

THE CIVILIAN

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Mr. Fowler, M.P., Blatherskite.

By F. A. G.

On the 29th May Mr. Fowler, member for Kings and Albert in the Canadian Parliament, did,—

“Cleave the general ear with horrid speech,
Confound the ignorant and amaze indeed
The very faculties of eyes and ears.”

The following are quotations from his speech:—

I have had a great deal of trouble from persons anxious to be promoted, or to get higher salaries. Sometimes, in the kindness of one's heart, one will recommend a man for a higher salary simply because he asks one to do so, and one has known his father, or mother, or sister, or brother, or some of his relatives, although at the same time, while making the recommendation, one knows in one's heart that the man is getting from two to four times more than he would get if he had to struggle in the world, as the rest of us have to do. . . . Some one suggests four hours a day; they do not put in two hours a day in actual work. They probably straggle along to the office about ten o'clock in the morning. If the Civil Servant happens to be a man, he lights his pipe and smokes and reads the morning paper until about half-past eleven. Then he looks at the clock, and says: “It is eleven-thirty, and I must go to lunch at twelve, so I had better go now, as it is not worth while working only half an hour.” He goes to lunch and returns at two o'clock. He probably smokes and reads the afternoon paper until about three-thirty, and then he looks at the clock and says: “It is not worth while working now until four o'clock, as it is only half an hour until then”; and he knocks off for the day. This is a sample of the poor Civil Servant. . . . We hear of the high cost of living. In what respect has the cost of living increased? Flour is cheaper; groceries are no higher, and in many instances lower than they were; clothing is as cheap. The only increase, perhaps, is in the matter of rent.

There is no doubt that to the average man of intelligence there is a disposition, when a composition in literature is intended either to convince the understanding, to persuade the will, or to please the imagination, to prefer that the ideas be inculcated in the cultured and ornate language of the flowers, in the graceful and refined vocabulary of Addison, or the courtly phraseology of Scott. There are epochs, however, in the experience of a class, as there are in the case of an individual, or of a nation, when, in sheer desperation, one is inclined to imitate another style,—the shrill, stern, biting satire of Swift, or the truth-scalding periods of Carlyle. This is one of those occasions.

Irresistible and unconstrained emotions of sympathy will lead Civil Servants, who have not yet lost all individuality, to offer their condolences to the people of Canada in their present infirmity. That Canadians number among their “Conscript Fathers” one who has such a reserve force of selfishness, stupidity, mendacity, and slander as is disclosed in the above quotation is but one more illustration of the strange and explicable anomalies and paradoxes that confront and confound the human race.

This is not the first speech Mr. Fowler has made in abuse of the King's Service, and he is not to get away with it.

In one portion of his speech the Honourable Gentleman develops the fact that he has no Civil Servants in his constituency, only farmers. It were well for Mr. Fowler to learn that there is as much red blood in the chirographic digit of a Civil Servant, notwithstanding he has debased himself by entering the Service of his King, as there is gray matter in the head of the farmer-constituents who are expected to be influenced by Malaprop volubilities and misrepresentations.

On his own confession, Mr. Fowler is a procurer of prostitution for gain; which done, he assumes a sacerdotal expression and fulminates against the white slave traffic.

The prostitution of the King's Service consists in recommending "A MAN FOR A HIGHER SALARY, SIMPLY BECAUSE HE ASKS ONE TO DO SO, AND ONE HAS KNOWN HIS FATHER, OR MOTHER, OR SISTER, OR BROTHER, OR SOME OF HIS RELATIVES, ALTHOUGH AT THE SAME TIME, WHILE MAKING THE RECOMMENDATION, ONE KNOWS THAT THE MAN IS GETTING FROM TWO TO FOUR TIMES MORE THAN HE WOULD GET IN THE WORLD."

Every member of Parliament who dispenses patronage does, or is liable to do, the very thing that Mr. Fowler has so fondly confessed. In the case of most members, the injury is done, no doubt, unconsciously; no analysis being made of the terrible consequences, the cause and the effect. Other members of Parliament may realize the banefulness of patronage, and feel an honest shame, and hold their tongues. But here is a man who glories openly in the doing of a deed which the Right Honourable Sir R. L. Borden has declared is punishable by the criminal law.

Here, in open confession, is the prostitution of the King's Service laid bare in all its raw depravity. Political patronage, the modern crime against the King and against democracy, is the devastator of the hopes of worthy Civil Servants. Lacking the necessary pull, the worthy Civil Servant finds Mr. Fowler's worthless nominee going over his head. He toils on, doing two men's work, so that Mr. Fowler may have his patronage, and he comes to the end of the race of life with a wife and children in despair.

This is the King's Service. Mr. Fowler overmans the Service with incompetents, and then rails unmercifully against the system he helps to create.

Elucidating the system which the Prime Minister denounces, and which Mr. Fowler patronizes, many cases might be cited, occurring over the length and breadth of Canada. Take one. A man who served the King faithfully for fifteen years failed to obtain promotion, depending upon merit alone. There was no mark of any kind against his record. Another man in the same office was addicted to a bad habit. He was many times suspended. Finally he was suspended indefinitely on account of debauched conduct. Soon after he was reinstated and promoted over the head of the official mentioned above. This is the patronage system. Wonder it is that some patronage dispenser has not been assassinated by a long-suffering, justly indignant servant of King George, who finds himself thus rudely treated by an unjust steward.

Mr. Fowler represents the constituency of Kings and Albert. Here is another anomaly. The two names fill one with the idea of loyalty. The loyalty of Mr. Fowler to the Service of the King may be judged by the utterance of his own tongue. How does he stand in regard to loyalty to his leader, the Right Honourable Sir R. L. Borden?

The matter under discussion on the occasion of this speech was a resolution giving notice that the Premier intended to keep faith (which is one of

his characteristics) in regard to certain pledges he had entered into while leader of the Opposition. The Premier's pledges were unequivocal. He denounced as "A GREAT BREACH OF A SOLEMN PUBLIC TRUST" the act which Mr. Fowler boastfully confesses. When the Premier brings to the House an earnest of his declared intention to save the King's Service from the spoiler and the fowler, he hears a denunciation from one of his professed followers of an act that is probably more highly ethical than any he has undertaken since he assumed power. Read Sir Robert's platform, drawn up in Halifax in 1907:—

Civil Service Reform.

A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service should be put into effect, so that future appointments shall be made by an Independent Commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. Of necessity some appointments must be left to the executive. But for the rest, I prefer a competitive system of appointment to the present partisan system. Three-fourths of the time of members supporting a Government is occupied with matters of patronage. Party patronage and party service have more weight than character or capacity. The public service is cumbered with useless officials. I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of Parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointment to the Civil Service.

Abuse of Patronage.

A Government holds the power of patronage for the benefit of the public, and it is entitled to fill public offices solely in the public interest. The duties of those officials are for the public benefit, and are fixed by the laws of the country; their salaries are paid out of the people's money. To use the power of filling such positions as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. **A PRIVATE TRUSTEE SO DISHONOURING HIS OFFICE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT BY THE CRIMINAL LAW**, but the one punishment which can be meted out for such abuse of a public trust is dismissal by the electorate.

