng, and with the  
line's advance

Cheers filed the morning sky for her and  
France

As if no soldier in his place had died.

For France, secure, invincible, immortal,

While women such as she are at its portal!

### Speed up Red Cross Work!

When one visits the Red Cross headquarters and finds that there is a frantic need of more work being done, one can't help wondering if the women in Ottawa know it.

What does the Red Cross mean to each one of us?

Do we realize that it is about the only thing that matters?

Of the women who have men folk at the front nothing need be said, but what of the others,—and, unfortunately, so many of us belong to the others?

What would we all think of the woman, who when she is told that there is an imperative need for machine sewing, says that she doesn't care to run a sewing machine, but would like some hand work? Neither do the men *care* to fight in the trenches, but they are doing it just the same.

Where has our sense of duty and responsibility gone? Surely no one lives to herself alone in these stirring times!

### Non-essentials.

The other day at a sewing meeting (which was not Civil Service, by the way) I heard one lady say that she couldn't come any more as she would be busy with her house-cleaning for some time and after that would be preparing to go away for the summer. Incidentally it may be said that she employs two maids and has a char-woman in to do extra cleaning. It was on the tip of my tongue to say that the boys at the front are busy



house-cleaning France and Belgium; are preparing to move; some of them will have a "holiday" forced upon them and others will set out on that long journey that knows no return! Are we never to learn what is essential and what is non-essential? Of course the lady in question is only thoughtless, but in these times we must *think*,—and work.

*Think in Thousands.*

Just think of the quantity of Red Cross work that is needed to supply necessary comfort to the casualties of the last battle of Arras! Nearly fourteen thousand Canadians have had to be taken care of. Could any one of us have a night of sound sleep if we thought that one of our gallant men lacked the comfort that the Red Cross supplies?

Vimy Ridge and the Canadian hospitals in France are so far away that it is difficult for us to visualize the conditions, even although we read about them incessantly. Just suppose that the battle were raging up the Ottawa about as far as Pinhey's Point and Aylmer and that casualties by the thousands were being brought in! There would not be a woman in the city but would drop everything she was doing in order to minister to those men!

Did they need bandages? Bandages would be supplied even if you had to tear up your best table covers and linen sheets for them. The same would apply to pyjamas, sheets, pillow cases, towels and every other,—not comfort, but *necessity*,—that the Red Cross supplies.

One can hardly picture an hospital big enough to have between 2,300 and 2,400 beds, yet that is what our biggest Canadian hospital in France is accommodating. That hospital, like many others in France and England as well, is depending on us—the women of Canada—to send them supplies through the Red Cross.

Surely it must not be said that we failed! The men at Vimy Ridge did

not fail and are we to fail after Vimy Ridge?

### Pyjama Circles.

The greatest need of the Red Cross is pyjamas,—which means machine sewing. It has been suggested, and the idea seems a good one, that the women of the Service form sewing circles to sew on pyjamas.



## Minty's Tooth Paste

Will keep your teeth in the condition nature intended them to be—pearly white, without bleaching or scouring. It is not an ordinary Tooth Paste, but a scientific preparation in concentrated form, designed to accomplish maximum results for the least cost to you. IT

"Is Delightfully Refreshing"

"Cleans and Whitens the Teeth"

"Sterilizes the Mouth and Brush"

While its positive bactericidal action destroys decay germs and counteracts the gasses and acids of the mouth. It is most economical because it contains no useless fillers, and "Half an Inch is all you need."

25c. at your Druggists.

Send four cents for 10 days sample to  
Department "C"

**Palmers Limited,**

100 Latour Street,  
Montreal.

As not all the women of the Service have access to sewing machines, those who have might ask the others to their homes once or twice a week just to sew.

Now that the long bright afternoons are coming, why not have your machine pulled out on the verandah or balcony? Borrow your neighbor's machine, too, if you can, invite half a dozen of your girl friends in to help and get your materials from the Red Cross rooms in the Hope Building.

### The Work to the Country.

In May many civil servants move to the country and, till September, and sometimes October, they spend only their office hours in town.

Such an exodus is apt to cause the Red Cross work to decline. There is no real reason why it should, and it is to be hoped that this year, when the need is greater than ever, more work will be done in the summer months.

When the fortunate suburbanite is enjoying the cool of the evening on a verandah in the hills or overlooking the river, surely her knitting needles will click along as diligently as they did in in the winter!

Then, too, much time going to and from the city can be utilized by knitting, and of course we all know that there can never be too many socks.

Wool will be supplied at our Red Cross rooms in the Hope Building.

### An Appreciation.

The following letter speaks for itself:

Canadian Red Cross Society,  
Ottawa, March 29, 1917.

Miss Reynolds,  
Auditor General's Office,  
Civil Service Unit.

Dear Madam,—

I am directed by Lady Borden and the Executive to thank you very much for all the immense amount of work done by the Civil Service Unit.

