

its splendidly equipped schools, technical, industrial and industrial art, to the perseverance, intelligence, thrift and energy of its merchants, manufacturers, and people, to the enterprise of its unions to encourage commerce and manufactures. There is scarcely an occupation of any kind, textile or otherwise, from plough making or bag weaving or watch making, to silk weaving, that is not carried on within the confines of this busy little kingdom. There are, in round numbers, 3,000,000 spindles employed, about 1,000,000 on cotton, 700,000 on shoddies (cotton and wool mixtures), 450,000 on carded, and 850,000 on worsted woolens. One mill, the Leipzig Wool Combing Works, employs about 2,000 hands, producing annually upwards of 13,200,000 lbs. English, worth 1,500,000 pounds. Saxony turns off upwards of 5,000,000 pounds worth of worsted yarns, many of which are sent to England, other parts of the empire and foreign countries. Over 2,000,000 pounds' worth of shoddy yarns are spun. Women's worsted dress goods to the amount of 3,000,000 pounds are run off the looms, woolens worth upwards of 4,000,000 pounds are made. The Greiz-Gera region, often put down with Saxony, turns off woolens worth 5,000,000 pounds. The United States buy huge quantities. They took in 1893 of the Greiz-Gera goods for 599,650 pounds, of Glauchau-Meerane goods for 276,150 pounds; a total of 875,800 pounds. In 1896 the total was 1,249,800 pounds. Flannels worth 2,500,000 pounds are made also, mostly for export to China, Japan and South America. Quite large quantities are taken at home and by European countries. Cottons, linens, half linens, make up in value 4,000,000 pounds per annum. Most of these, when exported, go to South America. Calicoes, linings, buckram, etc., keep 3,000 hands employed in and around Plauen. Besides these over 2,100 hands are making laces for curtains, tuilles, and so-called English laces. Both these industries turn off goods worth upwards of 1,000,000 pounds. Upholstery goods worth 1,500,000 pounds to 2,000,000 pounds, are made here. Over 100,000 weavers are helping day and night to keep this hive of human industry at the head of the textile procession.

Hosiery alone has nearly 50,000 hands turning off an annual product worth more than 5,000,000 pounds. Uncle Sam, the biggest buyer of hosiery that comes here, took on an average 1,500,000 pounds from 1893 to 1896. Since that time the falling off has been very heavy. I doubt whether the purchases made now equal more than half that huge amount. Cheap goods are not going at all. Those the States are turning off are cheaper and better than they could be obtained here. Some say it is only a question of a few years when Uncle Sam will make all his own hose. Fancy woolen goods, embroideries, tambor goods make up nearly another 1,000,000 pounds per annum. Flat stitch embroideries, not unlike Nottingham's or St. Gall's, go out in huge quantities from Plauen. There are more than 2,500 machines, worth 375,000 pounds, in the mineral hills, turning off goods worth 2,000,000 pounds. Then there are 3,000 hand embroidery machines. The total output of Saxony lace is more than 3,000,000 pounds. It takes fully 16,000 persons to do this, of these 10,000 are in factories, and of these 10,000 fully 6,000 are on shuttle embroidering machines. The United States buy about 200,000 to 225,000 pounds' worth of laces and embroideries in the Plauen district every twelve months. Berlin buys large lots of trimming, borders, etc. This branch employs upwards of 14,000 workmen. The total turn-off runs up to 1,250,000 pounds every twelve months. Of these the United States take an annual average of 200,000 pounds. Besides the branches on Saxony's flourishing textile tree one would miss much were he to make no mention of the allied ones of dyeing, printing, finishing, etc. Ten thousand persons are in Saxony's dyeworks. Hermsdorf, alone, employs more than 1,100. His diamond black is as well, if not better known in both Americas, Australia, India and Africa, aye, even in Eng-

land, than in the empire. His success in securing not only a fast black, but uniform results, has helped to spread his fame. Bleaching, dyeing and finishing, employ about 20,000 persons. How has Saxony succeeded? What were the ways in which she walked? Ask your parliamentary commission that came to this empire fourteen years ago, and again two or three years ago, to get at the underlying causes. Ask the French, Belgium and other commissioners; ask the United States consuls, who have made a very close study of this nation's renaissance. Schools! schools!! schools!!! Technical, industrial and industrial art schools is the answer. Go thou and do likewise if thou wilt do as well, comparatively. Remember that this empire is not rich in resources. It must buy its cotton, corn, copper, wool, etc., outside. Professor Blondel, an eminent Frenchman, sent here to study Germany's forces, says, "Success is due—1st, to the temperament of the people; 2nd, to the empire's marvellous system of education, 3rd to the application of scientific methods to manufacturing and merchandizing." The last is a natural corollary to the second. If the English people are wise they will do what Germany has done, and is doing. There is no argument in the empty assertion that England is holding her own. England's average is by no means as big as is the average of this empire. What is the percentage of gain? Not what England has done without such schools, to paraphrase an article by J. C. Monaghan, U.S. consul, addressed to his own people, but what England would have done, or be now had she had these schools.

LITERARY NOTES.

The April number of the Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review (published by the Oriental University Institute, Woking, Eng.), contains, besides a thoughtful article on the South African question, a striking paper on Imperial problems, by C. de Thierry. Under the title of "Colonial Sovereignty," the writer proves that the spirit of imperialism is possessed by people of the British colonies as strongly as by people of the British Isles. He takes the history of the leading British colonies such as Canada, the Cape, Natal, New Zealand, New South Wales, and other Australian colonies, and shows how they have taken under their jurisdiction adjoining territories and islands, some of the latter being several hundred miles from their borders. He pays a fine tribute to the courage and breadth of view of Canadian statesmen, the prescience of Sir John Macdonald being especially recognized. Pointing out the fact that it is due to Ottawa and not to London that Great Britain now has a Pacific seaboard in America, and a quick route to the East, he says: "In this, as in nearly all the important steps made by the Anglo-Saxon world towards union, the Dominion led the way. Even before the Act of 1840 faint glimmerings of her splendid destiny lit up the darkness of that critical time, and her prophetic sons saw her the power in the British Empire she has since become. But it was not until the confederation of the Maritime Provinces and the Canadas that her future course marked itself out clearly before her." He then shows that Sir John saw more in the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory and British Columbia than the extension of a farming or mining area. After pointing out the difficulties under which the expansion of this country was accomplished he goes on to say, "The Dominion, though she had only just begun to awaken to the call of a national life, had in the storm and stress of nearly three centuries, developed those qualities which are essential to a ruling race—self-reliance, patience, dignity and a strong sense of justice." He then takes up the growth of imperialism in the other colonies, and makes it clear