Having read this declaration of faith and loyalty to the King and his Service, let the reader turn again to Mr. Fowler's loathsome creed of sacrilege and prostitution.

There is no diminution of disloyalty in respect to the Minister of Finance. Sincerity in a politician, like virtue in a woman, is a thing that men still admire. The opinion is gaining ground that Mr. White has that fine quality for a politician, a sincere purpose; desiring, not so much to DO things, as to do the right thing, as Aristotle said, in the right way and from

the right motive. Few people may know where Mr. Fowler spent many of his winter evenings, but some do know where Mr. White spent many evenings during the past winter. He spent them doing something that did not come within the opus of his department. Night after night he gave time from other necessary work to study the organization of the King's Service in Canada. God help us! He received poor encouragement from a quarter whence he might have expected sympathy and encouragement.

In view of the related facts and considerations, the Government should take from Mr. Fowler, before the next sitting of the House, a pledge to the following effect:—

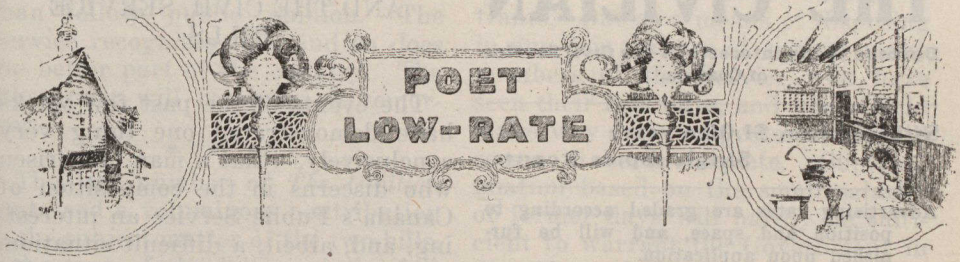
Do you solemnly recognize that in becoming a member of Parliament under a British constitution you have entered into the service of the King, and between you and other Servants of the King there is a difference in degree and not in fact?

Do you solemnly recognize that the permanent servants of the King actually conduct the business of the country, and, in effect, "govern the Government?"

Do you solemnly swear that in what way so ever you may have to do with the permanent service of the King, either in regard to appointments or promotions, so to act, as your best judgment may direct, that the right of no man previously appointed shall be trampled upon, but that, on the contrary, such right shall be conserved as a just claim in the all-seeing eye of Almighty God; that you will take no selfish or vainglorious pride in making recommendations to the King's Service; nor seek to gain sustenance or influence in a forthcoming election by recommending appointments or promotions that infringe upon the hard-earned rights of worthy Civil Servants previously appointed, or upon the working efficiency of the country's Public Service?

ESPRIT DE CORPS

- ☐ Do you take an interest in life?
- ☐ Have you an organization in your community to study the general welfare?
- ☐ If not, why not form one?
- ☐ If so, are you a member?
- ☐ Have you taken out a Government Insurance Policy?
- ☐ Do you subscribe to the Civilian?
- ☐ If resident in Ottawa, are you a member of the Savings and Loan Society, the Mutual Benefit, the Co-operative Association and the Civil Service Club?



“DUBIOUSNESS.”

Supposing two eyes were to smile on your own
 With no one to bother about it;
 Would you close both of yours and just leave them alone?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

If two little dimples should plead to be kissed
 With no one to chatter about it;
 Do you think you would pray for the strength to resist?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

Supposing a sigh were to flutter your way
 With no one conversing to rout it;
 Would you in responding shew signs of delay?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

If a sweet little form came and sat on your knees
 When no one was spying to flout it;
 Do you think you would whisper “Get off, if you please?”
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

And supposing an arm should encircle your waist
 Far from those who might gossip about it;
 Would you hurriedly take it from where it was placed?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

If a record were kept of the “Song from your heart”
 Of the promise with fervor about it;
 Do you think you would keep them till death do you part?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

And supposing you LOVED her and took her to wife
 For you’d surely not marry without it;
 Loving—faithful and true would you stay all your life?
 You possibly might—but I doubt it.

A woman’s a fool to pin faith in a beau’s
 Every promise—now that’s all about it;
 P’raps one in a hundred’s quite truthful—who knows?
 That percentage is HIGH—so I doubt it.

THE CIVILIAN

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P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, June 24, 1914

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party."

* * *

"Entrance to the civil service should be at the bottom, and the custom of securing men from outside the ranks and placing them ahead of old employees should be discouraged, and only resorted to when public interest demands. Civil service protects employees in their positions, but it holds them there in stagnation unless a method be found to not only secure the time of its employees, but to stimulate and reward their ambition."

THE HONOURABLE W. T. WHITE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE BILLS.

The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated one thing very conclusively,—that a man has arisen who discerns in the composition of Canada's Public Service an interesting, and, albeit, a difficult situation, and who does not hesitate to give freely of his time and his talents to the study of the subject. The man is the Honourable W. T. White, Minister of Finance. It is in no way the peculiar duty of the Minister of Finance to undertake the laborious and sometimes thankless task of grappling with the Civil Service problem. Unfortunately for the Civil Service problem, what is any and every minister's business is no minister's business. Mr. White, however, has not been content to allow such an important matter to suffer from neglect simply because no phrase in the constitution compels this or that minister to take it up. He has taken it up because he has a vivid consciousness of the true status of the great staff performing the task of the Government of his native land should occupy. Particularly is this true of superannuation. Despite that superannuation lies at the very root of efficiency, and that without it the business of the country can be carried on only at an extravagant cost, it cannot be said that superannuation is, politically, a word with which to conjure. It does not stir the imagination of the country. In fact, such opinion as does exist is probably prejudicially antagonistic. Civil Servants who have previously gone to the Government on this matter have actually been told that until public opinion were educated the Government, though admitting the absolute necessity of the case, would prefer to take up something that would "pay" better. Mr. White is cast in a different mould. He is

courageous and magnanimous enough to attempt to lead rather than follow public opinion. The Service recognizes this, and so does the better part of the country. The other part will recognize it tomorrow.

* * *

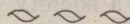
The last number of *The Civilian* contained a voluminous contribution to the subject matter of the two bills,—the text of the bills and the full debates in the House of Commons thereon. But this number was more than a week late in delivery at the post office, and the quantity of matter cannot be digested at this date. While the editorial mind is full of the subject, it is not intended, at the present moment, to enter into any discussion of the many-sided problems involved. One or two observations, however, may not be out of place.