They feel that the members are most

self-sacrificing in giving up so much of their leisure.

You will be glad to hear that over 370 cases were sent out during this month.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) HENRIETTA L. WILSON,  
Hon. Sec'y.

### Knitting in Church.

At every lecture one goes to many women in the audience are seen to be knitting. The writer has yet to see anyone knitting in church, although we are told it is done in some cities.

The wife of a clergyman in Montreal has so enthused the women members of her husband's congregation, that on Sunday every one knits during the sermon. Bone needles are used, so the speaker is not disturbed.

Why not?

### From the Motor-Boat Patrol.

The many contributors to the Emergency Fund will be interested in the following letter lately received in acknowledgment of some comforts that were purchased out of the fund for some fifteen Canadians in the Motor Boat Patrol Service:

At Sea,  
March 21st, 1917.

Miss L. T. Crocker,  
Secretary,  
Women's Branch C. S. Assn.,  
Ottawa.

Dear Madam,—

The officers and crews of H.M. Motor Launches 353 and 354 wish to thank you for the fine woollens and comforts which your Association so kindly donated. If you could only see my crew you would then know how they are appreciated. Little do the public know what the Navy has done or is doing, but nevertheless the "silent service" and the little grey ships are never asleep.

Sincerely yours,  
(Sgd.) E. D. K. MATHEWS,  
Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.

### Donation to Returned Soldiers.

At the last meeting of the Executive of the Women's Branch, two hun-

dred dollars was voted from the Emergency Fund to the Returned Soldiers' Association, and the Treasurer was instructed to send a cheque for that amount to the Secretary of that organization.

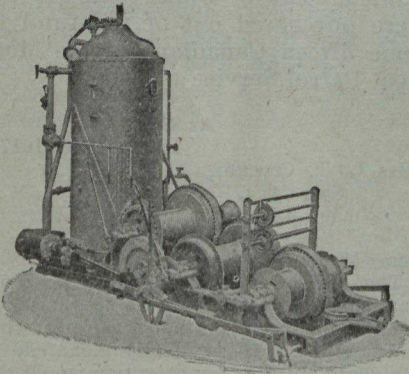
The appeal that is being made for funds for club rooms for returned soldiers is one that demands our immediate and favourable consideration.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association will be held at 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, May 14th, in the lecture hall of the Y.W.C.A.

As this meeting is for the purpose of electing officers for 1917-18 and the consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, only members of the Branch are entitled to be present.

## "BEATTY"



HOISTING ENGINES,  
DREDGES, STEEL SCOWS,  
CLAMSHELL BUCKETS,  
SHIP WINCHES, ETC.

**M. BEATTY & SONS**

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### SOME RELIEF PROMISED.

The question of salary increases for civil servants was the subject of formal question and answer in the House of Commons on Thursday, 3rd May. The questioner was Mr. E. B. Devlin, M.P., for Wright, Que., and the statement of the Government's position was made by the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White. Question and answer were as follows:

Mr. DEVLIN: 1. Is it the intention of the Government to propose any legislation at the present session looking towards an increase in the salaries of the Civil Service, either by way of additional salary or bonus?

2. Has it been brought to the notice of the Government or any member thereof, either officially or otherwise, that the Civil Service of the United States have had an increase granted them of 10 per cent to all employees receiving \$1,800 per annum, or less, and 5 per cent to all receiving over this amount?

3. If the matter contained in question 2 has not been brought to the attention of the Government, will it take any steps this session towards verifying same, with a view to treating the Civil Service of Canada as equitably as of the United States?

Sir THOMAS WHITE: 1. It is the intention to introduce legislation relating to the salaries of certain of the lower grades of the Inside Civil Service. With respect to the Outside Service, the action which may be taken by the Government will be indicated in the Supplementary Estimates.

2. The information, so far as I am aware, has not been especially drawn to the attention of the Government.

3. We shall have to deal with the situation here on its merits, and having regard to our financial and other responsibilities, without reference necessarily to conditions which prevail in the United States.

### A Newspaper Forecast.

The Ottawa "Journal," which is supposed to be very well informed as to the plans of the Government in regard to many things, prints a forecast of coming Civil Service legislation.

It indicates the removal of the bar now existing between the Third and Second Divisions, but does not specify whether all Third Division clerks, or only the "old" Third Division, are to be eligible for promotion without examination.

Salary revisions predicted affect only the Third Division. The initial salary of IIIB is to be \$600, it is said, with \$50 annual increases up to \$1,100. Sub-division IIIA will run from \$900 to \$1,600. These increases to be made retroactive to some extent as affecting clerks who have been at the old maximums of their classes and consequently denied any increases for several years past. The new scale is to date from April 1st, 1917.

Higher grades of the Inside Service are to expect nothing.

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### CIVIL SERVICE WAGES.

