

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# THE CIVILIAN

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JUNE 8, 1917.

No. 4

## Without Conscription

### THE WAR RECORD OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

In the months of May and June, 1916, the personnel of the Canadian Public Service,—particularly of that section of the Service located in Ottawa,—was subjected to bitter attack through the press and from public platforms for its alleged failure to furnish a proper proportion of men to the Canadian Expeditionary Force for overseas service. On June 23rd of that year *The Civilian* published a correct statement of the matter and, simultaneously, a statement was given to the press by the President of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, embodying the same information and statistics. Mere truth proved to be more effective than any argument could have been. Misrepresentations were overwhelmed and the campaign of unfair criticism ended forthwith.

#### THE FACTS TO-DAY.

Practically a year has passed. Conditions in regard to the war and national affairs have greatly altered and prospective conscription promises greater changes. The time seems opportune to again review, briefly, the war record of the Public Service of Canada.

#### Enlistments.

Statistics of enlistments are the best measure of military effort. Up to the 1st of June, 1917, records show that enlistments from the Canadian Public Service,—

|                            |        |              |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------|
| In Ottawa .....            | exceed | 981          |
| Outside of Ottawa .....    | “      | 2,827        |
| For the whole Service..... | “      | <u>3,808</u> |

The record is incomplete because a number of Departments had not reported new enlistments for some time previous to the date stated and two had never furnished complete lists.

Further, no enlistments which took place subsequent to the mention of conscription in the House of Commons by the Premier are counted, consequently the above figures demonstrate, though incompletely, what the Service did for the army and navy *without conscription or the fear of conscription*.

If the record were to be completed to the date stated, enlistments from the Service in Ottawa would be found to exceed 1,000 and from the remainder of the Service to exceed 4,000, making a grand total of 5,000 men freely and voluntarily enlisted for active service.

It should also be remembered that more than a thousand men of the



Canadian Government Railway staffs who have enlisted are *not* included in the above summary.

### Casualties.

The casualty record is much more difficult to compile and, consequently, even more incomplete. Nevertheless it shows,—

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Dead .....      | 219 |
| Wounded.....    | 280 |
| Prisoners ..... | 15  |

and a large number missing. The disproportion of dead to wounded demonstrates the incompleteness of the latter count. Probably more than 800 men have been wounded.

### Ranks and Honors.

Men of the Canadian Public Service are to be found in practically every unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and in the British and French armies and the Royal Navy. They hold every rank from that of private to that of Major-General. The quality of their service is indicated by the decorations and honors they have won. The record to June 1st (likewise doubtless incomplete) shows,—

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Distinguished Service Order .....   | 15 |
| Military Crosses .....              | 15 |
| Bars to Military Crosses .....      | 2  |
| Distinguished Conduct Medals .....  | 4  |
| Military Medals .....               | 3  |
| Meritorious Service Medal .....     | 1  |
| Medaille Militaire (French) .....   | 1  |
| Croix de Guerre (French) .....      | 5  |
| Order of St. George (Russian) ..... | 2  |

making forty-eight in all. In addition, a large number have been mentioned in the official despatches of the Commander-in-Chief for conspicuously valuable services.

### All the Names on Record.

The *name* and *department* of every man who is counted in the above statistics is shown in the records of *The Civilian*.

#### D. A. McLAUGHLIN DEAD.

Daniel A. McLaughlin, chief government photographer, connected with the Departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals, died on May 20th after two weeks' illness, aged fifty-two years.

He was born at Spencerwood, Quebec, and was a son of the late Samuel McLaughlin, who held the post of government photographer for forty years, and was succeeded by his son, now deceased. Daniel McLaughlin came to Ottawa at an early age, and, on reaching manhood, went to the States, where he studied photography and engraving. He established the first engraving plant in Ottawa and conducted it until he entered the Government service.

Four sons and three daughters survive him.

#### EXAMPLES FOR EMPLOYERS.

For the duration of the war the Henry K. Wampole Company, of Perth, will pay each of their employees a ten per cent bonus per week on their earned salaries.

A bonus of 5 per cent and an increase of 5 per cent in wages has been granted to the Hydro-Electric employees.—*Toronto News*.

In the last four issues of the Labour Gazette, wage increases affecting more than thirty-two thousand Canadian workers have been reported.



## The Civil Service Bill.

Pursuant to the intention that he had indicated to the officers of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, introduced Civil Service legislation in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 30th, by giving notice as follows:

- Resolved,—That it is expedient
1. To repeal subsection two of section twenty-six of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and provide that any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of that Act, and who had theretofore passed the Qualifying Examination, may be promoted from the third division to the second division by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the Department based upon the report in writing of the deputy head.
  2. That sections twenty-nine and thirty and subsection one of section thirty-two of the said Act be repealed and that it be provided that in the second division the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—  
 In subdivision A, \$1,600 to \$2,100;  
 In subdivision B, \$1,000 to \$1,600;  
 that in the third division the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—  
 In subdivision A, \$1,000 to \$1,300;  
 In subdivision B, \$500 to \$1,000;  
 and that the minimum and maximum salaries for the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council shall be \$500 and \$1,000, respectively.
  3. That it be provided that the Governor in Council may grant an increase of one hundred dollars to any clerk in the third division of the Inside Service of the Civil Service and to any person holding any of the positions mentioned in section thirty-two of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, who
    - (a) is reported by the deputy head to be deserving of such increase; and
    - (b) is in receipt of a salary of less than one thousand dollars.
  4. That it be provided that any person now serving in either the second or third division of the Inside Service whose salary is less than the minimum salary for such division as proposed by the second of the preceding Resolutions shall have his salary increased to such minimum.
  5. That it be provided that all increases granted under legislation to be based upon the third and fourth of the preceding Resolutions shall take effect from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
  6. That it be provided that nothing in the legislation to be based upon these Resolutions shall prevent any person from receiving any annual or other increase that may be granted to him under any other Act.
  7. That it be provided that any payments or increases authorized by any legislation based upon these Resolutions be payable out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

### An Addition Desired.

Officers of the Association immediately met in conference and asked the Minister to receive them. On Friday morning they met Sir Thomas and discussed details of the proposed measure with him. No announcement was made by either side after this meeting. It was learned, however, that one amendment asked for was received with particular favor by the Minister. That was a provision whereby men who had entered what is now the Third Division of the Service before 1908 without examination, upon production of certificates of graduation from a university or the Royal Military College, or who were regularly appointed as technical officers, should be eligible for promotion on the same conditions as those governing Third Division clerks who have passed the qualifying examination.

### Executive in Session.

The executive committee of the Association met on Friday evening in special session for discussion of the proposed bill. The exact effect to be



obtained by crystallizing the resolutions into law was explained at length by President Todd. His address clarified the situation not a little, for many seemed to be uncertain as to just what the proposed measure really meant.

Many points of view were presented by different representatives, where-by the officers were able to gauge the opinion of the Service at large and to prepare their future plans in accordance with its evident desires.

The resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole, Tuesday, June 6th, and amended in Committee to enlarge its scope to include all those under Sections 37 and 40 of the Civil Service Act; that is to say, persons of professional or technical qualifications or graduates of Canadian universities.

That the minimum in sub-division B of the third division be \$600.00.

That the annual increment in the second division be increased from \$50 to \$100.

A bill founded on the above resolution was then introduced and read a first time.

### EDWARD KITSON, HERO.

Just a little while ago I'd meet him  
on the street,

And joke 'bout how he's make the  
Bosches dance;

But, alas! My gallant friend I never  
more shall greet,

He died to keep us free, in La Belle  
France.