The first is as to the Civil Service Bill as it relates to the Outside Service. Regret must be expressed that no progress has been made in regard to the extension of the merit system. The editors of *The Civilian* desire to assure our friends in the organizations far removed from the seat of Government, that this omission is not due to any laxity on the part of those entrusted with the task of making representations to the Government on their behalf. In memorials, in interviews, and in the final memorandum addressed to all members of Parliament, the Outside Service was given a prominence proportionate to the great interests at stake. The difficulties of the Finance Minister must be appreciated, and the non-abolition of patronage lies beyond him in the hearts of those members of Parliament who dare not, or think they cannot, consent to the elimination of the most vicious practice in Canada's national life.

A second point is in regard to superannuation. It is very likely that the proposed bill is, in many re-

spects, suitable to new conditions, that is, as it may effect future entrants. But as a means of disposing in any fair manner of a great many members of the Service who have seen their best days, and who should make way for younger men, the bill seems to be incomplete. Superannuation based on the small salaries of former days will hardly be sufficient to warrant the Government in disposing of the services of those who should be retired. Moreover, it may be extremely difficult for many to undertake the back payments at the rates imposed.

These remarks are chiefly introductory, and, by the way. Ample time is available for the fullest discussion of the bills, and *The Civilian* invites an expression of opinion from any member of the Service, and all such, if possible will be published in these columns.



PERILS OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The dangerous position occupied by His Majesty's mails, and those in charge of them on the trains, is again forcibly brought home to us by the recent wreck on the C. N. R., in which Mr. John Faija was the unfortunate victim of the system which sandwiches a light mail car between the steel tender of the engine and the heavy baggage car.

Often all that lies between the clerk and destruction is the thin partition which confines the mail; that end of the car carrying the mail is five times out of six, placed next to the tender.

We hear a good deal about "Safety First," which has recently been taken up by the railroads, for the protection of life and property, so that a movement on the part of all Railway Mail Clerks for safer cars and a safer place on the train for His Majesty's mails should gain the sup-

port of all who have to use that means of communication.

It should not be necessary for a life to be last before this question is taken up; the common sense of it should appeal to everyone.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL
BENEFIT SOCIETY OF
OTTAWA.**

Insurance for Civil Servants.

An event of more than usual importance took place on April 1st, namely, the coming into effect of the new constitution of the above-named society. The society was organized in the year 1872, the main purpose being the payment of a small funeral benefit on death of each member. The maximum benefit paid since the year 1886 has been \$200. The urgent need for such a society has made itself manifest from year to year, and the society has consistently demonstrated its ability to fill this need, due, very largely, to the loyalty, efficiency and self-sacrifice of the officers.

The society suffered a heavy initial handicap owing to the fact that the premiums charged were a percentage of the salary rather than a fixed annual amount depending on the age at entry. Notwithstanding the unscientific manner in which the rates have so far been assessed, a recent actuarial investigation has shown the society to be in a very strong financial position.

On the coming into force of the new constitution the old order of things passed away. Hereafter members, as at April 1st, 1914, will pay level rates independent of salary and determined in such a manner as to leave the society absolutely solvent. New members will pay rates in accordance with the following table:—

Rates of assessment per \$250.00 of insurance to be paid by members admitted after 1st April, 1914:

Age at entry nearest year.	Monthly Rate.
20	\$.27
21	.27
22	.28
23	.29
24	.30
25	.30
26	.31
27	.32
28	.33
29	.34
30	.35
31	.36
32	.37
33	.38
34	.40
35	.41
36	.43
37	.44
38	.46
39	.47
40	.49
41	.51
42	.53
43	.56
44	.57
45	.59
46	.61
47	.64
48	.67
49	.70
50	.73

The rates in the foregoing table have been scientifically calculated and are adequate for the benefit granted. Membership is open to persons of both sexes employed by the Dominion Government or Parliament at Ottawa. A medical examination will not be required for the first \$250 of insurance provided the committee is satisfied, from information given in the application and otherwise, that the applicant is a good risk. After the membership increases sufficiently the members may be allowed to insure for \$500. By special arrangement the monthly

premiums are deducted from the pay cheque. On leaving the service the insurance may be continued in force or a surrender value will be granted. It is safe to say that no insurance company nor friendly society in the whole world pays death claims more quickly than the Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society. Payment is frequently made on the day of death. The advantages of such prompt payments can scarcely be over-estimated. It does not matter what other insurance or resources one may leave it usually takes some time—perhaps months—to realize thereon. Therefore every Civil Servant would do well to become a member while his health is good.

Those desiring membership should apply to the representative of their department for an application form, fill out the same and forward with the application fee to Mr. W. J. Lynch, Secretary, Patent Office, Langevin Block. The application fee is as follows:—

Under 30 years of age.....	\$1.00
30 to 40	2.00
40 and upwards	4.00

The age in each case is taken as at nearest birthday.

The departmental representatives are as follows:—

F. A. Addy, Department of Railways and Canals.

George Ardouin, Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

W. S. Glidden, Department of the Interior.

Gustave Emond, Department of Secretary of State.

J. J. McGill, Department of Customs.

H. A. May, Office of Privy Council.

F. A. Coffin, Department of Finance.

A. W. Grant, Department of Post Office.

A. G. Kingston, Department of Public Works.

J. St. Denis Lemoine, the Senate.

W. C. Bowles, House of Commons.

W. J. Lynch, Department of Agriculture.

A. E. Watterson, Department of Militia and Defence.

J. E. Valin, Department of Inland Revenue.

Vacant, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Departments having less than five members of the society are not entitled to a representative on the Board of Management. In such a case application for membership should be made to the Secretary.

S. B. JAMESON, REGINA, RETIRES.

On the occasion of his retirement from the position of Collector of Customs, which he has occupied for a quarter of a century, S. B. Jameson was presented, on June 10th, by Inspector Patterson and the staff, with a handsomely upholstered rocking chair, with many expressions of the esteem in which he is held, and regret that he should have vacated the position which he has held so long and with such marked satisfaction.

The presentation, which took place in the afternoon, was made in the presence of the staff by Inspector Patterson, who, on behalf of himself and the staff, expressed the great estimation in which Mr. Jameson was held both as a gentleman and a courteous officer. He had always inspired kindly feelings in the office, and his dealings with the public had always been most successful throughout his long term of office.

Mr. Jameson, touched by this token of friendliness at the time when he was making such a radical change in his life, replied that his twenty-five years of work in the Customs Department had been most pleasant. He always looked upon himself as one of the workers among his staff, and his regrets at leaving were very keen.

J. H. Spooner, of Regina, has been appointed to the position made vacant by Mr. Jameson's retirement.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

How the Bad News Came to Turnip- town.

The following report of a meeting held at Turniptown, Ont., on the 3rd inst., to protest against any further delay in dealing with Civil Service legislation at Ottawa is from the *Turniptown Tocsin*, the editor of which, so he boasts, successfully passed the Third Division examination for entrance to the Service this spring:—

Never has public feeling run so high in Turniptown as at present, and the cause is not far to seek. The excitement, which has held this community in its grasp for the past six months, had reached a point where any excesses of emotion might be pardoned. We refer, of course, to the one topic of conversation that has engaged the thoughts of the Turniptown people during the winter and spring—the proposed Civil Service bills promised in the speech from the Throne at the beginning of the present session of Parliament.