(Editorial from Toronto "World" of May 2nd.)

Possibly the Government is not aware that it is lowering the wages of multitudes of its Civil Service staff, but this is the hard, cold fact. Failure to recognize the increasing cost of living, steadily and surely climbing, as it is, is equal to reducing wages by the proportion of the increase of cost. A dollar is worth about sixty cents compared with what it would obtain twenty-five years ago. Schedules and pay-rolls which were satisfactory twenty years ago afford but cool comfort at present. The Government keeps a bureau for the purpose of showing the rise in the cost of living, week by week. The index figure, as it is called, shows what proportion the cost of living is compared with the standard. The index figure

going up means that the Civil Service wages are going down.

The Civil Service has shown its bravery and self-denial, not only by going to the front, but also, when there have been ample opportunities to leave the routine of the Civil Service and accepting highly lucrative employment in munition factories and other war work, by remaining at the post of duty, frequently at the cost of much privation.

Practically all other employers have recognized the new conditions. The Ontario Government has done so, and given its employees a living wage. The Dominion Government can well afford to do what is right, rather than what may seem politically expedient. There are few who would grudge the civil servants their due, and those few will not be found in France or Belgium. The employees of the customs department and of the post office especially have suffered, and the heads of these departments, as well as others, should be prepared to lay a schedule of equitable advances before the Prime Minister on his return, and insist on its acceptance.

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### A NATION IN TRANSITION.

Although nowadays in England there is little social life—people have no time in which to see anybody—and little travel, and practically no sport, and few opportunities and less inclination for amusement, and although we have to get along as best we can without servants, or with very few of them, without letters—everybody is too busy to write except to the men at the front—without motoring, without lights in the towns after dark, and without Paris fashions and dinner parties and balls, and although every morning there stares us in the face the ghastly list of the fallen and the wounded, still we are buoyed up by the knowledge that the cause, the great cause, is worth all sacrifices and all privations.—*Syned Brooks.*

## NOVA SCOTIA R. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps you would like to hear a word from the railway mail clerks down by the sea in the little old Province of Nova Scotia.

We have a real live organization, all the clerks of our division being interested members. Eight of our boys are serving with the overseas forces for the cause of justice and right, and, although it is impossible for all of us to be in Flanders, we have ample opportunity to fight for justice and right in the Civil Service.

We feel we have made good progress in the short time we have been organized. When Mr. Hives communicated with us with a view to forming the Dominion Federation, we immediately took steps to equip our delegate, sending C. E. Power to the Winnipeg convention, and we were greatly pleased and honored to have him elected as President. We feel that a new era has dawned for the railway mail service of Canada with the forming of the Dominion Federation, but we realize that each member in each division must do his part in order that the Federation reach the zenith of its usefulness.

You will hear from us again.

## TORONTO CUSTOMS.

Mr. Robert Bain, who has been a member of the staff for about nine years, has tendered his resignation, owing to continued ill health. He is the father of Mr. John Bain, of Ottawa.

Mr. James R. Milne, a member of the staff for about four years, has resigned and accepted a more lucrative position with a firm in the city.

Mr. M. F. Mogan, outside appraiser, is in St. Michael's Hospital, where he underwent an operation for hernia. He expects to be off duty for a month or more, and his many friends in the city will be delighted to see him re-

turn to work fully restored to health and strength.

Pride and sorrow are mingled in the hearts of the men of this port because of the news that Major A. W. Ellis, a colleague, was awarded the prized *Croix de Guerre* of France for his gallantry on the field of battle, but did not live to wear it. Major Ellis' career and death are referred to elsewhere in this issue of *The Civilian*.

Frank Somers, sr., who died on April 26th, was the father of Francis Somers of this staff. Deceased was in his 84th year and a native of Ireland. He was a veteran of 1866 and had been a leading Orangeman for more than fifty years.

J. C. Allan has the sympathy of the staff in the loss of his only son, Private Ben Allan, killed in action on Eastern Monday. The young soldier was only 19 years of age and had been in the trenches for five months.

## CHATHAM CUSTOMS.

George Watson Marshall, a returned soldier, convalescent from serious wounds sustained at the Somme, has been appointed to this staff. He is a son of Rev. J. T. Marshall.

George Lewis Terry of the staff was married last week to May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milner. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by Rev. W. J. Spence of Trinity church. Mr. and Mrs. Terry left on a wedding tour to American cities.

## FUND EXCEEDS \$152,000.

The following statement from the chairman of the Patriotic Affairs Committee of the Ottawa Association tells a finer story than heretofore given of the Civil Service subscription to the Patriotic Fund:

Editor *Civilian*,—

When I furnished *The Civilian* with a list of contributions to the Canadian

Patriotic Fund from the public service in Ottawa, published in your issue of March 2nd, the total amount credited to the Department of Militia and Defence was estimated at \$17,500. I am now in receipt of a list by branches, which I hand you herewith, showing total subscriptions amounting to \$21,108.

