

THE CIVILIAN

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To the Federation Convention—Greeting.

The Civilian extends the hand of welcome and felicitation to the Civil Service Federation, which is holding its annual convention in Ottawa as we come from the press.

The present meeting promises more in the way of solid business than any of its predecessors. There is a feeling, resting upon a solid basis of circumstance, that the first fruits of three years' agitation are about to be gathered. Little by little the outside service is coming into its own in the matter of salary increases, and the delegates now present in the postal, customs, canal, marine and other services, may almost certainly count on carrying away tangible evidences that the long-sought relief is at hand. For superannuation the outlook was never more hopeful,—and by superannuation is now meant a much more businesslike and helpful measure than the system thrown overboard in 1897. With these great issues out of the way, or in a fair way to their final solution, the Federation may settle down to the long career of usefulness for which it was originally planned and to which these preliminary campaigns have been an unfortunate though necessary interruption.

But it is not the business view of the convention, important though it is, we would care to dwell upon in this brief foreword. When a move-

ment can bring representatives from Vancouver, three thousand miles on the West, and from Halifax and Prince Edward Island in the remotest East—not to mention a score of points intervening,—it has clearly some general power of appeal. The appeal is not to selfishness alone. It is to the imagination and camaraderie of the service.

The great value of the Federation is in this class consciousness which it at once represents and helps to create. There is something of cheer in the mere knowledge that such a body exists. Much of its actual work must needs be imperfect; how can three days of meeting and a single secretary for correspondence hope to cover the multiplicity of interests that make up the civil service? It does much; *The Civilian* thinks it does exceedingly much. But it does something very worth while in enabling civil servants throughout the length and breadth of this great country to meet with a heartier handshake and in greater appreciation of their mutuality of calling and interest.

A fortnight hence we hope to print, as in previous years, the official record of proceedings. In the meantime, and by way of foretaste, we commend our readers to a further treatment of the subject in general terms which will be found in the next following article.

A MOTTO FOR THE FEDERATION.

“Efficiency of Service
and Sufficiency of Pay”

The Ideal Civil Service Organization.

By *Tortoise.*

There will be grievances in the Ideal Civil Service, for the latter does not represent the Millennium, but merely a step towards it. The method of dealing with them, however, will have changed.

It is not generally known that, at present, a junior entering the service has to memorize certain definitions; one of these runs as follows:—

“A grievance is a highly logical argument, having moral, but no political force.”

Some day this will have to give place to:

“A grievance is a slight anachronism to be immediately adjusted.”

And who will have brought this about? Simply the Ideal Agitator.

And who is the Ideal Agitator? Briefly he is not an individual but a conglomerate; in a word, a body of delegates from each of the service associations. Such a body will represent at least one-fortieth — the most intelligent fortieth — of the total workers of the country. It will concern itself mostly with such large general questions as under pay, political and social interference, and superannuation. Sectional matters will be dealt with, as at present, by the various associations, and by the moral force of the full body, in the event of failure. A few suggestions from a sub-committee of the whole will carry as much weight with the Head of a department as a strong petition.

Much of its work will be of a distinctly educative character. On many subjects opinion in the service is quite unformed. This, in such a large body of men is bound to happen, for no grievance can be realized until actually felt: no one can visualize the underpay evil while enjoying a comfortable salary, nor can the most satisfied feel the pangs of which follow the exercise of “pull”

over his head. Another highly interesting development will be the study of, and possibly even friendly relations with, the services in foreign lands and Great Britain.

Under enlightened management — and *The Civilian* should offer its services — the Body will be not only a boon to the individual, but a convenience to the State. As a source of technical knowledge on questions of administration it will be unique; its help will be sought by Ministers in issues far wider than salary scales, or re-scheming. If, for instance, some future Premier decides to amalgamate the Customs and the Inland Revenue, or the Militia and the Naval, he will have at his service a wealth of advice and criticism, and well be spared many sleepless nights.

As a literary influence, too, our Ideal Body will make itself felt, and the annals of the service, will, somewhat late in the day, become a material fact. It will, of course, take over *The Civilian*, and may even go so far as to reduce the price!

Socially, there will be an advantage in the reviving of athletic clubs, and the firm establishment of the Civil Service Club. Yet another development is suggested by the following state of affairs: In a certain city the Post Office and the Custom House stand cheek by jowl. One has a small association which suffers from a restricted menu; the latter hasn't an association at all, and suffers still more. Why this watertightness? Simply because the Post Office does not know the Customs and the Customs is not in touch with the Post Office!

Awake, ye Goddess of Unison.

Who Gets the Four Cents?

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I read in the Labour Gazette the table showing retail prices of commodities in different places in Canada. Generally speaking, the figures show great differences, and these differences puzzle me not a little. I do not desire to go into the general question of prices, but I wish that some Royal Commission or some other authority would explain to me the difference in just two of the figures that stand one over the other in this table.

These figures show that, during February, 1911, "sirloin steak, best, per lb." was 14c in Hull and 18c in Ottawa — a difference of 4 cents.

Now, as one who sometimes aspires to indulge in "sirloin steak, best," and who pays at least 18c therefor, I would like to know who gets that four cents.

It may be that the printer got it (in his mind) by simply making a mistake in the figure. If that be the explanation, good; I am satisfied.

It may be that the Labour Gazette correspondent got it by quoting the figure wrongly. Or it may be that it was dropped in the river between the Hull correspondent and the Ottawa correspondent through just a little difference of understanding as to what really is "sirloin steak, best." If this be the explanation, I am sorry I have called attention to the matter.

But if this is not merely a typographical or clerical 4 cents, if it is real money, then I would like to know who got it?

Does the Hull butcher buy his "sirloin steak, best," from the Gatieneau farmer, while the Ottawa butcher buys his from the meat trust at a higher price? Is that 4 cents now in the vaults of Mr. Armour or Mr. Cudahy? If so, I think we ought to take steps for its extradition, with a view to returning it to the man who owns it.

Did that 4 cents go to the Ottawa real estate owner for higher rent? In that case, what did the real estate owner do to deserve it?

I suppose the Hull butcher also must occupy real estate and pay rent. What special virtue is there in an Ottawa real estate owner that he should have the power to take four big cents—and mighty big every one of them looks in these days—from a fellow-citizen every time that fellow-citizen wants a pound of "sirloin steak, best."

I shall be told that, if the citizen doesn't wish to pay four cents extra to the Ottawa butcher to be handed over to the Ottawa real estate man, he may go to Hull — (I wish to be careful to say that exactly right) — and get his "sirloin steak, best," there. This may be very true. But there are lots of things that are true and don't cost a man four big cents. What's the matter with Ottawa? We are a bigger town than Hull and we take all kinds of pride in ourselves. Why should a man have to go from Ottawa to Hull every time he wants a pound of "sirloin steak, best," under penalty of being fined four cents?