He made no brag about it, when he  
volunteered one day,

Just smiled and said, "It's up to  
me to go";

Then, with brother heroes, he bravely  
marched away,

To fight for freedom 'gainst the  
brutal foe.

Edward Kittson, hero, you have not  
died in vain.

The whole world gains through just  
such men as you,

Who fear not cruel death, grim suf-  
fering, or pain,

When honor calls on them to dare  
and do.

O, we have heroes many, beside my  
noble friend,

For them I gladly pen this eulogy.  
Grant them, O Lord, the victory in  
the end,

Because they fight for honor and  
for thee.

—Garrett O'Connor.

Bridgeburg, Niagara River.

### WAR PERSONALS.

Lieut. L. B. Kingston, mentioned  
in despatches, is a son of H. G. Kings-  
ton, chief accountant, Public Works.

Lieut. Charles Heathcote Graham,  
reported seriously ill, is a Public  
Works man.

Signaller W. H. Eades, Toronto,  
killed, had passed the Civil Service  
examination, but enlisted before he  
was given a position.

Maj.-Gen. W. St. P. Hughes has  
been appointed commandant of  
Crowborough Camp.

Lieut. C. E. Corbould (Interior,  
Vancouver), formerly of the 47th  
Battalion, wounded in January last,  
is now appointed an observer in the  
Air Service.

Lieut.-Col. Agar Adamson received  
his D.S.O. from the hands of the  
King at Hyde Park on May 30th.

Corp. F. C. Jamieson, killed in  
action, was a son of W. A. Jamieson,  
of the Railway Commission.

Lieut. Melville Taylor, M.C., is  
home on furlough.

Frank O'Meara, killed in action,  
was a brother of M. O'Meara, of the  
Topographical Surveys.

### MILITARY PAY ONLY.

By an Order-in-Council dated May  
29th, civil servants enrolling for mili-  
tary service will thereafter receive  
no civil pay while drawing army  
pay.



## Civil Service Casualties.

### CIVIL SERVICE CASUALTIES.

#### A. F. SMITH.

Arthur Fred. Smith, gunner in the Canadian Field Artillery, reported suffering from gas, belongs to the Inland Revenue staff in Toronto. He is a brother of Albert Smith, of the Toronto Customs, who is also in the trenches.

#### A. KENNEDY.

Albert Kennedy, clerk in station "A" post office, Toronto, has been killed in action. He was at first listed as missing. He leaves a widow and child in Toronto. His father lives in Ireland, whence the dead soldier came six years ago. He was twenty-five years old and entered the postal service in 1912.

#### CAPT. E. J. CLEVEN.

The Department of the Interior records the death of Endre Johanne-son Cleven, interpreter of the Immigration service at Winnipeg, accidentally killed. He was an officer of the 90th Rifles and was serving as captain in the 197th Battalion.

#### PERCY MORRIS.

Percy Morris, clerk in the Dominion Land Office at Edmonton, who went with the 51st Battalion, has been wounded.

#### C. G. SIMPSON.

Clarence Gordon Simpson, 184th Battalion, died of wounds on April 13th, was a clerk in the Immigration Office at Winnipeg.

#### P. L. DUNNE.

P. L. Dunne, clerk in the Topographical Surveys Office, Ottawa, who was one of the first to enlist when the war broke out, and served with a Cyclist Corps, was wounded on November 24th.

#### FLIGHT-LIEUT. COGSWELL.

Flight-Lieutenant Elmer B. Cogswell, Royal Naval Air Service, dangerously wounded, belongs to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. He went overseas with the 8th Mounted Rifles.

#### C. FYFE.

C. Fyfe, a Toronto postal employee, is wounded in the lower jaw. He is a Scotsman and has a wife in the Queen City.

#### J. JACQUES.

J. Jacques, of Edmonton post office staff, who went over with the 63rd Battalion, and was in the list of "missing" last November, is now recorded as killed.

#### V. P. HAWGOOD.

Victor P. Hawgood, of Edmonton post office, who went overseas with the 13th Battalion, has been wounded.

#### L. A. EXHAM.

L. A. Exham, sergeant in the 3rd Mounted Rifles, is in the roll of wounded. He, too, was an Edmonton postal clerk.

#### C. E. OLDALE.

Charles Edward Oldale, 94th Battalion, in civil life a member of the Grain Commission staff at Fort William, was seriously wounded on April 25th.

#### W. J. LEMMON.

W. J. Lemmon, a Medicine Hat postal clerk, who went to the front with the 10th Battalion, has been wounded.

#### C. S. HUFF.

Clarence S. Huff, postal clerk, of New Westminster, who enrolled with the 131st Battalion, was wounded in the head by shrapnel on March 31st.



**D. J. LEGGETT.**

Dan. Leggett, also of the New Westminster post office and the 131st, was wounded on the same day.

**J. S. SHAW.**

J. S. Shaw, clerk in Vancouver post office, overseas with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, was wounded at Vimy Ridge.

**G. HUTCHINSON.**

G. Hutchinson, who served with Shaw both in the Civil Service and in the army, has also been wounded.

**G. G. FULLER.**

G. G. Fuller, of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, who was reported missing some months ago, is now added to the roll of killed. He went overseas with the 28th Battalion.

**CAPT. A. FJELSTED.**

Captain Asgeir Fjelsted, 223rd Battalion, died at Winnipeg while his corps was in training. He was sub-agent of the Department of the Interior at Arborg, Man.

**T. J. KAY.**

T. J. Kay, clerk in the office of the Dominion Parks Branch at Banff, who went overseas with the 82nd Battalion, was killed on March 3rd.

**J. J. LETCHER.**

J. J. Letcher, who belonged to the same staff as Kay and went overseas as sergeant in the same battalion, has been wounded.

**CAPT. N. M. McNEILL.**

Captain Neil M. McNeill, medical officer with the 102nd Battalion, wounded, was on the Interior staff at Prince Rupert.

**GEO. TINGLE.**

The death of Geo. Tingle, a Calgary letter carrier, was not previously

noted in this column. He was reported wounded.

**GEO. BANGERTER.**

Corporal George Bangerter, a Public Works man of Victoria, B.C., who went overseas with the 3rd Pioneers, has been wounded and gassed. He was wounded previously in September, 1916.

**A. R. TINSLEY.**

A. R. Tinsley, an Edmonton postal clerk, who went overseas with the 138th Battalion, is reported to have been killed in action at Vimy.

**IN DESPACHES.**

A number of civil servants are mentioned for conspicuously gallant or valuable services in the recent official despatch of Field Marshal, Sir Douglas Haig. Readers of *The Civilian* will recognize the names of some who have recently received decorations and others who have paid the last great tribute of loyalty to the cause. The list includes:

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Lamb, D.S.O. (Public Works).

Major D. S. Tambllyn (Agriculture).

Lieut.-Col. D. C. Draper, D.S.O. (Customs).

Lieut. J. D. Armstrong (Topographical Surveys).

Lieut. G. T. Dodge (Public Works).

Capt. W. T. Richardson (Public Works).

Capt. A. A. Anderson (Public Works).

Lieut. L. W. Tubman, M.C. (Customs).

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bent, D.S.O. (Customs).

Major P. P. Aeland, M.C. (Finance).

Compound interest is like fire—the best of servants and the hardest of masters. Get it or it may get you.



## The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada enlisted for active military service.  
Names published in previous lists—3,292.