The subscriptions received since the last list published in your issue of March 30th, 1917, are as follows:

Agriculture.....	\$ 24 00
Interior.....	12 00
Justice.....	120 00
Militia and Defence (over former estimate)....	3,608 00
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>\$3,764 00</b>

Which, added to \$148,402.69, previously acknowledged, shows the very creditable total of \$152,166.69 subscribed by the members of the public service in Ottawa through the Civil Service Patriotic Affairs Committee, in addition to amounts subscribed privately.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) A. DeB. TREMAINE,  
Chairman.

Following is the detailed list of Militia and Defence subscriptions accompanying Mr. Tremaine's letter:

1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions ....	\$ 2,097 50
Contracts Branch .....	638 40
Inspection Rooms—	
Clothing, etc. ....	1,025 00
Harness and Saddlery Room. ....	175 50
Boot and Shoe Room .....	54 00
Lloyd St. Room .....	387 00
Artillery Stores Room .....	240 00
A. & P.M.G. (Temporary) ....	600 00
Central Registry .....	1,000 00
Medical Stores .....	90 00
Casualties (C.E.F.) .....	519 00
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay .....	6,000 00
Censors .....	224 25
Topographic Survey Branch ...	72 00
Accounts Branch (Queen St.) ..	562 50
D.G.C. & E. (Staff) .....	30 00
Stores .....	96 00
Officer Adminjstering R.C.E. ..	186 00
Engineers Branch .....	453 00
Signalling Corps .....	42 00

Records .....	2,700 00
Minister's Staff (Clerks) .....	89 00
Orders .....	42 00
Physical and Bayonet Training Branch .....	24 00
Mechanical Transport .....	165 00
Stores Audit .....	71 50
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies .....	150 00
Military Staff Clerks .....	436 55
W.O., N.C.O.'s and men .....	104 90
Estates .....	75 00
Ordnance Stores .....	960 00
Headquarters Staff .....	1,707 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$21,108 00</b>

**MARINE SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

The crew of the C.G.S. "Scout" have subscribed \$10 per month (or about \$90 for the season) to the Patriotic Fund. The "Scout" is under Prescott agency.

Subscriptions paid through the Department to various local patriotic funds during the first quarter of 1917 include the subjoined amounts. Other subscriptions at various places are paid in directly.

Nova Scotia lightkeepers .....	\$ 279 71
New Brunswick lightkeepers ..	126 67
P. E. Island lightkeepers .....	52 43
Quebec staff and shops .....	293 46
Quebec Govt. steamers .....	125 31
Quebec lightkeepers .....	109 10
Sorel shipyard .....	84 68
Sorel works .....	895 26
Montreal staff and men .....	89 85
Montreal lightkeepers .....	121 91
Lighthouse Depot, Prescott—	
Office and works.....	\$179 57
Lightkeepers .....	59 31
	<hr/>
	238 88
Parry Sound staff and works..	79 50
Parry Sound lightkeepers .....	245 30
Meteorological staff, Toronto..	61 56
British Columbia staff .....	218 00
B. Columbia Govt. steamers...	293 45
British Columbia lightkeepers.	257 40
Prince Rupert, staff and works.	122 20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,694 67</b>

A mural tablet to the memory of Lance Corporal Robert Isaac Baxter (Interior), who fell at Ypres on April 24th, 1916, was unveiled in St. Alban's church, Ottawa, on April 22nd.

## Personals.

### General.

Juliette, daughter of C. O. Senecal, of the Geological Survey, and Mrs. Senecal, was married in the Sacred Heart church, by Rev. Father Lajeunesse, on April 25th, to Melville Rosseau.

Gertrude, daughter of F. H. Gisborne, parliamentary counsel, and Mrs. Gisborne, was married on April 30th in Christ church cathedral, by Rev. Lenox I. Smith, to H. G. Rouleau.

A. C. Campbell was elected President of the Voters' Educational League of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Halkett, who have been living in Kingston, have again taken up residence in Ottawa.

L. McL. Clarke, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has left for Milan, Italy, where he will be stationed as Canadian Trade Commissioner.

H. J. H. Battle, of the Ottawa post office, was married recently at Quebec to Mary Agnes Donnelly.

### Obituary.

Joseph R. Roy, for twenty years an engineer in the Department of Public Works, died on April 25th. He leaves two sons.

Miss Clara M. Routhier, who died on April 21st, was a sister of Messrs. Andrew Routhier, of the Customs, and Albert Routhier, of the Printing Bureau.

Alicia M. Hood, widow of the late James Fair, who died on April 21st, was the mother of Messrs. Robert and John Fair, of the Ottawa post office.

Frank Roxborough, youngest son of the late Thomas Roxborough, of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, died on April 29th, aged twenty-four years.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Answers.