Does the four cents go to the clerk who serves me, the driver who brings the meat to me, the gentlemen who make the paper in which it is wrapped, the string with which it is tied, the marble slab on which it rests, the plate-glass window through which I see it displayed marked down to eighteen cents, and all the other people who take part in handing it to me, in a fashion that keeps me from turning vegetarian? If so, I feel very much obliged to all these gentlemen. At the same time, I look lingeringly at the four big cents. Is all that worth all this? Couldn't we get these things for less than four big cents? Couldn't it be shaded to three cents, or two and a half, or

two? I inquire to know, as Togo hath it.

Or is that four cents appropriated by the retail dealer himself? If so, I make my profoundest bow to his dealership and would much like to be told why he takes toll of four cents on every purchase of one pound of "sirloin steak, best." Do I get anything for that four cents? If so, what; if not, why not?

I may be told that four cents is a small matter to raise a fuss about. I heartily agree. Then why may I not keep my four cents and still get my pound of "sirloin steak, best," without anybody making a fuss about it? The four cents is a small matter when left with me, but if it is added to four other cents of my next door neighbour, and four other cents of his next door neighbour—and so on to the limit of population—in the coffers of the retail dealer, perhaps it becomes part of quite a big thing. "Mony a nickle maks a muckle," as has been truthfully remarked in a language which suggests calling them "bawbees" not "cents," with an implication of careful regard for them which, I fear, does not always rule the financing of the average civil servant.

Observe, Mr. Editor,—please observe, and tell everybody else to do the same,—that I have not said either that there is an actual four cents in this case, or that if there is it has been received by anybody in particular. But I notice that prices vary in a way which is beyond any business rule or reason that I have ever heard of or can imagine.

There is a sort of rule-of-thumb that furnishes the only explanation that I can think of. It seems to me that some people are "easy" and are given a chance to pay high prices, while some other people are "wise" and are served at low prices. As well as I can judge, Ottawa people, on the whole, are wealthy—or feel wealthy—and those who supply them do not like to disturb their equanimity.

But, for my part, I would like to know about that four cents. If I could trace that money, perhaps I should find it stacked up with sundry other coins that I have missed from time to time. And then, perhaps, I could work out a scheme to prevent other money leaving me in the same way.

A. C. CAMPBELL.

Ottawa, April 6th.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General received on April 5 the design for the new postage stamps bearing the effigy of King George. The design was sent to Mr. Lemieux by the Imperial government, and was intended for the use of all the colonies, being an "Empire" stamp.

Mr. Lemieux promptly and vigorously voiced his disapproval of the design, on the ground that it was not distinctly Canadian, and later laid his objection before the Governor-General. The Governor-General cabled to the British post office authorities, telling them of Mr. Lemieux's objection. Mr. Lemieux also asked Lord Grey to say to the British government that Canada wishes to submit a design of her own.

That some kind of postal establishment existed in Job's time we know, because he says, "Now my days are swifter than a post." In the book of Esther we read, "He wrote in the King's name and sealed it with the King's ring and sent letters by post on horseback." Sennacherib wrote a letter to Hezekiah. Siculus speaks of one of the kings of Egypt receiving his letters each day and there have been discovered in Egypt inscriptions and seals referring to a postal system. According to Zenophon, King Cyrus was the first to establish a horse-post in the year 550 B.C. This was presided over by Darius before he ascended the throne. Darius was thus the first Postmaster-General.

**DR. J. A. SMITH, PRESIDENT
CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION,
BANQUETTED.**

The Savoy Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont., on the evening of April 6th, was the scene of an enjoyable gathering, when the Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls Associations of the Customs Federation gave a banquet and presentation in honour of Dr. J. A. Smith, the Collector of the Port of Windsor, and President of the Dominion of Canada Civil Service Federation.

The object of the presentation was to show the appreciation of these two frontier ports for the untiring services rendered by Dr. Smith. After the dinner, during which the Niagara Falls Guitar and Mandolin Club rendered numerous very enjoyable selections, Mr. Geo. E. Buckley on behalf of the two associations already mentioned, read the following address:

Dr. J. A. Smith,—

"We, a few of your numerous friends, take this opportunity to express the appreciation of the members of the Civil Service Associations of this district for your untiring efforts as our Federation President.

"We congratulate ourselves in having in you a representative so well qualified to look after our interests. Being as we are such a small part of the constituencies you represent, we cannot fully realize the work necessary to accomplish what you have already done. We feel confident that the whole Dominion of Canada Civil Service Federation join with us in expressing the hope that you may be our chief representative. As a slight token of our esteem we ask you to accept this travelling bag."

Signed on behalf of the Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls Associations.

F. T. PATTISON.	C. E. WILLCOX.
J. J. FLYNN.	G. A. CLARK.
W. F. WILLSON.	G. E. BUCKLEY.
J. B. STEPHENS.	

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 6th.

Dr. Smith made a very happy and felicitous reply, expressing his heartfelt thanks to the Associations of Bridgeburg and Niagara Falls for the able support they had given him and for the honour they had conferred on him in having him as guest at such a delightful gathering. He then went into detail, giving those present some idea of the difficulties of the work.

Following Dr. Smith's remarks, Toastmaster Mr. Arthur Boyle, Collector of Niagara Falls Port, read several letters of regret from the following gentlemen who although not present expressed their hearty appreciation of the efforts of the President of the Association: John McDougall, Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa; R. R. Farrow, Assistant Commissioner, Ottawa; S. W. McMichael, I.S.O., Chief Inspector, Toronto; Wm. M. German, M.P., Ottawa; Adam Zimmerman, Collector of Customs, Hamilton.

The out of town guests were: J. H. Bertram, Collector of Customs, Toronto; Robt. Holmes, Surveyor of Customs, Toronto; R. J. McCann, Appraiser, London; W. R. Davis, Surveyor, Hamilton; Thos. Clappison, Inspector, Hamilton; A. McKay, Inspector, Hamilton; Robt. Colvin, H.M.C., Hamilton; F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.

