

THE LABOR WORLD

Hoisting engineers at San Francisco, Cal., get \$5 a day.

Canadian foundry and machine industries employ 17,928 people.

Adelaide, South Australia, soap and candle factory employees have formed a union.

With almost 1,500 members, Boston, Mass., Bakers' Union is the largest in the States.

One of the latest fads in labor circles is the formation of a Fallbeaters' Union in Alexandria, Va.

A proposition is being considered to amalgamate the several unions of electricians in San Francisco, Cal.

The Union Pacific at Omaha, Neb., boasts of employing 18,000 men with a payroll of \$3,000,000 a year.

At Lynn, Mass., there was recently held a convention to organize a national K. of L. Shoe Cutters' Association.

More than 40 unions of retail clerks are under course of organization in many cities and towns in New England.

Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring the government ownership of telegraph lines.

New South Wales employers are penalizing some of their employees who gave evidence before the arbitration court.

Shoe stitchers used to work for 30 cents a day. In this year, 1907, many shoe stitchers are able to earn 30 cents an hour.

Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union at Boston, Mass., has secured a two-year agreement with a wage increase of 10 per cent.

Printers in Russia have the greatest number of union members to the total employed, nearly 43 per cent, belonging to unions.

There are now more than 1,600,000 persons employed by the railroads of this country—twice as many as were thus employed ten years ago.

Two thousand men in Ontario and the Canadian Maritime Provinces received increases in wages during the second quarter of the current year.

The weekly rest day bill, which provides that all employees shall have one day of rest in the seven, was approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

A dispute has arisen on the question of apprentices between the power-loom tenders and the Employers' Association in the Glasgow, Scotland, weaving trade.

San Francisco, Cal., retail grocery clerks are making arrangements to secure the application of every such clerk in the city to become a member of the new union.

It is claimed that but 1,500 members of the International Bookbinders' Union were compelled to strike on Oct. 1 to enforce the general demand for the eight-hour day.

Toronto, Ont., has been chosen as the next meeting place for the biennial convention of the Amalgamated Associations of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

During September there were received at the free labor bureau of Sacramento, Cal., 1,030 applications for employment, 1,200 applications for help and 937 for persons were placed.

From the last reports the proportion of unemployed union members in the iron and steel trades in the Salford, Manchester and Liverpool, England, districts was 2.7 per cent.—a year ago 2.2 per cent.

A gain of 60 per cent. in the member ship since the meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., was reported by the International Association of Car Workers of America at its recent biennial convention held at Rochester, N. Y.

Amalgamated Society of British Engineers have been identified with every movement of the times looking to the betterment of its members, and in England the main body has been especially active in the political field.

The year 1906 was for the German Trade Unions a period of extremely successful work. The aggregate membership of all existing unions increased about 25 per cent, and the financial progress was no less satisfactory.

Cleveland, Eng., Ironstone Miners' Association has decided to withdraw its support, financial and otherwise, from the Labor party. It is possible that it will transfer its support to the miners' group, with which it is more in sympathy.

At the seventh annual session of the New York State Federation of Workmen, held recently in Syracuse, the Federation pledged its support to the Women's Trade Union League in its efforts to organize the women workers of the State.

The Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific are planning to establish magazines for their employees some time this winter. These are to be modeled much after the plan of those now issued by the Erie, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island.

Labor is largely represented in the nominations for the Boards of Aldermen and Commissioners at Louisville, Ky. Of the 38 members of the General Council eight will be prominent labor unionists, if the Democratic party is successful.

Filipino girls employed as telephone operators are very apt and intelligent and are rapidly developing a most satisfactory service. They receive, as beginners, a salary of \$10 a month, which is increased to twice that amount on their becoming proficient.

An international agreement forbidding night work in factories by women has been signed by England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. It will be put in practice in December, 1910.

It appears that the building trades of the District and the Washington, D. C., Employers' Association have locked horns in earnest in the open and closed shop controversy; and according to leaders on both sides there will be no unlocking this fall or winter.

The controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems has been settled, the adjustment covering all points at issue, including eight advanced by the engineers and one by the road.

Strike-breakers, imported into New Orleans, La., to break the levee strike by the Illinois Central, went on strike recently to enforce a demand for an eight-hour day. The Mayor of New Orleans has ordered the railroad to take these men away from the city.

International Association of Machine-ists will ask the Government to make a

reasonable advance in the compensation of its 2,000 members employed in the Washington, D. C., Gun Factory. No device has been resorted as to just what the advance to be asked for will be.

Demands for more pay, double pay for Sundays and pay and a half for overtime have been drawn up by the Switchmen's Union of North America and presented to the railroad managers.

An increase of six cents an hour has been asked by all switchmen from New York to the coast.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Carpenters' Unions have succeeded in reaching a satisfactory adjustment of matters concerning both unions in the Midway district. Minneapolis carpenters will receive the St. Paul scale when working in that territory, and no further trouble is looked for.

The New York Fur Manufacturers' Association and a number of independent manufacturers recently gained their fight against the closed shop. It is claimed by the strike committee that 1,000 furriers working for independent concerns had gained recognition of the union before the strike was called off.

The Telegraphers' Committee of the Erie Railroad has filed with the Public Service Commission of the second district a complaint, charging that the Erie is violating the Northrup eight-hour law which became effective October 1. This law limits the hours of telegraphers, towermen and other railroad employees.

The law of New York State forbidding newsmen under 14 years of age from selling papers between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been put into effect. In any event, to sell newspapers at any time, the boys must have permits from the Board of Education. Children under 10 years of age are prohibited from selling newspapers at all.

The aim of the New York Child Labor Commission recently incorporated is to promote the employment of children in gainful occupations, to assist in protecting children by suitable legislation against premature or otherwise injurious employment, and to aid in promoting the enforcement of laws relating to child labor.

Paris, France, is on the brink of an important labor struggle, in which the principle of recognizing a trade union is involved. The manufacturing jewelers of the city held a meeting recently, and unanimously resolved not only to refuse to recognize the union, but to withdraw a previous concession of 9 1/2 hours as the working day, and to enforce 10 hours. A lock-out will take effect.

Hooters' Protective Union at Boston, Mass., which secured a wage increase of 25 cents a day on Jan. 1 last, the first in 38 years, has appointed committees to at once ascertain the bosses' intentions regarding giving another 25-cent raise next January. The union last year asked for 50 cents a day increase, but accepted 25 cents under the promise that the other 25 cents would be granted next January.

The joint convention of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators representing every mine in Wyoming has reached an agreement on the settlement include an eight-hour day, a wage increase approximately 20 per cent. more for eight hours than formerly was paid for 10 hours, and an improvement in the working conditions all along the line.

An all-around increase of 14 per cent. in wages, to date from Oct. 1 last, overtime for all work on Sundays, and the granting of two weeks' holidays annually with full pay are the features of the award handed out at Toronto recently in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its operators, which has been before the Government board of conciliation for some weeks. The increase in wages amounts to about \$200,000 to the C. P. R.

The wage committee of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers and a committee representing the manufacturers in the window glass industry throughout Cleveland, O., over a new wage scale. The conference resulted in a deadlock, and final adjournment was taken without it being broken. The President of the Manufacturers' Association sent out a notice calling for a 12 1/2 per cent. cut in the prevailing wage scale.

Massachusetts has been a leader in legislation designed to improve the condition of the workman. Her first great contribution to the cause of labor was the incorporation, Dec. 5, 1816, of the Provident Institution for Saving in the Town of Boston, the first chartered American savings bank. To-day, with a population of little more than 3,000,000, her savings banks hold 1,908,378 separate deposits aggregating \$694,081,141, the average depositor having \$363.70, a tribute to the thrift of her wage-earners.

The trade argument between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is still unsettled. This question has been before the members of both organizations for the past year or three years, and a year or so ago it was thought terms of amalgamation had been agreed to.