A.L.—The editors quite agree with your view of the situation, but publication of the letter without your signature is impossible, while to publish it with your name attached would involve you in difficulties. The matter is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

C.H.—*The Civilian* is now publishing the evidence of Dr. Shortt before a parliamentary committee, and other matter, for the information of the Service on the subject of employment by the Government during the war. If you will read these articles carefully you will get a pretty good idea of the present state of affairs in that regard.

G. O'C.—Thanks for report. Your commendation has been acted upon.

Chatham.—Thanks for your letter. Write again,—and often. Look out for Civil Service casualties in your district,—any department. The case you describe is said to have many parallels. Keep on hoping. It's hard work, but that's all one can do just now.

## T. A. BROWNE'S BOOK.

The sale of Mr. Browne's book, "The Belgian Mother and Other Poems," which is being organized and conducted under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association, has to date been very successful.

Although practically only one department has been covered in the canvass, it is a striking tribute to the author and his work, and to the Association and its efforts, that over one thousand copies have already been sold.

## STILL THEY COME.

Less than thirty more men will fill the Siege or Heavy Artillery draft up to its establishment and then the unit will be ready to go to England to finish training. New recruits include:

E. N. L. Reid, postal clerk, of Prince Albert, Sask.

M. H. Chapman, Militia and Defence.

A. F. Raymond, Imperial Munitions Board.

N. Sharkey, Customs.

R. W. Smith, Militia and Defence.

No less than six volunteers were turned down by the surgeons in Ottawa last week and several at outside points were also refused because of physical defects.

During the week a shipment of shells, cartridges, fuses and fuses was received by the draft from Toronto, through the kindness of the Imperial Munitions Board. The shells range from 9.2 howitzer projectiles downward and are sectioned, while the fuses are of a modern type, not to be found in most of the regular artillery training schools. They will be used for instructional purposes.

## Commissioner Shortt's Evidence

(Continued from last issue)

Q. That is males?—A. No, males and females. Of the three hundred appointments, seventy-five would represent males.

Q. Then, 75 to 100 would be the limit of returned soldiers that could be placed annually in the Inside Service?—A. Unless they replaced the women.

Q. And in the Outside Service have you any idea how many annual appointments are made?—A. No, we simply hold the examinations. We qualify, as a rule, about one thousand a year.

Q. As a means of finding employment for returned soldiers, the Civil Service offers a very limited absorptive power?—A. Yes.

*By Hon. Mr. Murphy:*

Q. That is the Inside Service?—A. And the Outside, too, that is the regular Services only.

Q. What distinction do you draw between the "regular Services" and the others?—A. The three regular outside services are the Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue. The outside employees of the Public Works, Railways and Canals, Justice, and all these Departments—

Q. Interior?—A. Yes,—are simply Government employees.

Q. In all these services there are a very large number of employees?—A. At present there are no tests for these, anybody can be appointed.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. That is known as the Outside Service?—A. No, I beg pardon, that is the Irregular or Miscellaneous Service.

Q. Have you any idea how many appointments are made in the Irregular Service?—A. No. It would be necessary to inquire of the different Departments to obtain that information. At any rate it is perfectly true that in the regular Service the number is very limited, and in the higher grades, embracing the highly specialized classes of official, the returned soldiers will present probably ten times as many fully qualified persons as can be taken in. That being the case, why should not the best of them be taken.

*By Mr. Middlebro:*

Q. Would it be proper that a man's service in military life should count in his Civil Service career?—A. We have stipulated with most of the Departments that in the matter of promotion the employee shall not suffer because he has gone to the front, and we have objected to certain promotions because they would seem to conflict with that policy.

Q. Then the civil servant's military service does count in the matter of promotion?—A. Yes.

*By Hon. Mr. Murphy:*

Q. You have no record of appointments made under section 22?—A. No. You would have to go to the Departments for that information.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. A suggestion was made here to-day, by Mr. Cameron, I think, that where a man applied for a position in the Civil Service and was selected, he should be given credit or the amount of time he had served in the Army. That is to say, if a man had served 18 months in the Army and should be admitted into the Civil Service, he should receive the pay to which he would be entitled after 18 months in the Civil Service?—A. That, perhaps, is feasible, but one of the difficulties to be overcome is this: Most of the returned soldiers who have been offered employment through our Board and have rejected it, have done so on the ground that they could not live on \$40 a month. I think they are quite right.

Q. Suppose a returned soldier who is offered \$40 a month had, say, his 18 months' military service recognized, what would his salary amount to?—A. It would be the difference between \$500 and \$550.

Q. It would be about \$45 a month?—A. It would be about \$44. The low salary is one of the difficulties we have to deal with now. We have never yet, I may say, obtained enough men in the Third Division to fill the requirements of the Government at a salary of \$500, the consequence being that women have had to take their places, and that is why we appoint to such positions two women to one man.