### SEVENTY-FOURTH LIST.

Sid Allen, Railway Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw District.  
Maurice Wellington Beattie, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary District, 238th Battalion.  
William Frederick Eye, Post Office, Vancouver.  
Lt. Frank Devereaux Hickman, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 68th Battery, C.F.A.  
Maynard Charles Mustard, Post Office, Prince Rupert.  
Dugald McDougall, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg District, 184th Battalion.  
James Lewis McNamara, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver District.  
David Scott, Letter Carrier, Stratford.

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

Capt. M. A. Bergeron, Ottawa, Reinforcing Draft, 22nd Battalion.  
P. J. O'Connor, Ottawa, 5th Divisional Ammunition Column.  
Albert de Niverville, Ottawa, Royal Flying Corps.  
Aime Chapdelaine, Ottawa, Royal Flying Corps.  
Romuald Ledue, Ottawa, Royal Flying Corps.  
Auguste de Ernsted, Ottawa, Royal Canadian Navy.

(Additional list from Department of the Interior):

Wm. Harris Lloyd Roberts, Ottawa, Canadian Field Artillery.  
Frederick Dimmock, Ottawa, Signallers.  
Lieut. J. E. Caughey, Calgary, 25th Battery, C.F.A.  
Lieut. V. Meek, Calgary, Canadian Engineers.  
R. J. G. White, Calgary, Canadian Engineers.  
G. C. McIntosh, Calgary, Cyclist Corps.  
R. J. McGuinness, Calgary, 239th Battalion.  
Lieut. T. M. Montague, Calgary, Canadian Engineers.  
Capt. George Black, Dawson, O.C. Yukon Infantry Company.  
Bruce Bowers Hogarth, Ottawa, 67th Battery, C.F.A.  
Chas. Theodore Allwork, Edmonton, 218th Battalion.  
Chas. Edward Barr, Saskatoon.  
Frank Chittick, Winnipeg, 250th Battalion.  
Capt. Frank Graham Forster, Swift Current, 209th Battalion.  
L. J. Perkins, Ottawa, Signallers.  
Major Murdock Alex. Macinnes, Saskatoon, 69th Battalion.  
Robt. L. Allen, Dawson, Yukon Infantry Company.  
Geo. Gerald Blyth, Ottawa, Motor Boat Patrol.

(Additional list from the Department of Agriculture):

C. Smith, Lennoxville, P.Q., 117th Battalion.  
H. Smith, Summerland, B.C.  
A. Struthers, Lacombe, Alta.  
S. Sutton, Nappan, N.S.  
E. Sweatman, Agassiz, B.C.  
J. Taylor, Indian Head.  
H. Thornthwaite, Summerland, B.C.  
H. Tulley, Indian Head, Sask.  
B. Verne, Lennoxville, P.Q., 117th Battalion.  
A. Walker, Lethbridge.  
J. Walker, Lacombe  
H. A. Walton, Summerland.  
L. F. Webster, Fredericton.  
W. R. White, Ottawa, 51st Battery, C.F.A.  
G. Williams, Summerland, B.C.  
C. Wisdom, Agassiz, B.C.  
J. Wood, Brandon.  
M. B. Davis, Ottawa, McGill Battery.  
J. T. Jausen, Ottawa.  
G. N. Kennedy, Ottawa.  
R. R. McKibbin, Ottawa, 207th Battalion.  
J. C. MacFarlane, Ottawa, 207th Battalion.  
Dr. A. W. Busselle, McLeod, Alta., 237th Battalion.



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Ottawa, June 8, 1917



## THE NATIONAL DUTY.

*I speak in no despondent mood,  
but as one disposed to face realities.  
The enemy are staking everything  
upon this last throw of the dice. All  
their energies are being concentrated  
upon this year's campaign, whether  
on land or on sea. Any flagging of  
our spirit, any lack of effort—disas-  
trous at any time—would be fatal  
now. Consider any sacrifice or self-  
denial, however stern, which the need  
may impose upon those at home, how  
do these compare with the privation,  
the danger, the suffering, and, too  
often, the supreme sacrifice of those  
who hold the lines in France or else-  
where in the great theatres of war?  
If any of us should chance to be de-  
spondent let him go for confidence to  
the men in the trenches. If for a  
moment he lacks heart, let him go to  
the wounded in the hospitals for cour-  
age. If we seek a standard for the  
nation's spirit, let us remember the  
discipline and heroism of the men  
who lined up on the deck of the  
'Tyndareus' when she was sinking.*

—Sir Robert Borden.

*The debts of the war will have to  
be paid with the savings of the people.  
We must save in order to bear our  
national burdens.*

—Sir George Foster.

## OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Dead . . . . .      | 210 |
| Wounded . . . . .   | 264 |
| Prisoners . . . . . | 15  |

### DEAD

G. G. FULLER.  
CAPT. A. FJELSTED.  
T. J. KAY.  
A. KENNEDY.  
CAPT. E. J. CLEVEN.  
J. JACQUES.  
C. G. SIMPSON.  
GEO. TINGLE.  
A. R. TINSLEY.

### WOUNDED

J. J. LETCHER.  
CAPT. N. M. M3NEILL.  
W. J. LEMMON.  
C. S. HUFF.  
D. J. LEGGETT.  
J. S. SHAW.  
G. HUTCHINSON.  
A. F. SMITH.  
V. P. HAWGOOD.  
L. A. EXHAM.  
C. E. OLDALE.  
PERCY MORRIS.  
P. L. DUNNE.  
C. FYFE.  
FLT. LT. E. B. COGSWELL.  
GEO. BANGERTER.

### THE BILL.

The progress of Civil Service legis-  
lation in the House of Commons, up  
to the time at which it was neces-  
sary to close this issue for the press,  
is outlined on another page.

Though the "old" Third Division  
rejoiced to have its status restored  
and, with the lower grades, welcom-  
ed the extension of its salary lati-  
tude, it is not too much to say that  
a distinct sensation of disappoint-  
ment was felt throughout the Inside  
Service when resolutions outlining



the proposed legislation were laid before the House. It appeared that the Government, either out of deference to hostile Members or in pursuance of a policy of rigid war-economy, had closed its eyes to the tendencies of the times and resolved that the minimum scale of living should be the lot of the civil servant in Ottawa.

It had been fondly hoped that the Government, joining in the movement now so general among all great employers, would take means to restore, in a measure at least, the economic status of a much larger section of the Service than is touched by the new bill. Wages in practically all other callings having been materially increased since 1914, the position of the civil servant in the community has sunk to a marked degree,—and is still sinking.

But regrets are futile. There are some big features of the bill and of the new condition of affairs that it introduces that are worthy of note and remembrance.

1. The old Third Division gets its due.
2. More money is granted where the need is greatest
3. The increased maximums and minimums enlarge the opportunities of a considerable part of the Service.
4. The measure is but an expedient of the hour and does not displace legislation for the general re-organization of the Service.

*The Civilian* desires, also, to impress its readers with a sense of the debt they owe to Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance. In the face of tasks and troubles of overshadowing importance and in defiance of the inevitable violent opposition of a section of the House of Commons, he prepared and introduced a measure inspired by sympathy and dictated by justice. Sir Thomas might, perhaps, have done more, but few ministers of any Gov-

ernment, under similar circumstances, would have done as much.

#### JUDGE MORSON.

Honor to Judge Morson! Whether he's fighting for money or principle or just for the love of the contest, he's putting up a grand argument. And he is fighting the battle of every Dominion civil servant in the province of Ontario. Thousands of dollars of Civil Service money, claimed for income tax by the municipalities, is involved. Multiplied by an indefinite number of coming years, the whole sum is enormous. If, at the conclusion of the Morson case, the contention of the municipalities is upheld, the law will carry that interpretation until amended,—a contingency of which there is most remote prospect.