One hitch in the amalgamation proposition has been which name the consolidated organization should bear, each union contending for its own title.

The labor situation is causing the Western railroad managements a great deal of uneasiness. In various parts of the west, different labor organizations are making demands for increased wages, and on one road at least there is imminent danger of a switchmen's strike. It seems certain, from the present attitude of the general managers, that no labor organization need expect an increase in wages until the cost of advances and railway operations ceases to advance, and that the roads have practically decided to stand a strike or strikes rather than to grant any demand for further increases in wages.

Of the total number of strikes in the United States in twenty-five years to 1905, practically 60 per cent. were ordered by labor organizations. Employees who struck succeeded often, but they failed, and employers were similarly successful in lock-outs.

Employees succeeded in winning all the demands for which the strikes were undertaken in 48 per cent. of the establishments, succeeded partly in more than 15 per cent., and in only 36 per cent. of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands. Lock-outs resulted wholly in favor of employers in more than 57 per cent. of the establishments.

involved, succeeded partly in 11 per cent. and failed entirely in 32 per cent.

It has always been difficult to estimate the organized industrial forces in Russia, and to discriminate between the purely labor unions and revolutionary bodies. It is fortunate, therefore, that the Central Committee of the Russian Trades Union Congress instituted an inquiry so as to ascertain as far as possible the number of workpeople in Russia who belong to trade unions. The results in the figures given may be only approximate, by reason of the difficulties in obtaining the required information, but the estimate is useful in all respects as being the first official record of the strength of trade unionism in that country. It appears that in the spring of 1906, when the inquiry was instituted, there were 632 unions known to be in existence, having a total of 246,272 members.

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It was stated that the daughter posed as a wealthy Italian prince living in retirement. In communications to tradesmen, ordering goods or postponing pay, many of the goods were obtained by the daughter. By that letter they got some jam and pickles.

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The chairman of the court said that he could not have believed there were such credulous people in the world.

LADY WARWICK SUBMITS.

The Countess of Warwick brought her American dress to the court on Tuesday, when she left for home on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Our correspondent found the countess, dressed in a dark blue costume and large hat with white plumes, surrounded by a ring of photographers.

Holding up her hands in mock despair she protested: "Ah! now, really you must not. No woman should pose for a photo in travelling dress, you know." "But, madam," said one bold photographer with a sweep of his hat and a low bow, "you could not look more charming than you do in a dinner gown."

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MILES OF COUNTRY UNDER WATER.

A deluge of rain has caused serious floods in the south of Scotland and throughout the north of England and the Midlands. Rivers everywhere are in flood, thousands of acres are under water, many villages in Derbyshire are isolated, and communication by road is impossible.

Miles of country composed of fields of cut corn and unfilled potatoes are under water, in some places to a depth of nearly three feet, and roads are converted into channels deep enough for rowing boats.

A bridge at the Halls, East Lothian, was carried away on Thursday by the force of the water.

In England the most serious consequences were felt in South Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Many hotels and shops in close proximity to the Deesbury market place are flooded, and some large mills alongside the River Calder have had to suspend operations.

The rainfall in Sheffield was the heaviest for fifty years. The Derwent rose to an alarming rate, and low-lying parts about Darley were quickly submerged. Mills and houses near the river were flooded early in the day, and in the afternoon the flood had reached the chief thoroughfares at Matlock.

High-lying land near Carlisle is submerged, and farmers have sustained serious losses of sheep, carried away to sea by the swollen rivers. The Grampians and the mountains in Argyllshire and Dumfriesshire are under snow.

Potato and turnip crops in the Denny district of Stirlingshire have been washed out. At St. Leonard's Shipbuilding Works, Dunfermline, the water put out one of the furnaces. Work was stopped in the factory. A horse and pig plunged into a deep pool on the main road. The horse drowned, but after some effort the driver and his fare, a commercial traveller, were rescued.