Q. Do you say that is because of the lowness of the salary?—A. Yes, because of the lowness of the salary.

Q. Would it in your judgment, demoralize the Service to fix a minimum wage at which a soldier returned from service overseas might enter the Public Service?—A. Not at all. The Civil Service Commissioners think the minimum should be fixed.

Q. And raise it only for the returned soldier?—A. Not for the returned soldier only, but if my prediction is at all correct, the returned soldiers are the only class of people that will receive the advantage

(To be continued)

### Its Sum.

"There is one thing I was wondering about the stocking bank of the country."

"What's that?"

"What it would foot up."



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# THE POSTAL JOURNAL

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No. 16

## GET TO WINNIPEG.

### Toronto to the Fore.

At the present time our live branches are concerned with the election of delegates to the convention to be held in Winnipeg in the course of a few months.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn that Toronto, one of our newest but, in the natural order of things, destined to become one of our premier branches, has already appointed two representatives to attend the conference. The omen is decidedly encouraging and bodes well for the success of our 1917 convention.

Toronto has taken its right place, come to the fore and given our Ontario and Eastern branches an example which they will do well to imitate without any undue delay. Last year one Ontario delegate was enabled to get to Regina by means of the co-operation of the two branches at Port Arthur and Fort William, the two clubbing together in order to send a delegate to represent them jointly. For semi-staff offices within reasonable distance of one another, this is a sound business arrangement and one which we commend to our smaller branches, situated at a distance from Winnipeg and within easy access of one another. There should be no necessity for city offices to resort to this expediency and we hope and expect to see every city branch personally represented. However, in cases where our smaller branches may find it a tax to be individually represented some of them, for example Niagara Falls and Brantford, Sarnia and St. Thomas, may find it possible to send a joint delegate to represent them both and to look after their interests.

Now is the time to act. Don't waste time looking backward; look forward, look toward Winnipeg and what may be accomplished there if a thoroughly representative conference gets together and talks things over in a sane but determined manner. See to it, therefore, that your branch does its just share toward making the coming convention truly representative. Appoint your delegates now and notify

the officials that you have done so as soon as possible.

Toronto, Regina, Calgary and several smaller branches have already appointed their delegates. What is your branch doing in this matter?

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

We read with the deepest interest the suggestion from one of the country's most prominent men that soldiers' pensions should fluctuate with the cost of living. Which is a good idea, but surely should not be confined to the one thing. It is now high time that Government salaries showed some ratio to the cost of living other than that which they do.

It has been found necessary to introduce ladies into some of the Western post offices lately. We have nothing at all against the ladies, but we are not at present prepared to credit the fact that this move is entirely due to the fact that male help cannot be obtained. There are a large number of veterans back from the war who should have these positions, but they can hardly be expected to rush at them while the present rate of pay exists. As a consequence, ladies must be brought in. Is it feasible to expect a man who, with his wife and family, has been drawing around \$72.00 per month while in the army, to come back to civilian life for the salary of \$65.00 a month and find his own clothing at that?

We note with considerable satisfaction that Toronto has a live branch of this association going in full swing and that they have two delegates to the coming convention already elected. Other Eastern offices, please copy.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia, is of the opinion that members of the Civil Service should have their statutory increases while on active service, and that the matter is now being considered by the authorities. This is a question which this association is much interested in and which has engaged our attention for some time past,

several of the ministers having been written to in regard to same.

We have been informed that after many months of continued representation through the local secretary and the general secretary to the Department, two of our members at our Calgary branch have received back pay covering a period during which they were off duty sick and quite unable to work. Little things such as this mean a deal more than the fact that the Association has been able to satisfy the Department that they were wronging two of their employees. It means that every member of the association has the organization's backing when injustice is either deliberately or accidentally perpetrated.

### BRANCH NOTES.

#### Calgary.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the widow and child of Pte. G. Tingle, who has died as a result of severe wounds received on the battlefield. George Tingle was one of the best known and most popular of the outside staff and, for several seasons, secretary of the P. O. Football Club. Also our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Yerxa, the postmaster's younger daughter, whose husband, Lieut. Yerxa, was recently listed as killed in action.

The local branch had, on April 19th, as successful a meeting as has been had for some very considerable time. The circle, which to start with, was much larger than usual, had to be constantly enlarged in order to make room for the late comers. Much important business was transacted, and Messrs. Tuck and Boothman elected to represent us in convention at Winnipeg. At this meeting the association welcomed back 'Doc' Nicholls, who after several months in France and over nineteen months in hospital in England, is now back in Calgary, and, we are pleased to add, although by no means fit for post office duty, able to attend our meetings and taken advantage of his ability to do so.

The Vice-President, O. Goode, who, in the absence of the President owing to sickness, was in the chair, and Secretary Boothman made short but happy speeches on behalf of the members, and the genial 'Doc' was heard to the satisfaction and amusement of everybody. Much tattered and torn, but the same old 'Doc,' is back with us again and, by the looks of things, is out to help the association with all his might, because for one thing it has helped him and many others who are away, so he states.