The toast list was disposed of in a very jolly and humorous style. The remarks of Messrs. J. H. Bertram, Robt. Holmes, Inspectors McKay and Clappison, and Messrs. Davis and McCann, in answering to the various toasts, were full of kind words to Dr. Smith and to the Association in general. Mr. W. R. Davis, Surveyor of Customs, Hamilton, made a special reference to the able assistance given Dr. Smith by Mr. F. T. Pattison, Secretary. Songs were rendered at intervals by Messrs. M. C. Goodsir, A. L. Current and A. C. Milne, while G. A. Clark gave a recitation. Prof. H. O. Budden of Niagara Falls acted as accompanist.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

Communications on any subject of interest to the Civil Service are invited and will receive careful consideration.

Ottawa, Apr. 21st, 1911

MARINE AND FISHERIES INCREASES.

The Marine and Fisheries Department is to be congratulated on the recognition that is being given at long last to the members of the outside services. By a recent order-in-council, light-keepers throughout the Dominion are to be brought under a classification system which will involve an increase in pay and uniformity in treatment henceforth. Inspectors are to be granted similar treatment. It remains to accord equal justice to the various agents, accountants, clerks, etc., employed in the agencies of the department throughout Canada. Though no intimation has been given as yet that the latter classes are to profit immediately by the Government's policy, there can surely be no doubt that it is the Government's intention to include them in the good things going.

THE ACT OF 1908.

As time goes on and we begin to see the trend of things, the chief error in connection with the carrying out of the Act of 1908 reveals itself more and more clearly.

The outstanding feature of that Act — apart from the principle of appointment and promotion by merit — was the laying down of an entirely new scheme of classification. Briefly, it provided that in the service proper two great divisions should be made — the administrative and the clerical. This was on British precedent.

In applying this principle the great difficulty arose, of course, from the fact that the service was not new but old, and that the new plan was superimposed upon an old and exceedingly topsy-turvy one. This was recognized by a clause which called for a reorganization of the old in the terms of the new. From the day of the framing of this clause, however, until the present, no steps have been taken to put it into practice. This is error number one, and the amount of hardship it has occasioned for certain deserving civil servants especially in the third division could not well be over-expressed in words.

The second error, and one which has been greatly aggravated by the first, is that no recognition has been made of the undoubted claim which long years of service established for a body of employees against the rendering of their advance more difficult. There can be no doubt that the solution of the tangled situation resulting from the above is the most urgent need of the hour, and that, until it is obtained, permanent betterment in the tone of the service cannot be expected.

Co-operative Thrift.

The Civil Service Loan and Savings Association having definitely and finally resolved to remain co-operative and to eschew joint-stockism in any or all of its phases, it may be of interest to point out yet again the essential difference between the co-operative and joint-stock principle in this particular domain.

A joint-stock loan company is an association of persons who, having money to invest, consider money-lending a suitable and profitable business. The members unite their capital, hire a manager, and proceed to do business with the world at large. At stated intervals they balance their books and distribute profits. The primary object of the company is to make profits. Needless to say, the distribution of profits among the members is in exact proportion to the amount of capital which they have severally invested. Needless also to say, such a business may be eminently beneficial to the community in which it is carried on, and may be conducted with strict business integrity, with satisfactory results all round.

A co-operative loan association, however, sets out from an entirely different point of view. It is made up, not of men who have money to invest, but of men who have almost literally no money, certainly not enough to warrant its disposal being regarded as an "investment." That is to say, while the co-operative association must have money, it relies on obtaining this money out of a considerable number of small contributions derived from men who do not regard their contribution primarily in the light of an ordinary business investment. In other words, it is primarily an association of borrowers, actual or prospective. One hundred men, say, having small sums each, club together and use the aggregate contribution in turn. The aggregate is not "capital" at all in the joint-stock sense, for it pays no "dividends" determined by profits, but on the contrary yields a fixed rate of interest. No one who is not a member can obtain a loan. The association has no dealings whatever with the public. The object is not to make profits but to meet a legitimate need for which no other machinery is available without danger of the abuse of usury. Accordingly, an altogether different series of safeguards are necessary under the law. These, unfortunately, in the medieval community which is indicated as the Province of Ontario in the modern map, it is difficult at present to obtain, so that associations of this character here must, for the present time, forego incorporation.

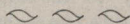
May the light of common sense, not to mention an intelligent knowledge of history and economic fact, soon shine forth whether from Queen's Park or Parliament Hill!

LEGAL.

It is a maxim of legislation that the legislative body has no powers of interpretation. When an Act is passed by the Parliament of Canada, the meaning of that Act is left entirely to the courts to decide. The intention of Parliament in passing the Act may have been set forth with the greatest particularity: all this avails nothing if the meaning of the Act on the face of it should in the opinion of the bench be different.

In most cases this works very well. In the case of civil service legislation, however, an obvious difficulty presents itself. There is nothing to prevent a civil servant from obtaining due permission and taking the interpretation of the Civil Service Act to a court of justice; yet obviously he will not do this. The result is a multiplicity of rulings and interpretations by the Department of Justice, the Treasury Board, and other bodies that may or may not be according to law. It is easy to see

that we might remedy this state of affairs by employing a thoroughly competent legal firm, to whom civil servants might submit questions arising out of the interpretation of the Act for an unbiassed and ex-official opinion. Possibly the Federation or the local Association might do this. In the meantime, if anyone is in doubt as to what his legal rights may be under the Act in a particular situation, if (being a subscriber) he will submit a statement of his case to us, in confidence, we will obtain and publish the best legal opinion on the subject, and give him, in confidence, the name of the lawyer who furnished the opinion.



MR. WALTERS' BOOK.

The "Civil Service Jingles" of Mr. Harry McDonald Walters will greatly enhance the reputation Mr. Walters has long enjoyed as a writer of pungent and lively stuff. It is not necessary to agree with his philosophy in order to enjoy reading what he has to say. The main purpose seems to be to compel thought, except in a few of the pieces which are evidently only intended to raise a laugh. But fun and philosophy are well blended in the book, and blended in a way all the more interesting to civil servants because the subjects and illustrations are so often reminiscent of the big workshop in which so many employees toil at the details of governmental work. The methods of civil service organization get many hard raps and Mr. Walters does not always strike with the stage slapstick either. The evils at which he aims his blows are usually real evils, and when his humour stings as well as strikes it is nearly always because it is necessary to do more than merely amuse the audience.

And it is not all civil service by any means, but there are many words to arouse thought on the deepest questions of public affairs

and of the individual experience. Here, for instance, is a word which lights up with a flash of truth the lives of some of the great ones of the earth: "You need great ballast in your mind to spread a vast canvas of vanity to the wind." And here is a saying worthy of Franklin: "There is only one person in the world that you can successfully humbug—yourself."