Owing to the overflow of the River Doon sixty feet of rails on the Carrick Light Railway subsided, and several trains had to be diverted. Hamilton race course is submerged. A number of sheep have been carried out to sea by the flooding of the Spey. All public golf courses in the vicinity of Edinburgh have been closed.

So bad was the flooding in the Musselburgh district that railway traffic had to be suspended. This was brought about through a break out of water from New-hulle Burn, near Newhales Station. The railway line to Musselburgh was converted into the bed of a rushing torrent, east coast traffic being seriously affected.

A NEW BISHOP.

The bishopric of Mafshonland, which recently was declined by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. Edmund National Powell.

Mr. Powell was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1883 and priest in 1884. In the former year he became curate of Chelmsford, leaving there in 1887 to take charge of the Beeton Mission in the east end of London.

His new diocese comprises the Province of Southern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and possesses a population of just over 600,000, of whom less than 15,000 are English-speaking.

SUCH IS FAME.

Princess Donna—When I become famous, the reporters will all be looking for the town in which I was born.

Father—Yes, and every town will try to blame it on the other.

CHURCH AND CERGY.

The China inland mission of England sent out twenty-one missionaries last month.

In Presbyterian Sabbath schools the officers, teachers and scholars number 1,207,620.

The Porto Rican year book for 1907 contains a story of the marvelous advancement of Methodism in that island.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Iowa Methodist Church raised \$12,860 among its 2,362 members for work during the last year.

The Baptist State Commission has chosen Lawton, Okla., as the site for the new Baptist University, the city offering to furnish forty acres of land and \$75,000 in cash.

The Board of Foreign Missions publishes for free distribution the address of the American Minister to Siam, the Hon. Hamilton King, at the commencement of the Board's High School for boys at Bangkok. It is a close knit argument on the propriety of philanthropic and educational work in Christian missions.

The Rev. Edward C. Downey has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Universalist Church of Spokane, Wash.

Lord Charles Bessborough, the British admiral, so well known on this side, has given his consent for his daughter's conversion to the Catholic faith.

The German Presbyterians have decided, after a long controversy, to continue the publication of both their denominational papers instead of consolidating them.

The Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, following in the footsteps of France, will divorce State and church on January 1, 1909, when a law recently passed to that effect will become operative.

A Gifted Crab.

The crab known as the scale-tailed apus was believed to have become extinct in Great Britain fifty years ago, the last recorded specimen being taken in the ponds on Hampstead Heath. But now it has turned up again in some numbers in two ponds on Preston Marsh, near Southwick, in Kirkcubrightshire. About two and a half inches long, the apus bears a striking likeness to that remarkable creature, the king crab, and this because the fore part of the body is covered by a great semicircular shield or carapace, while, as in the king crab, it swims on its back. In the great number of its legs, the scale-tailed apus has few rivals, while in the number of the joints which these share between them no other creature can compare.

The naturalist Shaffer, once escaped the task of counting them and made the magnificent total of 1,802,604. Latreille put down the number at a round 2,000,000.—Daily Graphic.

A PIPE DREAM.

Smith—I hear you are taking physical culture.

Jones—Yes. Every morning I run ten miles, swing Indian clubs for a half hour and then get up for breakfast.

Sea Wave Cure for Insomnia.

For many years Lord Rosebery has suffered from insomnia. It is asserted, in fact, that his lordship retired from public life because he thought that the worry and stress of politics had a great deal to do with his sleeplessness. After leaving the House at midnight Lord Rosebery would often instruct his coachman to drive him about the streets for an hour or two in a closed carriage, that being the only way in which he could get to sleep.

In the midst of the sea waves, however, his lordship claims to have discovered an effective cure, and when staying at Dalmeny Lord Rosebery always sleeps at Dalmeny, a house 200 yards away. This building is on the edge of the Firth of Forth, and the waves lap the sides of the tower; at high tide the spray is flung against the windows of his room. Lord Rosebery says that Barmboogie is the only place where he can enjoy a good night's rest.—Tit-Bits.