It was to be expected, therefore, that there would be resentment when the word was flashed from the Capital that the bills would not be passed this year, but no one unacquainted with the sentiments of this centre of industry and thought would have foreseen the violence of the populace when it was known that there was to be no reform of the Service this session, and no attempt made to restore the balance between Government salaries and the high cost of living. Thanks to the coolness of the mayor, bloodshed was averted, and the post office was saved from demolition. But

feeling, long suppressed, must have some vent. So the mayor, who is ourself, we may say, wisely proclaimed that a public meeting should be held to take what steps might be deemed necessary to present the views of Turniptown at this crisis before the nation at large.

The meeting was called for eight o'clock last Wednesday evening, but at seven-thirty the town hall was so closely packed with a tumultuous crowd that the mayor had difficulty in getting to his place on the platform. Recognized, at last, by one of the audience, he was acclaimed by all and carried on the shoulders of two clergymen to his seat. He at once called the meeting to order, and spoke briefly for forty minutes on the issue of the day.

He thanked the citizens for their response to his appeal for moderation, and reminded them that in all future developments they must remember, first of all, that they were men, and not suffragettes. They might think daggers, but use none. Yet the occasion was one for determination, if not for rebellion. The Civil Service, so dear to all hearts, was again to be given the cold shoulder. What should be done? (Cries of "On to Ottawa"). He would not go so far at present. There are other expedients. They might boycott somebody. A committee could be formed to consider who should be boycotted. He had his own opinion, but preferred to hear from the citizens of Turniptown, who had ability to think for themselves. (Loud applause.)

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The Rev. John Doe was the first speaker. He dwelt upon the moral issues involved. We were all brothers, or, at least, cousins. Our dear brothers in the Service at Ottawa were, perhaps, the nearest in our hearts at present. They needed our prayers and our sympathy. Much as he would like to be the chaplain of a regiment organized for a march on the Capital, he thought that as much good might be accomplished by a resolution. In his epigrammatic way, he reminded the audience that a resolution could be carried more easily than a revolution. Such a resolution was accordingly presented to the meeting by the reverend gentleman. It will be found on the advertising pages of this paper, being too lengthy for free insertion.

The next speaker was Mr. Thomas Bones. A hush fell on the audience, and no ordinary hush it was, when Mr. Bones arose, for it came as a solemnizing thought to all that George Thomas Bones, the speaker's second son, was a member of the Service that the aged man rose to support.

"I have a son," said he, with great sobs, "who left my side thirty years and more ago to take a position at Ottawa. He is alive, I believe, although I have not heard from him since the franking privilege was withdrawn from the Government employees. I had hopes to see him before I pass yonder, and these bills were as manna in the wilderness of my life. I hear that they are not to be put through. O, day of wrath!"

He was borne home by kind friends, and at the time of going to press was able to sit up and read the last bulletin from the Civil Service Association.

Mr. Bones was followed by Mr. Joshua Hinds the popular and energetic principal of the Turniptown Academy. He said that he had looked forward to the passage of the Civil Service bills as the opening up of new avenues for the educated youth of

this fair land. He had particularly desired to see botany added to the requirements for entrance, as he had a brother with a great fondness for green vegetables. But private griefs, he felt, must give way to public calamities. He did not wish to dwell on his own disappointments, but rather desired to comfort the hearts of those present who had come from their homes to speak out boldly on behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed. He made a feeling reference to the interrupted speech of Mr. Bones, and touched many hearts with his apposite quotation in reference to father and son: "These Bones will rise again." The speech, in fact, infused the audience with a spirit of resignation, if not of hope, in the face of bitter despondency.

Other speakers pursued the subject further, some with much acerbity, others with touches of humour of the sardonic kind. The mayor was the last to speak, and gave utterance to the thoughts which he had kept to himself when making his opening remarks. He said, in short:—

"I am sorry that the last page of the *Tocsin* was used by Mrs. Wegg this morning in getting the kitchen fire started, since I am thus rendered unable to give the readers of *The Civilian* the full report of the meeting at Turniptown. But it is comforting, how comforting, to know that there are hearts in the cities and hamlets of Canada beating in unison with ours at Ottawa."

Will Look Into the English System.

Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner, has left for England on an official mission. It is understood that he will examine the system of administering the Outside Branch of the Civil Service in the Old Country, with the aim of preparing plans for a reorganization of the Canadian Outside Service, as foreshadowed in the late-lamented Civil Service Bill.

Women's Column.

Be true to the highest within your own soul, and then allow yourself to be governed by no customs or conventionalities or arbitrary man-made rules that are not founded upon principle.

The following extract from one of the daily papers is particularly apt just now, after the exceedingly interesting exhibition of narrow-mindedness and obsolete mental outlook given by one or two of the gentlemen who took part in the debate on the Civil Service Bill lately.

"The common idea of the Government girl clerk is about as accurate as a farmer's idea about a battleship. Theirs is no life of silken ease and luxury. They do not dance the Tango by moonlight on Parliament Hill with jubilant M. P.'s. In reality, they are hard-working clerks in the great machine shop that runs the country. If you take the average woman Civil Servant you will find her generally working for someone else.

* * *

We have heard a great deal lately about the unfairness of employing women clerks who "keep the positions from men who have families to provide for." The men who have families to provide for should receive every consideration it is possible to give, but no right-minded man or woman wishes to receive a salary for charity, if he or she is not capable of giving good return for it by capability and work. What about the many women in the Service who have families to support, or others depending on them in some way, as is the case in the vast majority of women employees in the Civil Service? I have this very moment in my mind's eye several cases—one a widow, with four children not yet educated, or old enough to earn. This little woman keeps a home for these children, sends

them to school, clothes and feeds them on the magnificent salary of \$850.00 per annum. For years she did it as a temporary clerk, which meant only \$500 per annum.

Just pause for one minute and think what this means, you men who are the bread-winners, you who have nothing to do before going to your daily work (except in some few cases to attend to the furnace.) You dress at your leisure, sit down to a comfortable breakfast, probably prepared by your wife, in case the salary is not large enough to pay for a maid of all work. Then, without having to give a thought to the ordering for lunch, you walk off to your place of business. You would feel a very ill-used man, and justly so, were your lunch not waiting for you at the noon hour—just as you would feel neglected were your socks not darned, and, in many cases, your fresh underclothing not laid out for you to change at the proper time. No thought of planning, ordering and cooking food, darning and making clothes, sweeping, dusting and cleaning during your few spare hours at home. Just how would you manage were you required to do these things and to be a good office clerk besides?

There are dozens of women in the Service doing this. Do they demand higher salaries on this account? Certainly not! Equal pay for equal work and an opportunity to enter the higher grades of the Service, with salary appertaining to the position, is what we ask for. Not favour, but *justice*.