H. L. Osterhout, a member of the local Supt. of R.M.S.'s office and of this asso-

ciation, has enlisted and has our very best wishes for good health and a safe return.

#### Saskatoon.

Sunday, April 22nd, was a typical Spring day. Nevertheless, a trusty band braved snow, wind and mud, arriving a trifle damp but in no wise dispirited, to attend what proved to be a splendid meeting. We notice, in Notes by the Way, issue of April 13th, a reference to dining or eating rooms, called "whitewashed holes." Tut, tut, and ours is such a nice one! Semi-subterranean, of course, but, according to history, during the Indian Mutiny a bunch of whites were in a worse plight in Calcutta. Generally speaking, things are judged by comparisons, so that we are improving just a little as times go on. We now take mustard with our vegetables and, for meat, use a little imagination. Not quite so sustaining, perhaps, but it helps us to keep going, the while meditating upon the frequent reports of various firms who are granting 10 to 25 per cent increase of wages to their employees. What a blessing that Hope Springs Eternal.

#### Regina.

On Saturday, March 31st, the boys of the Moose Jaw branch became our guests at a banquet given in their honor at the King's Hotel. Some 17 of the M. J. members arrived and, including the local branch, 60 sat down to a most enjoyable dinner. The Moose Jaw boys are a fine looking bunch and seemed quite at home, not even seasick. A splendid programme had been arranged and there was not a dull moment from start to finish. President Gardner ably filled the chair. Included amongst our guests were P. M. Nicholls, Asst. P.M. Leo LaBelle, P.O.I. McKinnon, and two ladies who have lately come into our office to fill temporary positions. A toast to the King was proposed by the P.M., followed by a song by one named Bragg, whose singing is something to brag about. A toast to "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. Grant and replied to by the tolling of the Moose Jaw "Bell." P.O.I. McKinnon spoke to the toast, "The Post Office," and Mr. LaBelle proved that Assistant P.M.'s have some gift of the gab by making a most excellent reply. Our secretary, Mr. Beauchamp, gave a short sketch of the good work done by the association. Mr. Fish, of M.J., suitably replied. Mr. Usher toasted the "Boys in the Trenches," and a M. J. brother, who has just returned from the front, gave a most interesting reply dealing with some aspects of the present war from one who has been to France. A toast by Mr. Thompson to the "Ladies," suitably replied to by Mr. Redmond, concluded the evening's entertainment. Among others

who contributed to the enjoyment of the evening were: C. M. May, song; C. Hallerman, pianoforte selection; A. Thompson, song; J. Findlayson, violin; A. Redmond, song, and A. Elliott, song. Unfortunately, King Time issued notice that the Moose Jaw train was running in accordance with his prerogative and sorely against our will we were obliged to part.

On Sunday, April 15th, the regular monthly meeting was held in the recreation room and a fair number were present and, altogether, we had a most successful meeting. Important resolutions for the agenda were carried. One of the most characteristic features of our meeting lately has been the sound common sense discussions. The boys are beginning to realize that to strengthen the association they must be alive. Consequently, a lot of talent that has long laid dormant is unearthed to the delight of our meetings.

We are eager to get down to business at convention and are convinced that when the conference is over we shall be more than satisfied with the progress our association has made during the past twelve months.

#### Edmonton.

The little reference in the mid April issue to Scotsmen, made in a lightsome vein, has brought forth a storm of protest from one doughty and erstwhile dweller of that delectable territory situate north of Hadrian's Wall. Luckily for your correspondent these protestations were couched in a verbal manner, if they had been otherwise the following might never have been written.

We remember one night at the Club, when a friend of ours was endeavoring to tell us a pathetic tale apropos Scotsmen, jokes and major surgical operations. The story is now a little hazy in our memory, but perhaps some gentle reader can oblige with the latest version, and thus round off a pleasing literary interlude.

It is most inspiring to read Branch Notes from such a far-flung office at Kingston: the chain of offices is slowly but surely being forged from ocean to ocean; it signifies a Dominion-wide community of interests and ideas which no Government will be too strong to ignore. We were slightly hurt, however, that offices like Sable Island and Anticosti have not been heard from.

Local news is rather of a minus nature this trip. The attendance at our meeting was of such an overwhelming character that we have not been in a position to tot it up yet, besides the President has requested us to keep it dark, for fear the other branches will tear their hair, and shed their teeth with envy, but we are glad to record the fact that our worthy

presiding officer has offered himself for overseas service with the Inland Transport, and has been honorably rejected. The spirit to serve once more exemplified, you cannot efface it from the Anglo-Saxon race.

There are now fourteen defaulters on the monthly patriotic sub. list. If these "fourteen" can bring this office into more disrepute by their unaided efforts will they please try and do so, for they can never rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of their fellow clerks.