Civil servants suffer in frequent instances from the obscurity of meaning or the apparent mis-interpretation of special laws and regulations governing them. Usually they have to endure in helplessness or accept tardy justice as a Heaven-sent boon. It is rare that a fellow-sufferer with the opportunity, freedom and splendid determination of Judge Morson arises to carry the fight to the court of last resort.

Win or lose, Judge Morson has earned already and will further deserve the grateful remembrances of every Dominion civil servant.

Win the war.

There'll be lots of time for recreation and money-getting after the war is won.

Just now we have no right to waste a day or an hour that may be devoted to the national cause.

Owing to a rush of important matter that overtaxed the capacity of *The Civilian's* pages, several articles were unavoidably held over from last issue and the publication of Dr. Shortt's evidence was temporarily interrupted.



## ONCE MORE—H. C. OF L.

Written for *The Civilian* by John Cash.

A writer in the Ottawa "Journal-Press" says that the increase in prices of commodities has been greater in Canada than in the United States, and, indeed, greater than in any other belligerent country except Great Britain. He points out that, as conditions in Canada and in the United States are much alike, there must be some special reason for the disparity in price increases in the two countries. He adds:

"Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the cost of living commissioner, may have discovered it, for it is noteworthy that in some of the directions in which he has been pursuing a very vigorous and capable campaign reductions have been observed. Butter may be mentioned particularly. He has devoted a good deal of his attention to this commodity and butter has dropped in price for no other reason yet established. On the other hand before he started work it had been predicted by individuals who are credited with an intimate knowledge of trade matters that butter would have advanced in price by this time to one dollar a pound. Butter is now less than it was some months ago."

If the facts concerning butter be as stated, the only conclusion possible is that the price of that article is only prevented from being made a hold-up price by the action of a government officer. In other words, we should all be the victims of a hold-up to-day if the trade had been allowed to proceed without interference.

It is to be inferred also that that which has been prevented in the case of butter has not been prevented in the case of other things and that, as a matter of fact, we are now paying hold-up prices for many articles.

Now, this is robbery, neither more nor less.

There can be no question about who is robbed. The consumer is the victim—that is, everybody.

But when we come to consider who is the robber, nobody is found ready to answer.

The consumer is told that he is not robbed, but that he lives under war conditions and must pay prices accordingly. But this is only another way of saying that there is no robbery, and that this yarn about Mr. O'Connor protecting the consumer is only—a yarn. It is another way of saying, also, that the appointment of Mr. O'Connor or of anybody else to protect the consumer is sheer foolishness—that the rise of prices is inevitable.

One thing is clear, however, and that is that if people are convinced that prices must rise by the action of inscrutable forces it will be easy for any dealer to demand prices that are out of all reason on pretence that they are "war prices." On the face of it, therefore, this talk about the rise of prices is to be regarded with suspicion, and the more it is repeated the more likely it becomes that the story about the need of a government officer to protect the public is true.

The question, then, repeats itself with all the greater force—who is the robber?

The position of the retail dealer, the man with whom the average consumer deals, should be cleared up. Is he in league with the robber, or is he on the side of the consumer? If it could be made certain that he is on our side, we ought to be able to use him in hunting for the real culprit and dealing with that culprit when we find him.

Is it not possible that the dealer takes too detached and neutral a view of this matter? Is not it too often his practice to pay prices demanded of him by those with whom he deals, add his own expenses and profits on a liberal scale, and collect the whole from the consumer with the usual excuse of "war prices"?



This is too big a subject to be dealt with in the space here allowed, but isn't there something in the hint here thrown out, that we ought to demand that in the present price business, in which robbery is definitely alleged by some and strongly suspected by all, the men with whom we deal shall be called upon to show that they are with us and not with those into whose pockets the money lost by us ultimately finds its way?

There is no desire to deprive any of these retail dealers of a single cent of the money they honestly earn. But is there not a good deal of waste in the prices they feel compelled to charge, a loss to them as well as to us?

Not very long ago Mr. Vere Brown, a practical business man eminent as a banker, called attention to the results of an investigation he had made into the methods of retail dealers in the West. Of 735 stores, all but 32 made exactly the same charges to customers paying cash and customers buying on credit. And nearly sixty per cent of all the stores had no proper system of bookkeeping. The moral Mr. Brown preached was that retail business in the West should be put upon a cash basis. But, meantime, it is plain, many people who pay cash are made to pay prices which include all the waste of the present no-system. Is this kind of thing true only of the West? Is it completely confined to other people and of no concern to civil servants? Or are there those amongst us who are victimized in somewhat similar ways by those with whom we deal?

Surely the retail dealer owes it to himself to take the part of his customer in this quarrel by eliminating waste from his own operations and by resisting the rapacity of any who demand of him prices which it is unfair that he customer should be called upon to pay.

Some men who were born to command lose out after they marry.

## OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

Further progress is being made in connection with reorganization of the staff of the city post office consequent upon the superannuation of Mr. W. O. Mercer.

Mr. H. W. Mix becomes office superintendent in succession to Mr. W. H. Pennock, and is in turn succeeded by Mr. Jos. N. Larne.



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

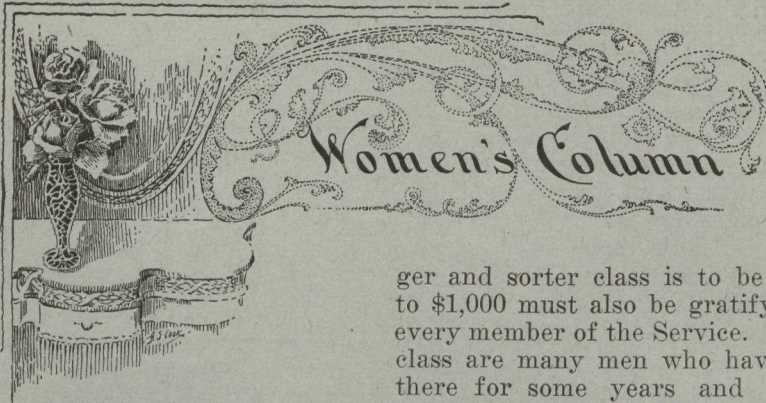
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Montreal.





### Civil Service Legislation.

It appears from the resolution introduced by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, regarding Civil Service legislation, that in the proposed amendments to the Civil Service Act, some degree of financial relief is to be afforded to clerks in the Service who are now in receipt of less than \$1,000 salary.

The gratitude of the Service is due to the executive of the C. S. Association, and more particularly to the officers in charge of legislation, for bringing the matter to the attention of the Government so that any legislation at all has resulted in these stressful times.

One point that must not be lost sight of regarding the amendments is that the proposed legislation is really a war measure and in no way is intended to replace Bill 217, dealing with the whole Service, which was brought down by the Government just before the war broke out and has been shelved till after the war is over.

Nothing but satisfaction can be felt over the solution of the so-called Third Division question. Ever since 1908 the association has been hammering away to have this injustice righted, with the result that now the status of the qualified clerks at the coming into force of the amendment of 1908 is restored.

That the maximum of the messen-

ger and sorter class is to be raised to \$1,000 must also be gratifying to every member of the Service. In this class are many men who have been there for some years and having families to support could hardly be expected to do it at the present time on the old maximum of \$800.

Raising the minimum of IIB from \$800 to \$1,000 is almost a necessity, as clerks who are qualified to fill these positions can easily obtain much more remunerative ones in the business world.