As to the cry that young girls occupy positions in the Service! Why should they not? Numbers of young men do so who have absolutely no one to support except themselves. Why should a girl live on at home, a drag on her father, after she is educated and fitted to support herself, unless

her father is an exceptionally wealthy man, any more than her brother should? Why should a girl be obliged to sell herself, under the guise of the wedding ring, rather than be dependent on a father who has worked for her for twenty years or more? How much more honourable and happy that girl will feel if she supports herself wholly and so leaves herself free to marry through choice when she feels she has met the man with whom she desires to spend her life, for love of whom she is ready and glad to make many sacrifices, if necessary, and whose interests in life become hers? This is the only spirit which makes a true and happy marriage, a real marriage, and not the arrangement of convenience we see so often.

How happy such a wife will feel if, in her days of independent work, she has been able to save a little nest-egg, which makes her feel not altogether dependent on her husband now for small luxuries, either personal or for their home or children?

Compare this method with the terrible old-time system of traffic in marriage when a girl had to marry some one—anyone, rather than eat the bread of dependence, when she knew there were many mouths waiting at home for that bread. Ah no! I am sure every fair-minded man is ready to give to women an equal chance with him in the race of life. No right sort of man is afraid of the competition of woman, but willing to compete and surrender willingly to her when she fairly wins. The majority of men are at heart big, brave, generous and fair-minded to women, but they have the inherent prejudices of centuries of brute superiority behind them. In most cases, however, they need only to pause and consider the question calmly in order to make them fair and just to woman.

For my part, I believe there are very few women who would not, through preference, elect to live at

home and do the hundred and one pleasant things open to women who are not tied by business life. Most women hate to have to earn money and manage the spending of it and be responsible. They so much prefer to have their wants provided for without having to think of ways and means. It is so much easier to close one's eyes contentedly and know that all the disagreeable part of life, such as bills and cheques and notes, coming due, and lying awake at night trying to plan how to make ninety dollars stretch to one hundred, is being looked after by the man, or the men, of the family. It is not given to all of us to float through life as easily and happily. Many of us must be bread-winners and must strive and plan to provide and to give to those dependent on us the best we can earn. When we are obliged by fate to strike out for ourselves and conquer life it is our duty to go in to win. The first thing to demand is the recognition of ability, be it executive or otherwise, then equal pay for equal work and a chance to do as high a class of work as we are capable of.

* * *

A word to you, my sisters. Do not be discouraged by failure at first, but come back, and back, again and again, to your first high aim. In time you must succeed. Always see yourself, in your mind's eye, in the position you are aiming at, and so help to draw success to yourself. At the same time (and this is very essential) move heaven and earth to make yourselves competent. If you are in a large office make it your business to know all you can about the whole work of that office. One day, when you least expect it, perhaps your chance will come to make good. Look always ahead and upward, striving each day to become more competent. Take a genuine interest in keeping the work of the office up to date by being always ready to stay, when necessary, to finish up work, even

should it be after hours. I know this will not bring to you more salary just now, but you know the saying, "he who does only the work he is paid for doing will never be paid for more than the work he does." It is sometimes hard, I know, to see the incompetent clerk beside you drawing as much, or perhaps more, than you do, because he or she has been in the service longer. Never mind, this is the fault of a system. Do your part as well as you know how, and be always ready and on the watch to benefit your condition. At the same time, work steadily, and systematically, to have the system, which makes this injustice possible, changed. Even if you should not reap the benefit in your life-time, one day, in the future, other women will.

* * *

I cannot close today without voicing the thanks of the women of the Civil Service to the following gentlemen for the good words spoken in our behalf during the debate on the Civil Service Bill: First, of course, to the Honourable Minister of Finance, Mr. White, and afterwards to the Honourable Dr. Reid, for his statement that "some female officials have families to support." To the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Minister of the Post Office Department, which employs a number of women, for his words, "they are good officials"; to Mr. Fripp, for his, "they are, so far as I know"; to Mr. Verville, for advocating equal pay for equal work, be the clerk male or female, and in answer to Mr. Proulx's query, "But if they have no families to support?" be said, "That makes no difference. If we were to argue in that way we would pay the unmarried man only half what we pay the married men, and so fill our Service with the unmarried and let the married starve." To Mr. A. K. McLean, for "I cannot agree with the remarks which my hon. friend to my left has just made (Mr. Proulx) with respect to women

in the public service. The world is moving rapidly, and the views which my hon. friend has expressed in regard to the position of women in the Civil Service are practically obsolete today."

* * *

Contribution.

The thanks of the women of the Civil Service are due to the Hon. J. D. Reid, who, in the course of the debate on the introduction of the Civil Service Bill, on May 29th, is reported in Hansard as having said:—

"Some female officials have families to support."

That is a point which appears to be frequently lost sight of in discussions about the Civil Service. Many of the women of the Civil Service are educating brothers and sisters; others are the main, often the sole, support of aged parents, and all of them are paying their way like good citizens. If some of the gentlemen who talk so glibly about the folly of increasing the salaries of women would make an honest investigation into this matter the results might surprise them.

"A. C."

* * *

May I draw the attention of the gentleman who so generously admitted, during the debate on the Civil Service Bill, that "females are adapted for some kinds of work, such as shorthand and typewriting," to the recent competitive examination for a position requiring special qualifications (mathematics, I believe) where the highest marks were obtained by a woman, and the position, in consequence, awarded to her. I am informed that there were forty competitors. I did not hear whether they were all men except the winner, but it is safe to say that the majority were not "females."

DOROTHY DAY.

If all of us knew half of the time,
What some people were saying about
us most of the time,
We would feel very chesty some of
the time,
And meaner than the devil the rest
of the time.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OTTAWA ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Ottawa Civil Service Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Metcalfe street, on Tuesday, July 7th. The purpose of the executive in calling this meeting is to afford the opportunity to the officers of the Association to give an account to the members at large of the various events incidental to the introduction of the three Civil Service Bills during the session of Parliament just closed, viz., the Insurance Act, and the two bills which received their first reading. The officers and executive will also disclose to the meeting the nature of the machinery they propose to put into effect in order to thoroughly analyze the details of the two bills.

The Secretary of the Federation has received an invitation on behalf of any members of the executive of the Federation resident in Ottawa. The invitation is also cordially extended to any members of the Outside Service who wish to attend.

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A cheery corner in the C. S. Club Dining-room.

NOTES C. S. CLUB AT OTTAWA.

The above picture represents a cheery corner in the dining-room of the new Club premises, on the corner of Metcalfe and Slater streets. It is needless to say that this room is becoming more and more popular. This is not to be wondered at, when one reads the lunch menu, as given below. This was just taken at random, and represents an ordinary day's lunch, which is served at 35 cents:—

LUNCHEON.

- Soup.
- Tomato. Pea.
- Fish.
- Boiled Cod and Egg Sauce.
- Entrees.
- Macaroni and Cheese.
- Meats.
- Roast Beef.
- Cold Meats.
- Roast Beef. Roast Lamb.
- Ham.
- Vegetables.
- Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes.

Dessert.

Rice Pudding.