A new college at Lyons, Kan., says the Kansas City Star, already has a "well," and all it needs is buildings, faculty, students and an endowment.

THE OLD LAND.

Many Interesting Happenings That Were Not Cabled.

LYTHICAL 'PRINCE.'

An extraordinary story of a naval pensioner's daughter who masqueraded as an Italian prince, with a pedigree dating from B. C. 500, was told at the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions recently.

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It was stated that the daughter posed as a wealthy Italian prince living in retirement. In communications to tradesmen, ordering goods or postponing pay, many of the goods were obtained by the daughter. By that letter they got some jam and pickles.

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IRELAND'S SCOURGE.

In opening the tuberculosis exhibition at the Home Industries section of the Irish International Exhibition at Dublin on Saturday, the Lord Lieutenant announced a stimulating message from the King.

His Majesty's message was as follows: "I am commanded by the King to express his good wishes for the success of the tuberculosis exhibition, the first of the kind ever held in Great Britain and Ireland. His Majesty is greatly interested in the problem of checking the progress of the disease, and he trusts the exhibition may be the means of directing the attention of the public to the terrible ravages caused by the scourge and to the efforts that are now being made to avert its progress."

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary, explained that the exhibition was purely explanatory. It aimed at bringing home to Irish fathers and mothers the facts connected with this terrible plague.

Those who were not doctors were only too disposed to believe that diseases were divine ordinances, to which it was necessary to submit. He remembered that half a century ago in Liverpool typhoid fever was considered as much a divine institution as the prison, or the workhouse, or the galleys, or His Majesty's judges of assize. Now the disease has practically disappeared. It had been cured by scientific zeal and by public attention to the laws regulating health and hygiene. Consumption could be treated in the same way.

One section of the tuberculosis exhibition consists of statistics prepared by the Registrar of Ireland, including the returns for 1906, showing that 11,750 of 74,000 deaths in Ireland were caused by tuberculosis.

BRIDE'S TRAGIC REMORSE.

A tragic story of a bride's unfounded self-accusations was told at the inquest at Morland, Westmorland, on Saturday, on Sybil Florence Collingridge, twenty-nine, wife of Dr. W. Rex Collingridge, son of the medical officer of health for London. Mrs. Collingridge was found dead from the effects of prussic acid poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.

Dr. W. R. Collingridge said he was married on July 24. Five weeks ago he was attacked by scarlet fever, and was removed to Ormside Fever Hospital. When he was taken to the hospital his wife went to stay with her father, Professor Klein, at Twickenham, and his mother went to Morland, where she died very suddenly from an apoplectic seizure.

His wife returned to Morland on Saturday, Oct. 5. Though she appeared better spirits than usual, she blamed herself both for having given him scarlet fever and being the cause of his mother's death, both of which were without foundation.

FRINCE AND BOY DIABOLIST.

Marcel Meunier, "arch-diabolist," is the hapless boy in England. On Saturday he was honored with a royal command to appear before the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House to give an exhibition of diabolism.

"We went to Marlborough House in a cab," said Marcel, in an interview subsequently. "My mother, Mr. Ben Nathan, my agent, and I went. The Prince was very kind. He said I was but a small boy to be doing great things, but let us see what you can do. We then passed into the garden, the Prince, the Princess, with their children, and about thirty ladies and gentlemen. Nervous. No I never played so well, nor threw the diabolos so high."

"The Prince said I was quite clever and asked me if I would like a little present."

Marcel dived down into his trouser pocket and searched anxiously for a present. Then he drew out a scarlet leather case with the royal arms in gold. Inside was a flat gold pencil-case engraved with the royal crest and monogram.

Before leaving Marcel presented each of the young Princes with a set of diabolos sticks and spoons.

LAST OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Since the departure of its official occupants the old War Office in Pall Mall has fallen upon evil days.

For months it has stood a pathetic picture of deserted dignity, and the flood of rain has