Only one class in receipt of \$1,000 will receive any relief, i.e., the IIIA clerks who are at their maximum of \$1,200. The amendment will give them an increase of \$50 this year and next year they may attain the new maximum of \$1,300.

One item, affecting women especially, to be deplored, is that the minimum salary of IIIB is to be left at \$500. Whole reams could be written on the subject, but perhaps it is sufficient to say that \$39.58 per month could hardly be called a living wage in Ottawa. When these stenographers and typewriters come into the Service they are already trained and in no sense can be considered in the apprentice class. Surely skilled clerical labour is worth more than the price set in this instance by the Civil Service Act!

While the hopes of many in the Service who had allowed themselves to be buoyed up to expect something substantial in the way of immediate financial relief are largely disappointed, it is gratifying that some relief is to be given where it is most needed.



One can't help hoping that the country at large will understand that the Service has not been handed a "melon" in any sense. In many circles that seems to be the impression, probably caused by premature "forecasts" of the legislation?

One business man remarked to the writer that the reason the Government was treating the Service so handsomely was because it had given so well to the Patriotic Fund. He was amazed to find how comparatively few in the Service would get anything under the new amendments.

### We Stand Corrected.

How often it happens that the wrong person is scolded! Such seems to have been the cause in an article that appeared in *The Civilian* of April 13th, and to which Mr. F. Colson, accountant of the Department of Secretary of State, takes exception to a letter to the Advisory Board representative of his department.

The Women's Branch has endeavoured to advertise its Red Cross and Emergency Fund work always with the object of increasing it, but it seems that there is room for improvement in its advertising methods.

With that in view, the story of the Emergency Fund appears in this issue and at the earnest solicitation of the President of the Women's Branch, Mr. Colson has kindly allowed his letter to be published herewith:

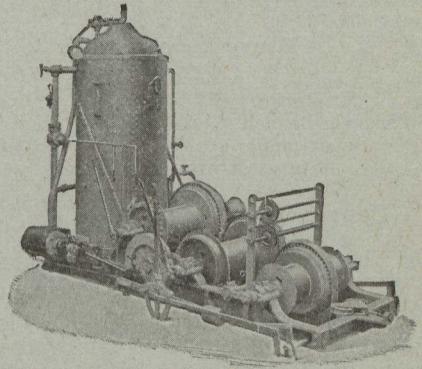
Ottawa, May 8th, 1917.

My Dear Miss Burke,—

Something in a recent issue of *The Civilian* with reference to the monthly collection for the war work of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association seemed to imply that the Branch thought the men of the Service were neglecting them. The allusion is to "men who have never given anything before." I don't think the men are to blame, few of them I imagine read the women's pages, though occasionally something in them may catch the eye, as some mention of your work did mine. Then, again, very many men are under the impression that your month-

ly collection is from women only. I know I was until you enlightened me. Also, the men as a rule have many more calls upon their purses than the women. No, I certainly do not think the men are to blame.

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SERVICE.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

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

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

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

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

G. J. DESBARATS,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.  
Department of the Naval Service,  
Ottawa, March 12, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



However, now that my attention has been called to the admirable work you are doing—another proof of the dictum “it pays to advertise”—I am very glad indeed to help you a little. I have already sent you ten dollars; I will give you another ten, making a subscription for the year of twenty dollars.

Wishing you continued success in your patriotic efforts, and with kind regards, believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F. COLSON.

Miss L. M. Burke,

Women's Branch, Civil Service Assn.,  
Department of the Secretary of  
State, Ottawa.

### Conveners of Committees.

At the first executive meeting of the Women's Branch for the season 1917-18 the following were appointed conveners of special committees:

Red Cross—Miss Maude Russell.

Legislation—Miss Reynolds.

Soldiers' Correspondence — Miss Jessie Parmelee.

Registration of Fruit Pickers — Miss Katherine Robinson.

Gardening—Miss Florence Burt.

Welfare Bureau—Miss Alice Wilson.

### Red Cross in Need of All.

Before a mass meeting of workers in Winnipeg on May 29th, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, of Toronto, Dominion Secretary of the Red Cross, said that the Red Cross was not short of supplies, but last year the difference between the number of cases that came into the shelves of the storehouses and what went out to the hospitals in France and England was about 4,000. The Red Cross was only one month ahead of the demand right along.

Mrs. Plumptre did not think that any Red Cross supplies would go to waste after the war, as there is a shortage in the supply for civil hospitals, and there will be a tremendous number of men in the military hospitals for a long time after the war is over.

### DECORATIONS.

There are further additions to the list of civil servants decorated for distinguished service at the front.

Lieut. William Tait White, 1st Pioneers (recently promoted captain), who has received the Military Cross, is an engineer of the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior and was stationed at Calgary. He was reported to have been wounded in action on June 14th, 1916, and the decoration was probably awarded for his gallant conduct on that occasion. The order reads:

*For conspicuous resource and ability when commanding a detachment of pioneers. Though wounded, he continued to show the greatest energy in the completion of his work, which greatly aided the sound consolidation of the trenches.*

A new Companion of the Distinguished Service Order is Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Bent, who is sub-collector of customs at Pugwash, N.S. Lieut.-Col. Bent went overseas with the First Division as Major and Adjutant of the 17th Battalion and has won promotion as well as honor at the front. In the militia he is captain of the Pugwash company of the 93rd “Cumberland” regiment.

The report that the Military Cross had been conferred upon the late L. W. Tubman, 2nd Battalion, killed in action on May 3rd, is now confirmed. He was on the staff of the Dept. of Customs, Ottawa.

The order conferring the Military Cross on Capt. (now Major) George Zouch Pinder (Topographical Surveys), whose decoration has previously been referred to, says:

*For conspicuous gallantry and ability when leading his company in a counter-attack and in subsequently controlling his men when severely wounded.*

Saving is a good deal like shaving. You may as well not do it at all as do it seldom, or by fits or starts.



### MORSON CASE GOES ON.

The long drawn out fight between Judge Morson and the City of Toronto over municipal taxation of the judge's income has passed to another stage and may soon be argued before the Privy Council. At Whitby, on May 25th, Judge McGillivray gave the city a decision against Judge Morson.

A Toronto press despatch states the situation thus:

Judge Morson's income tax case is to be argued out before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The judgment given by Judge McGillivray at Whitby yesterday was taken out so as to facilitate the appeal to the higher court. The amount of the income tax which Judge Morson refused to pay to the city on the ground that he was a Dominion Government servant is \$126.98. Other Dominion Government officials have appealed and two cases are now pending in the Division Court. These were instituted before Judge Winchester as Judge Morson refused to hear them and adjourned for three weeks, that being thought ample time in which an appeal could be taken and argued in the Morson case. The Morson case has been in the court for more than a year now, and the judgment of the Appellate Division, no matter which way it goes, may be the prelude to a Privy Council fight. The city considers the case important, affecting as it does many Dominion Government officials in the city, who claim immunity from income taxation.

### ALBERTA R. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

This association decided by a vote of 57 to 3 to affiliate with the Dominion Federation. Regular monthly

meetings are well attended and enthusiasm shown. Especially is interest manifested in the long hoped for salary increase.

Sympathy is expressed for Thos. Noton, R.M.C., of Medicine Hat, who lost the thumb and first finger of his right hand in shot gun accident.

It is expected that Mrs. Parker, whose husband was killed at Chin, Alta., will be able to affect a satisfactory settlement with the railway company.