Chocolate Blanc Mange and Custard Sauce.

Tea. Coffee. Milk.

The following new members were elected at the ballot on June 1st:—

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

- G. C. Anderson, Post Office Department.
- A. T. Genest, Public Works Department.
- S. W. Hobart, Department of Indian Affairs.

A. H. Wharton, Library of Parliament.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

- Ford de H. Cunningham.
- James E. Freck.
- Edward C. Learoyd.
- H. M. Parmelee.
- Melvin Thompson.

**WENT DOWN WITH THE "EM-
PRESS."**

Dr. A. E. Barlow, formerly a geologist on the staff of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, and Mrs. Barlow, were victims of the "Empress of Ireland" tragedy in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on May 29th. The bodies of both were found and were conveyed to Ottawa for interment. Dr. Barlow was fifty-three years of age, and was, for some years, a prominent official of the Geological Survey. He resigned to take up private practise as a consulting geologist in Montreal. Mrs. Barlow was formerly Miss Frances Toms, of Ottawa. They were married in 1887. Many members of the Survey staff, who were formerly associated with him, deeply mourn his tragic death.

G. Bogue Smart, superintendent of Juvenile Immigration, and a member of the executive of the Civil Service Federation, was also a passenger on the ill-fated liner. He went down with the ship, but succeeded in getting hold of a floating chair, to which he clung until picked up. He sustained a broken rib, and was in a very serious condition for some time owing to the exposure of several hours in the icy water. Mr. Smart was a witness at the inquiry.

GWENDOLINE'S LAMENT.

"I lay me down to sleep each night
And try to figure why,
Though I have written "Low Rate,"
I've ne'er received reply."

"I know "Low Rate's" been busy
Since he went striding forth—
(Resigned his job with the N. T. R.
And took the train up north)."

"But he finds time to stop and talk
To other girls, I know—
Because I saw him talking
Not many days ago."

"Now don't you think if he has time
To talk to others, he
Should have the time to write, at least,
A verse or two for me?"

"A verse or two is all I ask—
An easy task it is
For one with "Low Rate's" intellect—
For such a brain as his."

"And now, dear editor, I'll close;
Love's dream is dead—it withers—
Won't you ask HIM to write a verse
For G. Isabelle Smithers?"

IN MEMORIAM.

"Empress of Ireland" Disaster, May
29th, 1914.

We yet may sail the seas secure,
The mists may shroud our path in vain,
Our ships may travel swift and sure,
Above the graveyard of the main.

And yet, the man may win at last,
And gain the boon so long denied,
Grim Death, who stalks amid the past,
Will find his hunger satisfied.

Where mist and wave their perils mate,
To work their darksome tragedy,
Goes forth a cry disconsolate,
The signal of our misery.

Oh God of tempest, wind and wave,
We dare not face our grief alone!
Let Thy kind hand its pain assuage,
And let Thy shield be o'er us thrown.

Ease Thou, O God, in strength Divine,
The broken hearts and bitter tears,
The grief too deep for sob or sigh,
The blighting hush of coming years.

JACK CADDEN.

THE DUMB APPEAL.

(By Will P. Lockhart, in "Dumb Animals.")

There's a myriad plaint unspoken,
There's a cry no ear has heard,
There's a sad heart's silent token
For which is found no word.
Unto women without compassion,
Unto men with hearts of steel,
'Tis in vain that the eye may fashion
The message, The Dumb Appeal.

To our friends of the brute creation,
When our Maker denied them speech,
He bequeathed, as a consolation,
An eye to implore, beseech;
Its language—a child may read it—
May apprise us of woe or weal.
Oh, why should we fail to heed it,
The voice of The Dumb Appeal!

The voice of the dumb, beseeching,
God hears as a trumpet's call;
Their cry to His throne is reaching,
He made and He loves them all.
All vainly the cruel claim Him,
And vainly the heartless kneel;
And daily the ruthless shame Him
By slighting The Dumb Appeal.

And still are the dumb beseeching
The hearts that are made of stone;
The scoffers at Mercy's teaching,
Who live for themselves alone.
But, praise to the high souls leading
The hosts of the true and leal,
The greatest of earth are heeding
The voice of The Dumb Appeal.

OTTAWA NOTES.

A fire of unknown origin, suspected to be due to a piece of burning paper blown up a ventilating flue from the basement, destroyed a quantity of books and papers and some furniture in the offices of the International Joint Commission on one of the upper floors of the Hope building, in Ottawa, recently.

The offices of the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, have been moved from Sparks street to the new Bryson building on Queen street.

The Victoria Memorial Museum and National Gallery, Ottawa, will not be open on Sundays again until October.

Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service during the Month of April, 1914, as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies to Inside Service only:

Appointments.

Department of Agriculture.—Jos. M. Scott, Div. 2B, Exper. Fms.; Miss J. E. Mitchell, Div. 3B, Seed; Miss E. M. Jamieson, Div. 3B, Seed; D. Johnson, Div. 1A, Fruit Commissioner; Miss M. W. Bennett, Div. 3B, Seed.

Customs Department.—W. G. Niblock, Collector, Medicine Hat; P. R. Claire, Board of Customs; Geo. S. Geoghegan, Clerk, London; Alf. McDonough, Clerk, New Westminster; Geo. E. Norris, Clerk, Victoria.

Customs.—The following preventive officers: A. M. McMartin, Winnipeg; W. G. Stamp, Bridgeburg; P. L. W. Farnsworth, Brantford; Jos. Goyer, Alex. Sauve, C. Thompson, P. Cregan, J. L. Foley, Alf. Hetu; A. E. Marks, C. D. Coleman, J. J. Lynch, G. S. Terry, Aug. Bourassa, Alph. Jeannotte, H. A. Wells, J. H. Ducondu, Montreal; W. R. Calderwood, St. John; E. W. Martin, Cornwall; V. J. Harrington, Summerside; F. J. Charlton, Henry Hawley, Brantford.

External Affairs.—A. E. Green, Div. 3B.

Governor General Secretary's Office.—R. M. Walker, Div. 2B.

Inland Revenue.—J. U. Vincent, deputy Minister.

Justice.—W. M. Dickson, Private Secretary to Solicitor General.

Marine and Fisheries.—J. S. McL. Fraser, Accountant at Halifax; R. A. Spawton, Clerk at Halifax.

Mines.—W. S. Hutton, Div. 2B; D. Westwood, Div. 2B.

Post Office, Outside.—J. T. Smith, Ry. M. S., Winnipeg; A. H. Cowan, R. Marley, J. S. Isaac, A. J. Warner, C. J. Lea, T. A. Taggie, London, to Class 2B; Miss Ethel Wright, Moose Jaw, recalled; A. Morin, Moose Jaw; A. A. Overend, Vancouver; H. C. Murdy, S. F. McPhail, D. A. McNevin, London; Michel Fiset, Supervisor Parcel Post System for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Post Office, Inside.—W. O. M. Peaker, Sorter; W. H. Jones, Packer; J. T. Brown, Messenger.