Of the evils in the civil service which are ridiculed by Mr. Walters, many have been greatly modified since the words reprinted in his book were first written, and others are acknowledged to be evils and are in course of rectification. But some are still existent and the breezy way in which they are brought to attention is one of the best means of bringing about reform. A wide circulation of Mr. Walters' book will provoke thought and discussion which cannot but result in good.

WELLAND CANAL EMPLOYEES' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Welland Canal Employees' Association was held on April 2nd, and was well attended, about seventy-five being present from all points from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie. The annual report showed the association to be in good condition. The executive was re-appointed and the date of the annual meeting fixed upon as the second Saturday in January. Several short speeches were delivered on topics of general interest to the association.

This association belongs to the Civil Service Federation of Canada, the object of which is to promote organization among civil servants employed by the Government and to deal with all questions affecting Canadian civil servants.

SPECIAL VALUES AT REA'S

30c and 35c Hosiery, 25c

180 Pairs, Ladies Cashmere Hosiery, 2 in., 1 rib, seamless toes and heels. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. Usual prices 30c and 35c a pair..... **25c**

15c Hosiery, 2 Pairs 25c

300 Pairs, Ladies Plain Cotton Hose, seamless and stainless, Black and Tan, Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, and 10. Usual price 15c a pair, 2 pairs..... **25c**

Children's 20c Hosiery, 2 Pairs for 25c

100 Dozen, Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hosiery, seamless feet and finished tops, fine one in one rib and in sizes 5 to 10. Regular price 20c a pair, all sizes 15c or 2 pairs for..... **25c**

Children's Nearsilk Hosiery

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15c Ladies' Vests, 2 for 25c

575 Ladies White Cotton Vests, sleeveless or short sleeves narrow and fancy wide rib, tapered necks, trimmed with lace and shell beading. Usual prices 18c and 20c each. Prices 15c or 2 for..... **25c**

75c Kid Gloves, 39c

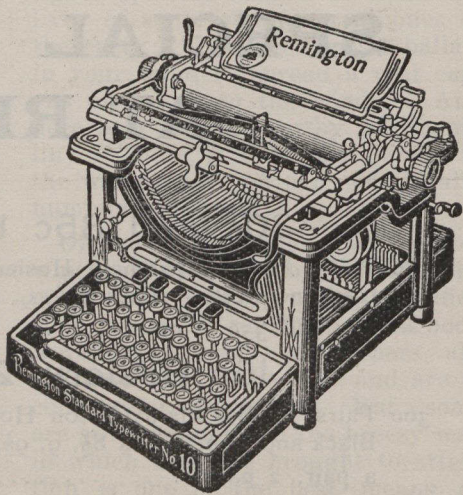
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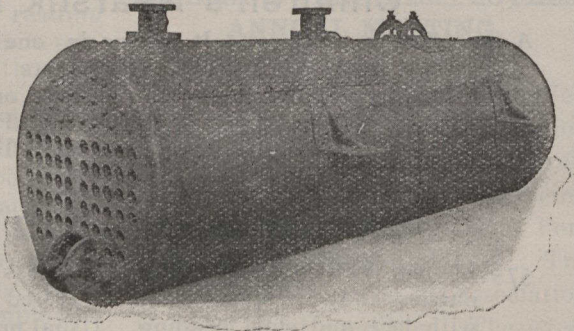
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At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

On Hats.

If you will cast your eye across the street you will observe that Mr. Murphy-Gamble is standing on the sidewalk with his megaphone in action. He has the habit of planting himself in front of the Sign of the Wooden Leg. He has other habits also,—some he offers at \$18.75, and some at more ruinous figures still. I am not paid by Mr. Murphy-Gamble to tell these things. On the contrary I am making a protest and feel like taking out an injunction against him, for when I hear the lyric strains of his megaphone as he descants on "the sentimental and romantic and legendary atmospheres" which surround his millinery, "reminding one of William Tell, Robin Hood, the picturesque Venetian Gondoliers and other personages more or less familiar through song and story," I know that it is all over with my trade as far as one half, the better half at that, of my clientele is concerned.

"Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing."

The Orphean notes wooed Ulysses from the Sirens, but the Murpheap notes capture the Sirens themselves, and I see them trooping, in ever-increasing throngs, along the Great White Way past the Sign of the Wooden Leg.

Ay, there's the rub. I must do something desperate to save my patronage, and so I intend writing on Hats. This meeting is for women only.

Much may be said on ladies' hats. More is said under them. This point

is elementary and we will not dwell long on it. Let me state, however, that the most that is said under hats these days is on hats. The first remark that a woman makes when she meets another woman is, "Where did you get it?" and the second is, "I am positively ashamed of mine now that I have seen yours." It may be said, in passing, that freely translated the second remark reads thus, "Well, I am glad I did not go to your milliner."

The main thing about a woman's hat is not what it is, but what it does. Articles of clothing may be divided into two groups, the active and the passive. Shoes and stockings, for instance, are almost entirely passive. We use them, really wear them, and as a rule they remain with us until they are worn out. Neckties, on the other hand, are moderately active, while ladies' hats are activity itself. Men's hats are quite passive, the Panama being an exception. We wear a felt hat, we sport a Panama. Now it is a misuse of words to say that a woman *wears* a hat. If there is any wearing at all it is accidental. When a woman dons a hat she submits her personality to it. The hat may adorn her, even as the King's crown adorns the King, but George is no longer George but King with all the uneasiness of head pertaining thereto, and a woman with her hat on is a hat-bearer above everything. The hat becomes the woman we say, and this is a fact in more senses than one.

If these things are true generally, much truer are they this Spring.

The hat is in evidence. It speaks for itself and in no uncertain tones. I never knew a time when men were more interested in feminine headgear than they are now, and that is a sign of the hat's power. Women, speaking in general terms, have their hats for other women to admire, and men let them. This year the men appear as positive factors in solving the hat problems. They have risen above the narrow spheres of criticism into the region of suggestion, and even of creation. It has always been common for men to say of a hat, "Now, that is a stunner," but to-day they are offering advice on the disposition of ribbons and the harmony of colours. Perhaps out of this millinery revolution may come a new era in styles. Let it once dawn on the feminine mind that men know something about hats, that they are human beings to be pleased not merely scoffers to be ignored, and what atrocities may be avoided, what simplicities achieved!

Yet, and this is no dream either, the revolution may work not to the emancipation of the women but to the enslaving of the men. The bowler may sometime burst into bloom, and the tile become a feather-bearing as well as a fur-bearing creature. I do not expect to see it in my day, but my boys when grown to manhood may go up to the House of Commons, even though the suffragettes may not triumph, to see what style of hat the Prime Minister has and return home to have one made like it. The Minister of Customs may become, without a typographical error, the Minister of Costumes, and the Minister of Agriculture be required by law to trim his hat with a selection of the farm weeds of Canada.