With exception of Geo. Stone, reported in *The Civilian*, there has not been a casualty among "our boys" at the front.

### Obituary.

Alex. O'Neill, for many years immigration officer at Sarnia, died at his home after an illness of several weeks. He leaves a widow and four children.

Miss Rose M. Lawless, who died on May 30th, was a sister of Miss Edith Lawless, of Inland Revenue.

Mrs. Mary C. Gauthier, who died May 28th, was a daughter of the late Peter Dunne of the Senate staff, and a sister of P. B. Dunne of the Post Office Department.

Alfred Wallace Owen, who retired eight years ago from the position of chief accountant of Marine and Fisheries, died at Charlottetown last week. He was a son of Thomas Owen, sometime postmaster of Charlottetown. He entered the Civil Service in Ottawa in 1879 and was a well-known official for nearly thirty years.

Alan Fraser, of the Topographical Surveys, was found in his room, dead from a bullet in the head. Suicide while temporarily insane is believed to have caused his death. He was forty years of age and a native of England.

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## Commissioner Shortt's Evidence

(Continued from last issue)

*By Mr. Middlebro:*

Q. What do you think of this suggestion, say in the case of a man who has spent three years in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and who is admitted to the Civil Service: We will pay you the same salary as if you had already spent three years in the Civil Service?—A. Very well, but even if you do that it would only give him a salary of \$600. In the bill which was interned at the outbreak of the war, the minimum was raised to \$700 for the Third Division, and \$1,000 for the Second Division, with corresponding increases in the other Divisions. \$700 is certainly the minimum at which you could get men to come into the Service, and that should apply to the returned soldiers.

Q. You think the minimum should be raised?—A. Certainly, you will not get sufficiently qualified men to take the positions, returned soldiers or others, at the existing rates.

*By Brigadier-General Mason:*

Q. Women are coming in at those rates?—A. Yes. Women compete with the men at present. They take \$500, and I am free to say plainly, that the most of them live at home; if they did not, most of them would starve.

The following Orders in Council were filed by witness:

P.C. 2170.

### PRIVY COUNCIL—CANADA.

Thursday, the 12th day of October, 1916.

His Excellency the Deputy Governor in Council, in order to remove a doubt that has arisen concerning the applicability of the Order in Council of the 27th November, 1915 (P.C. 2758), to the Outside Service; to ensure throughout the whole Government Service the effective operation of the policy expressed in the said Order in Council; and to prevent the appointment of men eligible for military service except in cases of necessity, is pleased, in virtue of the authority of section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:

1. (a) In making all appointments to the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or in the Outside Service, preference shall be given to those candidates who have served overseas in His Majesty's Forces during the present war, and who have been honourably discharged therefrom, especially to those who through disability occasioned by active military service are unable to fill their previous occupations.

(b) Heads of Departments, Deputy Heads of Departments and the Civil Service Commission shall, within their respective jurisdictions over appointments, be responsible for establishing systematic methods for ensuring that such preference is given.

The Civil Service Commissioners.

2. In the case of women, men of non-military age and men to whom, under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 16th August, 1916 (P.C. 1944), badges are issued, the tenure of temporary appointments to the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or in the Outside Service, may be extended to cover the period during which the present war shall continue, notwithstanding that the period should be greater than six months.

3. (a) During the continuance of the present war a candidate for examination for, and appointment to the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or in the Outside Service, shall not be ineligible by reason of the fact that his or her age is less than eighteen years, provided that his or her age is greater than sixteen years.

(b) During the continuance of the present war a candidate for examination for, and appointment to the Civil Service, who has served overseas in His Majesty's Forces and who has been honourably discharged therefrom, or to whom a badge has been issued under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 16th August, 1916 (P.C. 1944), shall not be ineligible by reason of the fact that his age is greater than thirty-five years.

4. During the continuance of the present war no male person of military age shall be appointed to the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or in the Outside Service, unless a badge has been issued to him under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 16th August, 1916 (P.C. 1944).

5. A candidate who has served overseas in His Majesty's Forces, and has been honourably discharged therefrom, shall not be required to pay a fee for admission to any of the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission for admission to or promotion in the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or in the Outside Service.

6. The Orders in Council of the 27th November, 1915 (P.C. 2758), and of the 4th August, 1916 (P.C. 759), shall be and the same are hereby revoked.



**L. H. LINDSAY DROWNED.**

A distressing accident occurred on Saturday, May 26, in which Lee Lindsay, railway mail clerk, Toronto District, lost his life. In company with a friend he went fishing on Drag Lake, near Haliburton. Failing to return on Saturday evening, a search was made. Their canoe was found floating bottom upwards. The bodies have not been recovered. The late Mr. Lindsay was thirty-four years of age, born at Cannington, Ont., and entered the railway mail service in 1908.

**PRESENTATION TO MR. HUDON.**

Shakespeare cannot be charged with having matrimony in mind when he wrote, "This better to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of," but in these days of H. C. of L. and all the rest of the ills that try men's souls, it would seem that he who leaves that life from which no bachelor returns is either brave or rash beyond the average of mankind.

To mark the occasion of his coming marriage to Miss Angeline Fortin, of Quebec, on the 29th inst., the superintendent and staff of the Postage Stamp Branch met on Friday in the office of Mr. Lemaire, when the popular superintendent of the Branch presented to Mr. Emile Hudon a beautiful Seth Thomas clock, in mahogany case, inscribed on a brass platt being the words "Emile Hudon, from The Stamp Branch, 29th May, 1917." Mr. Lemaire in his usual happy manner tendered the gift from the Branch, and wished Mr. Hudon many years of health and happiness. The recipient suitably replied, and thanked all for their good wishes.

The marriage took place in the Chapel of Notre Dame du Chemin, Quebec, on Tuesday, 29th inst. The bride is the daughter of Mr. T. A. Fortin, Quebec. The honeymoon will be spent in New York, Washington and Springfield, Mass. On their re-

turn to the city Mr. and Mrs. Hudon will reside at the Prince Rupert Apartments, O'Connor street.

**LATE BYRON NICHOLSON.**

One of the distinguished literary men of the Civil Service passed away on May 19th in the person of Byron Robson Nicholson, Litt. D.

Dr. Nicholson was born in Hamilton and adopted the profession of journalism. After some years' experience he went to Barrie, where for years he conducted the "Examiner" newspaper. During this period he wrote special articles for different Canadian and American publications and did much of the work that established his fame as an author.

From 1891 to 1909 he was a Quebec civil servant and in the latter year was appointed to the staff of the Senate in Ottawa. For several years past his health had been poor, but his condition was not considered to be serious until a short time before his death. His widow and one son survive.

Among Dr. Nicholson's better known works are: "Ethics of War," "The Influences of Literature," "The Resources of Canada," a volume of miscellaneous verse; "Impressions Abroad," "The French-Canadian, A Sketch of His More Prominent Characteristics" (this volume was subsequently translated into French and gained for the author wide popularity), "In Old Quebec and Other Canadian Sketches."

**BIRTHDAY HONORS.**

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, honors were conferred upon a number of civil servants, including.

Surgeon General Eugene Fiset, D.S.O., Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, to be Knight Bachelor.

Major Graham A. Bell, of Railways and Canals, and William Henry Walker, of External Affairs, to be Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

It is also announced that the Croix de Chevalier of the Legion of Honor is conferred upon Sir Eugene Fiset, and also upon Major A. E. Dubuc à Customs, Montreal.



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# THE POSTAL JOURNAL

All communications, matter for publication, etc., to be sent to "Editor of Postal Journal," Calgary, Alta.