Public Works.—Wm. Burrows, Div. 3B; J. Owen, Div. 2B; V. A. Taillefer, 2B; A. B. Macklin, Div. 2A.

Board of Ry. Commissioners.—E. E. Nelson, Clerk at Winnipeg.

Trade and Commerce.—Fredk. Dane, Trade Commissioner, Glasgow.

Promotions.

Customs Department.—G. C. McGuire, to Inspector; W. H. G. Beale, to Collector, Prince Albert; A. H. Smith, to Collector, Sudbury.

Civil Service Commission.—Romeo Goselin, Miss C. J. McCuaig, to Div. 3A.

External Affairs.—Miss G. A. Rankins, Miss K. A. McCloskey, to Div. 3A.

Governor General Secretary's office.—F. L. C. Pereira, to Div. 1B; J. F. Crowdy, to Div. 1A.

Justice.—P. M. Coté, to Chief Remission Branch; John Chisholm, to Assistant Legal Officer.

Marine and Fisheries.—J. A. Howell, Chief Inspector Fisheries, Manitoba.

Post Office.—Miss B. La Rocque, to Div. 3A; H. L. Trebileock, J. H. Mecredy, London, to Class 2B; N. S. Bradley, Toronto, to Class 1A; J. A. E. Gagnon, Quebec, to Class 2B; C. A. Bunt, Kingston, to Class 1B; Miss L. M. Stewart, Halifax, to Class 3A; J. R. Fair, Montreal, to Class 2B; Jos. Daley, Kingston, to Class 2B; Cornelius Gleeson, to Supervisor Parcel Post System for Western Provinces; Miss D. S. Stewart, Edmonton, to Class 3A; Jos. Hebert, Montreal, to Class 2A; C. N. Perrin, Carrier, to Class 3A; E. Autouturier, Ottawa, to Class 2A; D. McArthur, O. K. Elson, W. G. Gray, F. E. Davis, R. S. McKay, A. B. Callahan, London, to Class 3A; Benj. Spicer, Carrier, Toronto, to Class 3A; F. A. Knauf, Kingston, to Class 1B; R. W. Fair, Ottawa, to Class 2A; L. J. Filion, Montreal, to Class 1A; T. J. Doyle, Ottawa, to Class 2A; T. P. McManus, Ottawa, to Class 2A; T. H. Cross, Vancouver, to Class 2A.

Public Archives.—David W. Parker, to Div. 1B; F. J. Audet, to Div. 2A.

Transfers.

Miss A. D. O'Farrell, from P. O. Inspector's Office, Quebec, to Inside Service.

Superannuations.

J. E. McLeod, Ry. Mail Service, Toronto; Honore Cyr, Customs, Woodstock; L. N. Z. Levasseur, Inland Revenue, Quebec; A. E. Newsome, Lockmaster Rideau Canal.

Resignations.

Department of Agriculture.—W. H. Charlton, Patents; J. W. Eastham, Exper. Farms.

Inland Revenue.—Geo. Walton, Winnipeg; W. S. Keay, Fernie; Robt. McKay, Inspector W. and M. Winnipeg.

Interior.—Colin S. Macdonald, Surveys; Miss N. H. Stevenson, Glasgow; H. C. Watt, Forestry.

Post Office.—Chas. Fyfe, Toronto; Miss E. D. Dorny, Inside; Miss M. E. Masson, Inside; J. T. Garton, Toronto; Miss A. Michaud, Inside; Henri Michaud, Montreal; J. L. Hamm, Winnipeg; H. A. R. Dagenais, M. O. Exchange; Henry Smith, Winnipeg; W. H. Asmus, Toronto; Miss L. Fugere, Inside; N. A. Polk, Calgary.

General.

A. C. Morrison has been appointed assistant inspector of gas and electricity for the Ottawa district.

The engagement is announced of William Thomas Urquhart, of the Department of Customs, to Meda Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young.

The engagement is announced of Esther Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Breadner, to William Graham Hepburn, M.D., of Montreal.

The marriage of Anne Marie, eldest daughter of J. de L. Tache, King's Printer, and Mrs. Tache, to August Panneton, M.D., was celebrated on June 17th at Ste. Hyacinthe, Que.

Faith Lyster Campbell, eldest daughter of Dr. William Wilfrid Campbell, of the Dominion Archives, and Mrs. Campbell, was married in St. George's Church, Ottawa, on June 2nd, to Edmund Senkler Malloch, of Lachine.

John Hauley, of the Department of Customs, Port Arthur, was married at Quyon, Que., on June 10th, to Caroline, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Donnell, of Quyon.

Frank T. Shutt, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., chemist, of the Central Experimental Farm, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Toronto.

John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs; R. H. Coats, editor of the "Labour Gazette"; C. C. James, Commissioner of Agriculture, and J. U. Vincent, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, who compose the Royal Commission to investigate the cost of living, are now on a tour of Western and Pacific Coast cities, collecting evidence on the subject of their inquiry.

E. E. Stockton, of the office of the Auditor-General, has gone to the Yukon Territory on his annual official trip.

Paul Colonnier, translator of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is confined to his home by illness.

Edgar R. E. Chevrier, son of Eugene Chevrier, of the Department of the Interior, was married in St. Viateur Church, Outremont, Montreal, to Eugenie, youngest daughter of the late Judge Champagne.

Gladys Irene, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Parmelee, and granddaughter of W. G. Parmelee, I.S.O., formerly Deputy Minister of Trade and Com-

merce, was married in St. Matthews' Church, Ottawa, on June 17th, by Rev. G. S. Anderson, to Athol Ernest Black, son of the late Ernest A. and Mrs. Black.

Einer Lindemann, M.E., of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, is engaged in a survey of the Atikokan iron area near Port Arthur.

Frank Grierson, Secretary of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, was the victim of a collision between a bicycle and an automobile on May 30th, and sustained injuries which confined him to his home for two weeks.

Mr. W. F. Lough, of the Railway Mail Service, Winnipeg, was married on May 20 to Miss Marion L. Bedford. The groom, who is very popular with the staff under him, was presented with a cabinet of silver by the Railway Mail Clerks and office staff of the Railway Mail Service.

The following surveyors will be employed during the season of 1914 on Stadia Surveys, under the Topographical Surveys: G. A. Bennett, W. J. Boulton, E. P. Bowman, G. W. Coltham, G. C. Cowper, W. A. Fletcher, J. H. McKnight, R. Neelands, C. Rinfret, O. B. Roberts, B. H. Segre, H. M. R. Soars.

Obituary.

Edwin J. Adams, Architect of the Penitentiaries Branch, Department of Justice, died at his home in Kingston on June 12th, aged fifty-three years.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Alfred Lee, of the Government Printing Bureau, died on June 14th, aged forty-two years.

News has been received of the death of Desire Treau de Coeli, for the past fifteen years Emigration Agent for Canada at Antwerp. Deceased was a resident of Hull, and was prominent in municipal affairs there before he entered the Dominion Service. He was seventy-two years of age.