#### Prince Albert.

"Riley," our new scribe, is with us and will record the events of the branch in future; our old scribe has taken to chicken farming and is very busy keeping the egg market supplied.

"Dear old Dock" has after many years very careful study come to the conclusion that the brightness of the moon is caused by the reflection of the sun. Wonderful work, Dock, you should be mayor of Duck Lake.

James has decided to have that lump removed from his smiling countenance. What sort of flowers do you like, Jim, also pills?

Eric is looking for recruits for the 52nd C.D.F.'s. Step up, boys.

One of our members while visiting a local hotel recently caused the guests and the management a few anxious moments by the rate of speed he came downstairs.

Ed. assures us he never saw anybody get out in such quick time, but says the sheriff was not looking for Bert at all.

A guide exam. this week was the cause of a great showing of postal guides for a few days, but the boys expect about 110 per cent at least.

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#### BUSINESS.

(By "N'importe.")

Have you ever heard any member criticize the unbusinesslike methods of the Post Office Department!

Yes, many a good association officer and member can be heard advocating, and often rightly, better business methods on the grounds of efficiency. From an association outlook, let us, however, look even closer home. Is your local branch conducted in as businesslike a fashion as it might be and as it would be advisable in its own interests for it to be? We have been and still are in the act of building up an organization that has come to remain and we must, therefore, be assured that the foundations are of a solid character. It seems to me that many of our members are under a misapprehension concerning the constitution of the foundations of this association. It is true that we have been

blessed with several splendid general officers and especially does this refer to the secretary-treasurer, but, make no mistake, our general officers must by no means be classed as the foundations. The foundation of all organizations is the general membership and the responsibility for the solidity of such is on the shoulders of the local branches. Branches cannot undertake this in a thorough manner unless business-like methods are employed.

Because each branch is responsible for its own affairs, no one knows just what machinery is in use or how well oiled it is, nevertheless, the writer believes that, notwithstanding the fact that the majority are contained within the covers of the accepted constitution, many of the branches have no such arrangements as the following and, for that reason, he begs to submit them, being convinced that, were they adopted by all branches, both large and small, it would be advantageous to them, and, consequently, give the entire association a firmer foundation.

A copy of all letters should be kept and filed for reference.

Nothing but association printed stationery should be used for association business.

Due cards should be used at all branches.

A list of the membership should be on hand and always up to date.

An attendance record should be kept, showing exactly what meetings each member has attended.

An annual written statement should be insisted upon from all officers and standing committees.

The above could then be massed together and means found to have same printed or multigraphed for distribution to all members.

A copy of the above should be filed with the general secretary and, doubtless, the other general officers would appreciate one.

#### FROM OTHER SOURCES.

The editor of the "Postal and Telegraph Record," in his leading article in a recent issue, shows that, whereas it was at one time thought that a great many of the members of the British Postal Association who were overseas would, owing to their different surroundings and occupation, forget and lose interest in their home organization, now it is found that while the members away are continually on the watch regarding P. O. happenings at home during their absence, many of those at home at their civil occupations are so hard worked, have so much responsibility one way and another, that they are the ones

that are becoming apathetic. Continuing, he says:

"But there is ground for fear that some of our members in civil life appear to be unable to realize the tremendous responsibilities that rest upon them. Most of these members are well intentioned. They would not like to see association activity cease, they are by no means content to try to meet the increased cost of living out of their normal income, and they are quite prepared to "support" as they term it the association in its efforts to better "their" conditions. "Their" conditions! But what kind of support is it! Is it that maximum backing that we have a right to expect—an intelligent interest in their own affairs! We are afraid not. Too often it is the payment of a few coppers demanded by the association, plus an assumption that the Executive will be ready vigorously to take up any Department case in which they may be involved. . . . Whilst, therefore, we ought all to be willing to work for and be anxious to secure better conditions of employment in the Service, we must not forget that it is the function of an organization such as the P. and T.C.A. to be in the van of the movement that seeks for a worker some better expression of his place in the State and of his value to the community than can ever be provided under the present system, however beneficent it may become."

We are inclined to the opinion that much of the above is most applicable to many of our own home members.

"It is an obvious anomaly that the letter carriers here should be receiving pay, promotion and superannuation benefits under the Outside Civil Service Rules, while the postal clerks, performing more responsible work, are not so recognized."—The Lethbridge Board of Trade to the Postmaster General.

"We are passing through a crisis which affects civil servants perhaps more than any other members of the community."—Mr. Lemieux, in the House.

A Highlander with bagpipes entered the street and commenced his plaintive lay, at the same time marching up and down in time-honored fashion.

"Why does he move about all the time he plays?" asked Johnny of his father.

"I don't know," answered the lad's father, wearily, "unless it is to prevent me getting range with the ink-pot."