VOL. II.

JUNE 8, 1917.

No. 18

## POSTAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

### CONVENTION AGENDA, 1917.

Resolutions, etc., for the consideration of the delegates attending the 5th Annual Convention, to be held in the City of Winnipeg on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of July, 1917.

1. Consideration of the report of the delegation who visited Ottawa in January last, which report deals with the following questions:

- A. One full day's rest in seven.
- B. Eight hour day.
- C. Seven hours for night duty.
- D. Lunch room accommodation.
- E. Recreation rooms.
- F. Work done in basements.
- G. Book of Rules and Regulations to be issued by the Department.
- H. Overtime.
- I. Time worked on statutory holidays.
- J. Transfer of grade men to the clerical staff.
- K. Observance of the King's Birthday and civic holidays.
- L. Weekly half-holiday.
- M. The Guarantee Fund.
- N. Re-instatement of clerks who have left the Service.
- O. Appointment of clerks to Money Order and Registration Departments.
- P. Delayed promotions.
- Q. Members on active service.
- R. Fines.
- S. Guide examinations.
- T. Distribution and city sortation examinations.
- U. Uniform time for opening and closing all wickets at city post offices throughout the Dominion; statutory holidays included.
- V. Sick pay.

*Note.*—Any resolution submitted for inclusion in the Agenda, having reference to any of the above questions will be introduced concurrently with the question referred to, except when such resolution calls for alteration in the policy of the Association, in which case the resolution appears in the Agenda.

2. That the Convention be called upon to do everything in its power to abolish classes, so that the annual increase go on as usual until each clerk reaches the maximum, as the system of classes is very unfair to smaller offices. (1).

3. That the Convention be asked to advocate the adoption of the Act respecting Civil Service Superannuation, introduced by Senator L. J. Power, Halifax. (1).

4. That the Convention be asked to oppose the policy of allowing clerks to work in one office while their names appear on the pay sheet of another office. (1).

5. That there be inaugurated an initiation ceremony, containing a binding obligation, to be undertaken by all new members. (2).

6. That this Convention again go into the question of taking up strongly with the Department the question of payment for overtime.

7. That the Convention take into consideration the question of the advisability of appointing a Parliamentary Secretary; said Secretary to act as intermediary between the Government and all questions relating to the welfare of this organization. (2).

8. That the Association pay the expenses of all delegates in attendance at future Conventions in order that every branch may have direct representation with the least possible financial strain. (2).

9. That this Convention order that all branch dues shall be uniform and collected at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the salary of each member. That the present system of per capita tax be abolished and that in lieu of same each branch contribute into the funds of the Association the sum of one half of the dues collected from its members. (2).

10. That the per capita tax be based at pro rata according to the membership of each local Association. (3).

11. That the question of an increase of salary to meet the high increase in the cost of living be immediately and seriously taken up with the Government. (3).

12. That steps be taken in view of obtaining an amendment to the Civil Service Act so as to relieve post office clerks who have entered the Service, or appointed to, on and after the 1st of April, 1912, of the somewhat encumbered position in which they are placed as far as salary is concerned, in



comparison with clerks appointed to the Service prior to that date. (3).

13. That all possible means be employed to obtain from the Department a guarantee that the maximum of the Second Class be reached by annual increase of \$100 by all post office clerks, without having to suffer delay at the maximum of a grade,—promotion from one grade to the next higher grade to be automatic when the salary of a clerk has reached the maximum of the lower grade,—provided always that said employee is duly recommended by the authorities of the office in which he is employed. (3).

14. That the percentage of First Class, Grade A and B clerkships be larger than now provided for by the C. S. Acts.

15. That an effort be made to obtain the adoption by the Government of Bill 229, an Act respecting Civil Service Superannuation, introduced by Mr. White, Leeds, which Bill had its first reading on June 12th, 1914. (3).

16. That, whereas efforts have been made by certain officers of this Association with a view to raising the status of semi-staff offices; and, whereas, it has been shown that such efforts have had a very beneficial effect to the cause sought; therefore, this branch goes on record as in favour of a definite line of action being formed by the Convention whereby the future of semi-staff offices will be a live question to the whole of the Association. (4).

17. Having regard to previous resolutions and the present financial condition of this Association, this branch goes on record as in favor of an increased per capita tax and do herewith propose a tax of \$1.50 per head. (4).

18. That this Convention press for twenty-one days' annual leave, exclusive of Sundays. (5).

19. That the Convention ask that all post office clerks be placed on the same basis as clerks employed in the Inside Service. (5).

20. That this Association do petition the Postmaster General to establish the principle, and to have it put into effect, that all Dominion statutory holidays be allowed to all post office employees in Canada; and that in such cases in which it shall be found necessary to require any portion of a staff on duty for any such holidays, that some other day be allowed to such members of staff in lieu of such thereof. (6).

21. That the Constitution of this Association be so amended as to admit of delegates representing branches located 500 miles or farther from the place at which any future Convention shall be held to exercise proxies sufficient to enable them to poll the full voting strength of the branches so represented. (6).

22. That this Association urge upon the

Department the desirability of granting holidays, with pay, to temporary employees with not less than one year's service. (7).

23. That this Convention urge upon the Department the necessity of greater attention being paid to the sanitation of post offices, with particular reference to toilet, ventilation, dusting, etc., also including the lighting of offices. (7).

24. That this Association demand the discontinuance of the use of basements for post office work. (7).

25. That this Association ask that, in the interest of efficiency and the well-being of the staff, clerks be not required to work after the hour of 6 p.m. more frequently than two weeks in every three. (7).

26. That this Association continue to press the Department for treatment of clerks on active service reported absent without leave or pay, similar to that accorded clerks who subsequently were permitted to join the Overseas Forces. (7).

27. That this Association urge the curtailment of Sunday labor in post offices, the strict observance of a six hour day for such work,—said six hours to be completed within six and one-half consecutive hours,—coupled with the principle of one day's rest in seven. (7).

28. Amendment of recommendation passed at the Regina Convention re revision of salaries, as follows:

“The abolition of all grades and the readjustment of salaries as follows:  
“Third Class, \$600 to \$1,200; Second Class, \$1,300 to \$1,800; First Class, \$1,900 to \$2,400.” (7).

29. That this Association consider the advisability of affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (7).

30. Re-introduction of clause 5 of last year's Agenda,—“That this Convention endeavour to devise ways and means for insisting upon just recognition and better treatment at the hands of the Department.” (7).

31. That the question of the Secretaryship of this Association be made the subject of special investigation by this Convention. (7).

32. That this Convention consider the advisability of establishing a system of Mutual Aid, also a Beneficiary Fund. (8).

33. That this Association request the Department to furnish a ruling on the system of judging Guide Examinations and to return corrected papers, designating where marks have been dropped. (9).

34. That the Department be asked to recognize in some manner, either by badge or document, men who have applied for permission to enlist in the Overseas Forces, but who have been refused owing to the exigencies of the Service. (9).

35. Whereas, in the past, owing to the heavy travelling expenses, some of our



branches have found it impossible to be directly represented at Convention; and, whereas, the majority of those branches that have sent representatives have, as a consequence, been in a chronic financial embarrassment, notwithstanding the fact that in most cases a special levy has been made in order to help defray Convention expenses; and, whereas, we believe that the real success of this organization depends upon it being an actual coast to coast Association, and, in order for it to be really so, it is essential that all branches have direct representation at each Convention; therefore, be it resolved that this Convention go thoroughly into this matter and devise ways and means of enabling all branches to be represented at each Convention in such a manner that the financial burden in connection therewith is equally borne by the entire membership. (10).