The death took place on May 27th, after a long illness, of Miss Daisy Dewar, formerly of the Department of the Interior, and daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Dewar.

William Mahon, one of the oldest residents of North Wakefield, Que., and brother of John Mahon, of the Department of Public Works, died on June 3rd, aged sixty-nine years.

Elizabeth McGillivray, wife of William M. Hutchison, of the Rideau Hall staff, and mother of George N. Hutchison, of the Chief Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works, died on June 2nd, aged eighty-one years.

Leonora Beatrice Oliver, formerly of the Civil Service, passed away early in June after a year's illness.

Harold Wood Wilson, a bright young member of the staff of the Geographer's Branch, Department of the Interior, and

son of W. J. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, died on June 15th, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was but thirty-two years of age, and had been in the Government service since 1902.

William A. W. Jamieson, of the Statistics Branch, Department of Customs, died on June 18th at the early age of thirty-seven years.

Anna Margaret Frances Kittson, widow of the late Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, of the Geological Survey, died on June 11th, aged seventy-two years.

Arthur St. Laurent, son of J. B. St. Laurent, Assistant Accountant of the Department of Public Works, died on June 3rd, at the early age of sixteen years.

The death occurred at Almonte on May 29th of Sarah Jane Dodds, wife of Charles A. Clarke, and mother of Miss Jessie Clarke, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Isabella Struthers, widow of the late John Wills, of the Customs staff, Niagara Falls, died in that city on May 27th, aged sixty-two years.

The death occurred at Hamilton on May 20th of the wife of John Burns, Customs Inspector at Niagara Falls.

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Athletics.

The great outstanding feat in international athletics of recent date has been the recapture by the British team of the polo championship, and incidentally of the international trophy.

What makes the win the more significant, in two respects, is the fact that the victory was so overwhelming, and also that the British team was not considered as of strong calibre when they left Hurlingham.

* * *

This is a good omen for Sir Thomas Lipton in his forthcoming struggle for the America's cup.

* * *

The defeat of all the American experts in recent golf contests in Great Britain accentuates the polo victory. Ouimet, the U. S. champion, was not even in the first 50 in the recent open tournament of Great Britain. It certainly seems to be the Britisher's year in athletics.

* * *

According to the Old Country papers, baseball is making strides in the British Isles. However, it is doubtful if it will "catch on" very firmly there. During the summer season the Britisher seems to prefer the more lethargic sports, such as cricket, golf and field hockey. The long distance running has also attained to a higher plane in the Old Country than in America, where the short dashes are much more in favour—and incidentally do not entail the "grind" which accompanies the mile and two-mile events.

* * *

The Winnipeg Cricket Club, holders of the John Ross Robertson trophy, emblematic of the Canadian championship, is likely to receive several challenges this year from Eastern clubs. The McGill team, of Montreal, is going after it, and also probably the Torontos. The McGill Club started as an aggregation of students of McGill University, but the name is now a misnomer. When their eleven visited Ottawa on Victoria Day there was not a single student of McGill on it.

* * *

However, there is very little significance in the names of the various professional baseball teams in the Canadian League. It is certain that there is not a single native or resident of Ottawa on the team representing the Capital in the league; the same is probably true of the Toronto, Hamilton, London Clubs, etc. It was different in the old days of the Maple Leafs of Guelph, and the Tecumsehs of London, when all the players be-

longed to the two towns mentioned. Then the enthusiasm was genuine. Fancy a team going through a season without a single defeat! That is what the Maple Leafs did in 1879.

* * *

The value of swimming as an accomplishment was amply demonstrated in the terrible disaster to the "Empress of Ireland." It is almost certain that none escaped who could not swim—unless they had life-preservers. And many had no life belts. A well known member of the Civil Service, Mr. G. Bogue Smart, of the Department of Interior, was one of the latter number on board the ill-fated "Empress." He could not find a life-preserver, and was one of the last to leave the steamer. But he had learned to swim in his boyhood, and that saved his life.

A remarkable story was told by a young woman who was saved. She had never swam a stroke in her life, but when thrown into the sea struck out instinctively and swam to safety.

* * *

Dr. C. E. Moyses, Dean of the Arts Faculty at McGill University, has donated a challenge cup for competition by the cricket clubs of Eastern Canada.

* * *

The Civil Servants of Regina are doing well in the City Soccer League, and at last reports received the team held fourth place out of ten teams competing.

* * *

The C. S. Baseball League of Ottawa opened its season on Tuesday, June 2nd, when the champions of last season, the Customs Department, clashed with the Transcontinental Railway team, to which has been added the Railway Commission. There was a grand struggle between the

Customs and Interior Department teams on June 8, the clubs being tied at the 12th inning, when the game was called on account of darkness.

The standing of the league on June 21st was as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Customs	2	0	1
W. Block	2	1	0
Interior	2	1	1
Trans. Ry.	1	2	0
Post Office	0	3	0

* * *

INTERIOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Scores for June 13th.

	600	500	200	
	yds	yds	yds	Tl.
A. W. Joanes	28	33	31	—92
J. M. Roberts	27	35	30	—92
W. A. Purdy	29	30	32	—91
A. A. Cohoon	24	33	31	—88
R. Callander	29	29	29	—87
W. Thompson	25	33	27	—85
E. Tureotte	25	32	28	—85
P. A. Wood	25	29	29	—83
J. L. Crawford	21	30	31	—82
A. E. Shore	16	33	30	—79
A. J. Smith	15	33	31	—79
P. Sherrin	24	26	27	—77
C. V. Shannon	14	25	30	—69
H. R. S. Gow	12	25	28	—65
J. J. Carr	15	26	23	—64
C. A. E. Clendinnen	15	20	29	—64
F. W. Brander	13	22	28	—63
G. S. Wallis	5	28	28	—61

First class spoon, presented by Mr. J. Cowan won by A. W. Joanes.

Second class spoon, presented by Mr. H. L. Mainguy, won by P. A. Wood.

Spoon for possible, presented by Mr. A. A. Cohoon, won by J. M. Roberts.

Mr. Geo. A. S. Sparkes presented a spoon for the 3rd class marksmen scoring 80 or over, to be competed for by shots who had not previously scored 80. It was not won and will be put up again for competition.

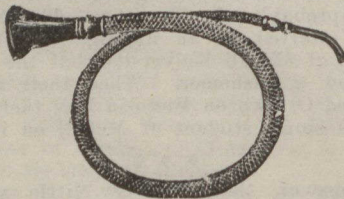
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Scores for June 20th.

	800	1000	
	yds.	yds.	Tl.
W. A. Purdy	42	35	77
A. A. Cohoon	45	28	73
A. W. Joanes	41	23	64
H. R. S. Gow	28	30	58
J. M. Roberts	40	18	58
P. Sherrin	33	19	52
A. J. Smith	41	8	49

First class spoon, W. A. Purdy.
Third class spoon, P. Sherrin.

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