But to return to actualities, they tell me that the corridors of the Langevin Block at nine o'clock any of these fine mornings present scenes beyond description as the hats come in to sign the book. In the dim, dark distant ages of the Merry Wi-

dow the corridors were dangerous to life. Now they are dangerous to reason, I am told. The helmets of Julius Caesar's hoplites clash with the steeple-crowns of the Puritan fathers. It is impossible to say in what land one is. Now one seems on the Alps and now on the Himalayas. Tyrolese peasants and Indian rajahs enter hand in hand. Nothing but the timely appearance, now and again, of a man from Billings' Bridge in his rusty, musty christie saves the mind from annihilation. An ardent imperialistic friend of mind thought for a moment that his dream of a world-wide federation had come true and was rushing out to send a cablegram to Chamberlain or Carnegie when a policeman at the door whispered in his ear, "Say, there was a fire-sale at Fournier's yesterday."

As for myself I am delighted. Heretofore there has been too much uniformity about the hats of the women. They might be dented on this side or crushed on that, they might be trimmed in mauve, or cerise, or magenta, yet there was an inevitable type to which they all conformed fundamentally. There was no real freedom of choice for the woman, spend what time she would over the milliner's counter. But now she has the streets of all nations for her bazaar. Does Paris not suit her, she has Pernambuco. Let Calcutta fail her and she can fall back on Cairo. Hats on this continent were once bilingual only. They spake English or they spake French. Now they are polyglot. Some would call them, on that account, the towers of Babel. I prefer to think of them as the signs of a Pentecost.

Hats are poems as you have heard before. Some are lyrics, the inspirations of a moment and a possession for all time. Such is mine. Others are epics and run through several cheque-books. Such is the elder Miss Wegg's. Some are doggerel, although not always recognized as such at the time of publication. There are a few hat-sonnets, the

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cameos of millinery. Miss Fanny, of the Dept. of ———, well, I won't tell you,—has one of these. Then there are ballads for picnic use. The old sunbonnet was a ballad. But too many belong to just the Felicia Hemans, or even the Ella Wilcox class. This year's presentations will have to come under the head of translations,—translated with notes, bank-notes by the way,—and the value of any translation depends partly upon the original and partly upon the translator.

If I have failed to rise to "the height of this great argument," Mr. Editor, it is not because I am not versed in my subject. I sat on Mrs. Wegg's hat this evening and she declared that I would have to get over my habit of "dropping into poetry." I told her that I was sitting in judgment on hats now. Her reply was to the effect that I seemed to be imitating the judgment of Solomon,—and that ought to satisfy any person's vanity. After a while, by the way, she informed me that she never did like that nor-east-by-north cant to her hat and that the sou-west-by-south declination which my judicial weight gave to it would make the girls in the departments take notice, however much I raved at home about the beauty of their hats. Well, a man with a wooden leg would get the blues if he thought about shoes and stockings all the time.

Athletics.

Spring is truly with us, and everywhere the small boy may be seen on the vacant lot batting flies or tossing the lacrosse ball. One reason for the popularity of baseball is the comparative cheapness of the paraphernalia required. Lacrosse is a game requiring great endurance and with an absence of the breathing spells which accompany baseball. Each has its devotees.

In Ottawa the City Baseball League is all ready for the fray, with practically the same make up as last season. Without the Civil Service, this League would be a sorry affair. It is to be congratulated upon its re-election to its two principal offices, of President and Secretary, of such prominent members of the service as Messrs. William Foran and A. N. Payne, respectively. In the light of the ill-considered and unjust criticism to which Mr. Payne was subjected last year, the thanks of the League are certainly due him for accepting his onerous position.

~ ~

All the big professional leagues in the United States started their schedules on April 12th. The cricket season was also opened in England. Lacrosse in Canada bids fair to be very successful this season. A new experiment has been tried in the appointment of a paid President of the N.L.A., who will have the general management of affairs. It is to be hoped that much of the friction of former years will thus be avoided.

~ ~

Speaking of lacrosse, amateur circles are much interested in the proposed visit, during the coming summer, of an English team, made up of undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. We have had, at various times, cricket and football teams from the Old Country, besides an occasional bowling and curling aggregation, but this is the first time that a club has crossed the water to do battle with us on our own heath—at our own national game. However, may they come oftener, is the devout wish of all.

~ ~

On Saturday night, April 8th, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association brought off a huge Assault-at-Arms in the Arena, Montreal. This splendid organization has been most fortunate in having been able to secure the services of such an expert in athletic work as Sergt.-Major

Long—an ex-British Army instructor. The large concourse of boys and girls, young ladies and men, completely covered the immense floor space of the large rink. Every box and seat were taken. The precision with which the various concerted movements were executed by all the participants—down to the veriest tots—was wonderful. Another splendid feature was the really fine fencing by the ladies. Would that Ottawa had such an instructor for its youth of both sexes!

There is a great revival in progress among the harrier runners. Long distance running was formerly very popular in England and developed into the popular form of "hare and hounds"—chiefly in the great public schools. Montreal has a large number of old countrymen in its population, and thanks to them this good old pastime, as well as cricket and soccer football, will never be permitted to fall into oblivion.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

This institution is becoming increasingly popular with all branches of the service. Since the last list of new members was published the following have joined:

- A. J. Brabazon, Interior Department.
- A. Boyle, Marine and Fisheries Department.
- E. Garneau, Transcontinental Railway.
- D. G. Stewart, Transcontinental Railway (retired).
- E. H. Williams, Labour Department.
- R. E. Young, Chief Geographer of Canada.

In addition to the above there are half a dozen more names now on the Board, applying for membership. Ex-civil servants are reminded that they are eligible to join, if they have three years' service to their credit. There are a host of gentlemen on the superannuation list who will find it just the place to put in their leisure time.

Mr. W. A. Fraser of the Department of Agriculture, having been forced to relinquish the position of Treasurer on account of pressure of other business, the Club have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. P. Marchand of the Interior Department to fill the office. Last month was the best in the history of the Club, and it is now an assured success. The membership is now nearing the 200 mark and more are joining all the time.

Constant improvement is going on in the fitting of the premises. The large, cheerful room immediately above the dining room has been completely overhauled by the painters and paper-hangers and is now most attractive. Speaking of the dining-room, it is noted that that important adjunct is now well under way. Within easy distance of their offices, members can now obtain a midday lunch at moderate cost. If the patronage warrants it, dinner will also be served, and possibly breakfast, too. It is for the members to show their appreciation of the efforts which the committee are making to insure their comfort.