36. Whereas, this branch of the Association has been under the impression that past Conventions of this Association had made it thoroughly understood that all matters affecting postal clerks as a whole and requiring the support of outside individuals or bodies should originate from headquarters; and, whereas, during the past year circulars have originated from two of our branches asking for action by all branches on behalf of some resolution proceeding from the said branches; and, whereas, this branch strongly condemns such action; therefore, be it resolved that this Convention pass stringent regulations in regard to such matters and devise such machinery as will make quite unnecessary such irregularities in future. (10).

37. Whereas, at the outbreak of war, a number of postal employees were in course of preparation for the Qualifying Examination; and, whereas, a number of those employees enlisted for active service; and, as a consequence, will be unable to sit for such examination until their return from the war, and then only after repeating the preparation previously taken; therefore, be it resolved that this Association petition the authorities to dispense with this examination in the cases of employees who were in the Service previous to August, 1914, and who have enlisted with the Overseas Forces. (10).

38. Whereas, many postal clerks have enlisted for active service in the present war; and, whereas, the status and consequent pay of these men remains stationary during their absence while the clerks remaining on civil duty continue, in most cases, to receive their promotions in grade and class and the consequent increases in pay; and, whereas, it would ill become the country or the Service to permanently handicap any man's civil position because of his desire to serve his country in the field during a time of war; therefore, be it resolved, that this Association endeavor to obtain the promise of the

Government that all such men will, upon their return, be placed in that classification that they would have been in by that time had they remained on civil duty. (10).

39. Whereas, the present system of conveying registered matter in closed mails is considered to be unsatisfactory; therefore, be it resolved, that this Association recommend and strongly urge the Department to adopt some system similar to that in force in the United Kingdom, which system provides for all registered matter conveyed in a closed mail to be first placed in a smaller and conspicuously marked bag, sealed by the office of origin. (10).

### AN INVITATION.

We earnestly appeal to all branches to make a determined effort to be represented at the forthcoming convention. We expect that by the time this reaches you you will have made all the necessary arrangements and chosen your delegates. Should it be, however, that some branches have not done so, it is not too late and we ask them to seriously consider this final appeal.

We have a warm welcoming hand extended in each direction and feel that it is a privilege for us to be entertaining the convention upon the occasion when East and West will meet; will meet, we are convinced, to the mutual benefit of both and to the benefit of all postal clerks in the Dominion and those overseas belonging to the Dominion.

Our arrangements are now well in hand and, in the next issue, we shall publish all necessary information for delegates regarding times and place, etc.

We trust that all branches will benefit from their delegates' sojourn with us here and that the delegates themselves will have occasion to remember their trip to this city both for pleasant personal recollections and because of good work accomplished on behalf of the cause we all have at heart.

“WINNIPEG.”

### BRANCH NOTES.

#### Port Arthur.

You will think that Port Arthur is dead, but such is not the case. We have had much to discourage us as have all semi-staff branches, and therein lies a possible solution to our silence. Nevertheless, we have been working; our membership is small, but our ideals are large, and those ideals act as an incentive to further effort for the obtaining of justice in the treatment to which we are subjected by the Department. Since last we wrote to the “Journal,” many important things have happened. Two of our members are in



blightly, Harold Rourke has been in England several months with throat trouble. A curious coincidence occurs here. Both he and his chum are troubled the same way, and for a time, were in hospital together and were known as the "Whispering Twins." Billy Fulford 'got his' just previous to Vimy Ridge and asked us to send, not consolation, but congratulation. He has been in the trenches for several months and wanted a rest and that appeared to be his only way out. If he never sees the front again, we can rest assured that he did "his bit" while there. Some few days ago, the office received a shock when word came "killed in action" in reference to one of our members, Pte. E. F. Goodman. This is the first death that has occurred among our members at the front, and our sympathies go out to Mrs. Goodman and her two children. The first week in January Mr. Colquhoun enlisted in the artillery corps, and, a few weeks ago, he went overseas. Our good wishes go with him. We have also lost Mr. J. O. Rigg, who has resigned in order to return East to his parents. "Dick" is more than anxious about his increase in salary owing to the fact that he has recently been presented with a son. Congratulations to both Mr. and Mrs. Weston. At our last meeting Mr. A. A. Bott was elected as delegate to represent this office at the forthcoming convention.

#### Saskatoon.

We have another of our boys back with us, F. D. Stewart, who went overseas early in 1915, thence to France, later over "the top," and was severely wounded. His convalescence has been a slow process. We are happy to say, however, that but for a limp he looks the same old "Fred." Our sympathies are heartily extended to our President and his wife in their sad bereavement. First their little child, and immediately afterward the news of Mrs. Rossen's brother being killed in France. The despatch staff have given yet another to the cause. J. Scott has thrown in his lot with the A.S.C. Jim, by the way, has tried several times to enlist and has undergone two operations to get fit. Good health, good luck and a safe return, Jim. You've earned it.

#### Edmonton.

By fair means and foul, by ways "that are dark and tricks that are vain," by dragging from the high-ways and wrenching from the hedges, we succeeded in mustering a goodly crowd on the evening of Wednesday, the 23rd, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent us at the forthcoming convention at Winnipeg. The choice fell on our worthy Vice-President, Mr. J. Horswell, and it was an all-round

excellent one. If he is precluded from attending we have our President, Mr. Duckworth, up our sleeve (figuratively speaking), and so to lapse into "good United States," we should manifest concern.

The keen attention of the married members of the staff is centered at present on chicken raising, a somewhat woolly and fluffy proposition. Our days for such a pastime are, alas, over, for as we hover on the midsummer of our life, we have like the Apostle Paul, put away childish things. Still we envy somebody, but refuse to name him.

It is a genuine relief to be in the position of having no casualties to record, and personally we wish to record no more. We are not alone in this; we believe it to be shared by all.

We note in the last issue that your Saskatoon scribe waxes historical on topic of "whitewashed holes." It reminds us of our former jabs at history, Oliver Cromwell's connection with the Wars of the Roses, and all that old Anglo-Saxon chronicle.

The word bonus is becoming a perfect obsession. With the aid of a miserable person called Abbott, we declined it at school and thought we had lost it; but, no, we daily rise up and call it blessed or else hold a solemn commination service over it, and the more it obtrudes itself the more "demned elusive" it becomes.

It is with regret and distinct sense of loss that we have to record another fatality amongst our members serving overseas. Pte. A. R. Tinsley, late of the Gen. Delivery Dept. (popularly known as Reg. to scores of friends), laid down his life for King and country on Vimy Ridge, at the beginning of the month. He was with the 138th Batt., and left Edmonton with that unit last summer.

He will be greatly missed not only by the boys in the office, but also by the general public with whom he came into contact with so often. Five of our most active members have now made the supreme sacrifice, a glorious but sadly pathetic record.

All these circumstances being into account, we do not feel a particularly light-some vein this month.

We are somewhat disappointed at not having had the opportunity of scanning the Patriotic Fund sub. list for May, but after all for this time it may prove an un-mixed blessing, as our Roll of Dishonor would appear to be assuming unenviable proportions, and to be forced to harp perpetually on this matter is both nauseating, and, we regret to observe, unproductive of results. Was it not the late Mr. Gladstone who once remarked of the "Parnellites," that it was best for them to be permitted to "stew in their own juice."



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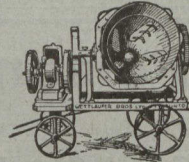
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