RESOLUTION OF C. S. FEDERATION, 1910, RE THE CIVILIAN.

That the publication of *The Civilian*, as a journal devoted to the interests of the civil service of Canada, has been a matter of vital importance in making known the needs of the service, and invaluable in disseminating information; that the thanks of the Federation be tendered to its management for their pluck in starting it and for their perseverance in carrying it on so successfully; that with a view to increasing the circulation and, thereby, the usefulness of the periodical, each affiliated association be asked to appoint one of its body to urge upon its members the importance of subscribing for it, and that a committee consisting of G. S. Hutchinson, R. W. Dillon, R. Patching, W. F. Trant, Hon. A. T. Dunn and F. L. Chevrier, with power to add to their numbers, be appointed to confer with the editors and take such steps as may then be deemed desirable to advance the interests of *The Civilian* amongst the civil servants of Canada.

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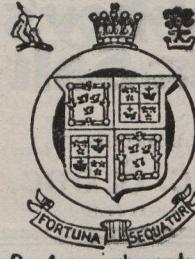
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Public Works Dept.:—J. M. Somerville to Div. 2A; G. Richard to Div. 2A; N. Desjardins to Div. 2A; Mrs. E. Lemoine to Div. 3A; Miss L. Duplessis to Div. 3A.

Secy. of State:—L. J. A. Dube to Div. 2A; A. G. Learoyd to Div. 1B;

Interior Dept.:—Miss M. Scott to Div. 3A; W. M. Bailey to Div. 2B; J. McD. Caldwell to Div. 2B.

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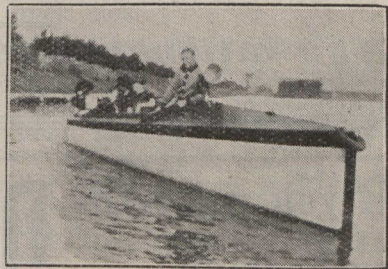
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COOKE—BLYTHE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cooke, Albert street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane, M.A., Pearle Cooke to David F. Blythe, of the Interior Department, April 12, 1911.

Obituary.

BURNS—On April 10th, James E. Burns, of Post Office Department, aged 57 years.

KEHOE—On April 12th, William L., infant son of Francis Kehoe, of Customs Department.

LAMB—At the residence of her son-in-law, F. C. Blair, 85 Frank St., Ottawa, on the 16th inst., Margaret Gordon, relict of the late William Lamb, in her 84th year.

SOCRATES AT OTTAWA.

(With apologies to Plato.)

The Attendance Book.

Soc.: What, then, is this book, Crito?

There seems, indeed, much value attaching thereunto, for I see how yonder sour-visaged fellow keepeth his eye upon it. Behold, now, how great a company of men do come hastily, and, writing therein, do slowly walk away.

Crito: That, O Socrates, is where the clerks, arriving for daily duty, do sign their names and set down the time at which they are supposed to come. He whom thou seest is one whom they call Chief Push. He is to see that these men arrive in proper time. Observe how he appeareth most angry as the hand approacheth the quarter-hour.

Soc.: I do indeed observe it, Crito; yet they who come in now do also, as these that came fifteen minutes afore, ere yet the hand pointed to 9, sign at the same hour. I marvel he whom thou callest Chief Push doth allow it: the more, O Crito, as I see it laid down in the laws here that the time of arrival is exactly to be shown. See, no more do arrive, yet he looketh angrily at the sheet, then at the

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dial; and now he goeth into his office and shutteth the door with much noise.

Crito: He seemeth to me to be angry.

Soc.: He doth. But who is this that cometh in, and, looking hastily round, signeth on? Surely he will not sign on at 9, Crito?

Crito: Indeed he will, indeed. They call him Pull Hard. He is of those whom the barbarians call Assistants.

Soc.: Behold how much he needeth it. For Chief Push cometh out and addresseth him with much anger. What saith he, Crito? for mine ears are somewhat hard of hearing.

Crito: He asketh him how it cometh about that he is late again; adding thereunto that he hath often offended beforetime.

Soc.: And what saith the other?

Crito: That it is indeed true he hath been ere now before his time; wherefore he thinks it the more venial that he should be somewhat after his time now. Also, that

three things did combine against him: firstly, that his sounding dial did not go off; secondly, that his landlady did grossly neglect to call him; thirdly, how that his chariot also did break down.

Soc.: And what saith the other!

Crito: Even that oftentime he hath heard these things; also that the young man must sign on at the time at which he came.

Soc.: Pull Hard seemeth to demur thereat.

Crito: He doth, saying that the office dial is assuredly fast. But now he hath signed on and departed, and Chief Push seemeth to mutter unto himself.

Soc.: So, then, if a man come fourteen minutes after his time, he is not late, but if sixteen minutes he is late. Is it not so, Crito?

Crito: It would seem so, Socrates.

Soc.: Well, then, Crito, by how much is one later than the other?

Crito: Two minutes.

Soc.: Yet, according to the sheet, it is sixteen minutes. What then? Is the sheet right, or is it not right?

Crito: It is not right.

* * * * *

Soc.: He whom thou callest Chief Push hath just told me that the law requireth the book to be signed at the going or coming four times in the day. And to me asking him, he replied that the law must be obeyed in this respect.

Yet methinketh elsewhere the book is signed but once or twice. Whence it would appear that the laws may be neglected sometimes, but that at other times the laws must be obeyed. So, then, the laws may sometimes be obeyed, and sometimes not. What do you say, Crito? Do I seem to you to speak truly?

Crito: Most truly, Socrates.

Soc.: Yet Lyeurgus hath told me that the laws must not, on any pretext, be disobeyed. Well, then, that book, O Crito, which seemeth of so great importance, doth not tell true things, but false. What do we call one who telleth falsehoods, Crito?

Crito: O Socrates—

THE CUSTOMS CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The third annual meeting of the Customs Civil Service Association, of Hamilton, Ont., was held on Thursday, March 30th, 1911, and was a most successful one in every respect.

The Association which is composed of about 35 members is in a flourishing condition and thoroughly appreciates the good work being done by the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Robert Colvin, who is also a

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member of the Federation Executive Committee, will be its representative at the third annual convention of the Federation in Ottawa.

All the officers of the previous year were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year 1911, as follows:—Thomas McCallum, President; Frank Woolcott, Vice-President; Keith Stuart, Treasurer; Robert Colvin, Secretary; John Burns, George Shambrook, John Haygarth and German Dean, members of the Executive Committee.

Civilian Portraits.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.



J. H. GRISDALE.

Mr. Grisdale, the new Director of Experimental Farms, was born at Ste. Marthe, Co. Vaudreuil, Quebec. The service is to be congratulated that the filling of the place of so ex-

perienced and well known an officer as Dr. Wm. Saunders was by promotion, Mr. Grisdale having previously held the post of Dominion Agriculturist.



THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION.



DR. J. A. SMITH.

“AN ENCOUNTER.”

Who cares for the burden, the night and the rain,

And the steep, long, lonesome road,
When at last thro' the darkness a light
shines plain,

When a voice calls hail, and a friend draws
rein,

With an arm for the stubborn road?

Tho' his way lie over the prairies green,
And mine up the sunrise hill,

Tho' no more in my path may his light
be seen,

And I never may travel the leagues be-
tween,

His succor aids me still.

For life is the chance of a friend or two
This side of the journey's goal.

Tho' the world be a desert the long night
thro',

Yet the gay flowers bloom and the sky
grows blue,

When a soul salutes a soul.

—Anonymous.

The Customs Officers Association of the Maritime Provinces.

The Customs officers of the Maritime Provinces met in Moncton, N. B., Wednesday, 12th inst., and formed an association named "The Association of the Customs Officers of the Maritime Provinces." A good representation of officers were present. Letters were presented from forty different ports and outports whose writers greatly regretted their inability to be present, making an enrollment of members present and represented by correspondence of seventy members.

The following officers were selected for the ensuing year: President, Collector Baker, Amherst, N.S.; First Vice-President, Collector Benoit, Bathurst, N.B.; Second Vice-President, Collector Godkin, Summerside, P.E.I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Collector Watt, Chatham, N.B. The Executive is composed of the above officers and the Collectors of Halifax, Moncton, Charlottetown and Me-Adam.

Several matters of importance were discussed, viz., the inadequacy of the present salary scale, superannuation vs. retirement fund, also other matters of general importance affecting the welfare of the whole Customs service.

In the matter of salary, there was a unanimous outpouring of opinion, which plainly showed the vital interest and intense feeling of both speakers and hearers on this question.

The following delegates were appointed to proceed to Ottawa and present the claims of the service to the Minister of Customs: W. J. Hoyt, P. J. Benoit, George Watt, S. Harding, A. C. Currie and Collector Campbell of Sydney. It is probable that this delegation will reach Ottawa so as to be present at the meeting of the Federation of civil servants to be held there 20th

inst. Any person who did not know the circumstances would receive a shock on listening to the specific instances of under pay for services, and would wonder that such a superior body of men should be so long suffering as to even impatiently stand the manifest injustice of the classification of payment for valuable services performed.

While the tone of the speakers was moderate, yet an intense determination was shown to insist on results.

The circular calling the Convention is as follows:

Chatham, N.B.,
March 31st, 1911.

Sir,—As you are no doubt aware it has been deemed advisable that the Customs officers of the Maritime Provinces should organize.

A Convention of all the Customs officers of the Maritime Provinces will be held in Moncton, N.B., Wednesday, April 12th, when we presume an Association will be formed for the benefit of the service.

Matters of salary and other items of interest will be dealt with.

We note that the call for the Third Annual Convention of "Civil Service Federation of Canada" is made for a meeting at Ottawa, April 20th to 22nd. In view of this fact it is important that our proposed Association should be represented by delegates duly accredited and prepared with data to urge the reforms, changes and improvements which we deem necessary to our comfort, well-being and prosperity as Customs officers.

As this circular is only mailed to Collectors and Sub-Collectors, we trust that each recipient will, if at all possible, attend the Convention himself, also induce all other officers in his survey who can to also attend.

It is imperative that every Customs officer in the Maritime Provinces should become a member of the proposed Association. We therefore trust that those who receive these circulars will endeavour to secure the membership of each officer in his survey, and either bring or send a list of promised members to the Convention to meet at Moncton, April 12th.

The Convention will be called to order at 7 p.m.

GEORGE WATT,
Secretary, pro tem.

This was followed up by the sub-joined:

Chatham, N.B.,
April 5th, 1911.

Sir,—Owing to the courtesy of His Worship Mayor Riley of Moncton, I am able to announce that the meeting of the Maritime Customs officers, on Wednesday, 12th inst., will be held in the rooms of the Superior Court.

Officers coming to this Convention will please purchase their tickets on the Standard Certificate plan, thus securing return free.

Do not fail to attend this Convention if at all possible. Do not simply wish us success, and permit a trivial matter to keep you away, expecting your neighbour to attend and do the work. If the attendance is small, and Convention weak in numbers, results will be correspondingly slight.

If you cannot attend yourself, send one of your officers.

Every grade of officers should be represented.

GEORGE WATT,
Secy., pro tem.

Correspondence.

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

An Australian Subscriber.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Herewith please find Post Office Order for five shillings (5/-) equals \$1.21, which please place to my credit in your subscription account.

Possibly later on I may send to you some items of interest with respect to the Commonwealth civil service.

Yours faithfully,

D. H. ROSS,
Canadian Trade Commissioner.
Melbourne, Australia.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I herewith send you my subscription to *The Civilian* with the greatest pleasure.

To me the paper seems to be a link which keeps me in contact with "Our beloved Canada."

Yours truly,

D. TREAU de CÉLI,
Canadian Information Agent.
Antwerp, Belgium.

From British Columbia.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Enclosed please find two dollars (\$2) for my subscription to *The Civilian*. It is a welcome visitor here as I am an Ottawa boy myself. I am always looking for it and specially now to see if the Government is going to do anything for the Outside service (Customs) this year. I propose writing you a letter some day for *The Civilian*, showing our position here compared with the East.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. METHOT.

Myncester, B.C.

China Famine Relief.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

We are writing the Editors of our Dominion asking their co-operation in securing help for the famine-stricken Province of Anhui and Kiangsu in China, where nearly three million people are destitute and perishing.

The conditions there are appalling. The harvest was all destroyed by the terrible flood, and no food can be had from the soil until June or later. Many villages were entirely swept away and the people left homeless and in dire distress. Multitudes gather together in great camps; those who are strong enough wander over the hills, pulling up roots of weeds for fuel in cooking the pittance of rice they may receive from the relief agencies. The suffering is terrible. Thousands of tottering babies, boys and girls clad in rags—if clad at all—are about everywhere; old men and women hobble about leaning on sticks for support, or lie by the wayside, their eyes staring up in mute appeal. Many thousands have perished, and it is estimated that over a million will die unless help is *immediately* sent.

The Chinese Consul-General at Ottawa writes that the distress is indescribable. The Honorary Secretary of the Distributing Committee in Shanghai, cables that the famine area is larger than at first believed. Bishop White, of Honan, cables an urgent appeal for help.

The one hundred thousand dollars asked from Canada to help meet this awful situation should be easily and immediately secured. **One dollar and fifty cents will save a human life.** How many lives will your readers save?

The Editors of our country can do more than any other class to assist in this work. We ask you to make a strong appeal through your paper, making use of this letter as you may think necessary, noting that His Excellency Earl Grey, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, J. M. Gibson, and the Hon. Sir James Whitney are giving this movement their hearty support.

We suggest that in making the appeal you give your readers the alternative of sending contributions direct to the Treasurer of the Central Committee, Mr. S. J. Moore, 445 King Street West, Toronto, or sending to you, and that in the latter case you acknowledge all such contributions through your columns, and remit weekly to the Treasurer, Mr. Moore.

Trusting that in response to this cry of suffering humanity you will do all you can and that we may receive a reply from you, and a copy of the paper containing your first appeal.

On behalf of the Committee, we are,

Yours sincerely,

W. A. CHARLTON,
Chairman.

J. H. GUNDY,
Secretary.

Toronto, March 30, 1911.

(*The Civilian* will gladly receive and acknowledge contributions from civil servants for the above cause.—Eds. *Civilian*.)

THE BALLAD OF THE GOODLY FERÉ.

(The most talked-of poem in a much talked-of volume of poetry recently issued, Mr. Ezra Pound's "Provenca," is the "Ballad of the Goodly Feré" (Companion), spoken by Simon Zelotes some-while after the Crucifixion.

Ha' we lost the goodliest feré o' all
For the priests and the gallows tree?
Aye lover he was of brawny men,
O' ships and the open sea.

I ha' seen him drive a hundred men
Wi' a bundle o' cords swung free,
That they took the high an' holy house
For their pawn an' treasury.

They'll no' get him a' in a book, I think,
Though they write it cunningly;
No mouse o' the scrolls was the Goodly
Feré,
But aye loved the open sea.

A master of men was the Goodly Feré,
A mate o' the wind and the sea,
If they think they ha' slain our Goodly
Feré,
They are fools eternally.
I ha' seen him eat o' the honey-comb
Sin' they nailed him to the tree.

Mr. P. Marchand, Interior Dept., has been elected Treasurer of the C. S. Club in the place of Mr. W. A. Fraser, who has resigned owing to pressure of other duties.

AN ENGLISH HISTORY PAPER.

The following paper was given at the Customs and Excise exam. in Great Britain held in April last:

(Time allowed: 3 hours.)

Four questions, and no more, should be attempted in each Section of the Paper.

All the questions carry equal marks.

SECTION I.

1. Note the chief turning points in the relations between England and Scotland from 1485 to 1560.

2. In what sense was the Tudor rule "popular" in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth?

3. Write short notes upon Poyning's Law, the Star Chamber, the Council of the North, the Poor Law of 1601.

4. How far did James I. maintain or abandon the home and foreign policy of Elizabeth?

5. Trace the growth of the Cavalier and Roundhead parties, and examine their respective principles.

6. Sketch the character and career of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax.

7. "The Revolution of 1688-9 was effected by the Tories, but resulted in a triumph for the Whigs." Discuss this statement.

SECTION II.

8. "The treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Paris (1763) were discreditable to English ministers, but brought immense advantages to the English nation." Explain this assertion.

9. Why was Jacobitism stronger and more active in Scotland than in Ireland?

10. Adam Smith declared that a trading company is ill-fitted to be the sovereign of conquered countries. How far is this borne out by the history of the East India Company?

11. Give some account of Grattan's Parliament, the foreign policy of Canning, and the dispute between the two Houses as to the repeal of the Paper duties.

12. Sketch the history of the relations between England and the United States since the latter gained their independence.

13. Estimate the importance and trace the gradual adoption of the "new colonial policy" inaugurated by Lord Durham's Report on Canada in 1839.

14. Examine the value of the principal legislative measures carried by the Liberal Government between 1868 and 1874.

Civil Servants and Trades Unions.

In a recent issue *The Civilian* printed a news item relative to the actions of certain branches of the Postal service in the United States in affiliating themselves with the labour movement. The action in question has roused the ire of the *New York Tribune*, which deals with the case in the following interesting statement of general principles:

"An issue which has of late been the chief troubler of France now threatens to be raised here. Since the settlement of the Dreyfus case, nothing, with the possible exception of the conflict between Church and State, has caused so much disturbance and loss in France and been so great a menace to the integrity and perpetuity of the republic itself as the question of the affiliation of the civil and military servants of the state with the Federation of Labour. It has caused two colossal strikes which paralyzed industry, gravely hampered governmental administration and caused immense losses, suffering and even many deaths. To deal with it some of the most stringent government action in the history of the republic was taken, but the end is not yet.

"Now, the 'unionizing' of mail clerks in this country and the affiliation of them with the American Federation of Labour, in defiance of orders issued by the Post Office department, must be considered as a direct step towards creating the same conditions here. We do not, of course, suppose that it is being done with the same purpose. In France the avowed object was to throttle and paralyze the government. We are quite willing to credit the American Federation of Labour with a degree of patriotism which would not for a moment countenance any such scheme, and with a sincere, if sometimes misled, desire simply to better the conditions of labour and life among its members. But it should be obvious that, with the best

of intentions, it would be difficult for the arrangement which is now being attempted to avoid serious clashes with governmental authority and interference with governmental work.

"The employees of the government must be subject to the laws and rules of the government and to no other. Practices which may be permissible in other employment cannot be permitted there. Thus, for mail clerks to refuse to put mails into certain sacks because they were not 'union made,' to work on certain railroad trains because the brakemen were non-unionists, or to engage in a universal sympathetic strike because of a disagreement between some shoe manufacturer and his operatives, would be intolerable. Yet precisely such things are done by trade unions in respect to private employment, and the affiliation and standardizing of the public service with private employment would logically mean the extension of those practices to the civil service, exactly as has actually been done in France.

"There is the less conceivable pretext for an organization of public employees because of the prevalence of the merit system in the civil service. That system now gives the employees of the federal government an assured tenure of employment, it provides for their promotion according to fitness and ability, and it protects them from unjust discrimination and oppression. In brief, it secures for them the most important of the legitimate aims of trade unionism, and it does so far more effectively than the unions themselves could do. It is certainly not too much to expect that in return for that governmental protection the members of the civil service will give their first loyalty to the government and not to any extra-governmental and potentially anti-governmental organization."

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