The Real Makers of Empire.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

(By JOSEPH G. HORNER, A.M.I., Mech. E.)

In the character which the struggle for existence assumes at the present period, the nations who achieve the highest industrial developments are bound to survive. The arts of peace and war alike are all dependent on the manufacture of machinery, and the engineers -using the term in the most comprehensive sense -are the most indispensable men alive.

Try to conceive of the state of the world without the work of the engineers. The picture would be that of prehistoric times. Industrial supremacy is synonymous with the growth of engineering enterprises, and the ability to carry through all other important industries - even the printing of newspapers and books-depends on mechanism. Such being the case, we want to know whereon that supremacy depends for its life and growth.

A DISPELLED IDEA.

The industrial supremacy of Britain was once devoutly held to be a direct result of the superiority of the British workman. This legend has descended from the days of Bonaparte, when one Englishman was believed to be a match for three Frenchmen. When this idea became sadly dispelled, most people went to the other extreme, saying all kinds of hard things against that vast body or hard things against that wast body of estimable men who toil patiently in factory and mill. The only excuse for such indiscriminate slander is that the people who talk in this way know noth-ing about the workman or of the factory conten.

Then we were told that it was necessary to give our workmen a sound tech-nical education of a more or less elabornical education of a more or less elaborate character. At the present time the voices of the advocates of this remedy are wholly drowned in the shouts of the missionaries of fiscal reform. Which of these is right, or are they all as right as right can be? The truth is that neither of these theories takes account of the most important conditions that make offer national supremacy. Each takes but a partial view, and ignores the broarder conditions.

Is the Eritish workman the backbone

Is the Eritish workman the backbone of British industry? Why do we see our shores invaded with quantities of splendid machinery from America and Germany?

The great international exhibitions The great international exhibitions have been eye-openers—notably that of Paris, 1900, where English goods were in no wise superior to those of foreign make. The workman, moreover, is a mero cipher in a big modern factory. He is simply an obedient unit, held in the bondage of a rigid system which is controlled by his employers—a wheeright sonlage of a rigid system which is con-trolled by his employers—a subservient of machinery, with the pace of which he must keep shreast. A walk through any big modern factory will convince the most sceptical that this statement is one of fact.

VALUE OF TECHNOAIL EDUCATION.

Technical education is a subject that cannot be dismissed in a summary fashion. It is one essential element in fashion. It is one essential element in a mation's industrial progress, when used aright, and directed to definite ends. But industrial supremacy will never be assured by squandering twenty-four millions atterling on universities, nor in teaching workmen subjects which they cannot utilise in their duity tasks. It is in such misdirection of studies that supper has been and is wested and is in such misdirection of studies that money has been, and is, wasted, and little gained beyond that intellectual grip of things which is the sult of life. But just here it is necessary to clear the mind of cant, because the question is not one of intellectual charm, but of industrial supremacy.

The point is: Will a big scheme of technical education enable Britain to beat America and Germany in the struggle for supremacy? Those who know how machine production pre-

dominates over handicraft in all the dominates over amounts.

principal trades will not cherish such a delusion. Why, let a man labour with all the skill born of intellectual grip of his task, he will in many branches be beaten fifty, a hundred or a thousand to one by the latest modern machinery, attended to by a youth taken from the street, or the plough, a week or a month before.

We therefore have to face the indiswe therefore have to lace the indis-putable fact that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of competing firms, the one who is able to undersell the other does so by means of its machinery, in a far greater degree than by its "hands." It is overwhelmingly true that "hands" count for less and less by communison with machines. If I to give some statistics of the output of some modern automatic machines I should be disbelieved.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHIN-

Machinery has devoloped during the Machinery has devoloped during the past ten years at a rate absolutely unparalleled in any previous periods, and it is the early possession of this that enables a firm to make money faster than its rivals who try to work with the older, alower machines.

Those who advocate the necessity for

Those who advocate the necessity for technical education and long apprentication for workmen do not realise the fact that much machine-minding rerequires only the training of a few hours or days. Often no skill is required, save that of pulling a few levers, or putting material in and taking out the finished product. There are thousands of girls employed in engineer's shops minding machines, or doing handwork that requires plodding patience but minimum skill. In some workshops, numbering hundreds of hands, the skillthat requires plodding patience but minimum skill. In some workshops, numbering hundreds of hands, the skilled men who lead—the craftsmen—may not exceed a couple of dozen or score. Technical training, then, has but a limited scope, its utilities being constined to the comparative few who design and who conduct, and not to the machine-minder. The hewers of ward

sign and who conduct, and not to the machine-minder, the hewers of wood and drawers of water. What employ-ers are anxious to secure is the latest labour and time saving machinery. Never has there been such a rapid growth of this money-making agency as at the present, and those who are best qualified to judge believe that it is as yet not half as highly developed as it may be. may be.

WHAT WE LACK.

Look at the facts squarely. The Look at the facts squarely. The mations that survive industrially are those that possess the greatest natural advantages. These are chiefly fron, coal, and the means of transit. These attract and develop a nation of strong attract and develop a nation of strong men; out of these grow the battleships and the machinery of war, as of peace. Great Britain was in this enviable position fifty years and more ago. America, and Germany were only named with contempt. As the coal and fron fields in those countries have been developing, ours have been dwindling—drawn upon deeply to supply our own wants and those of foreigners. No amount of skill on the part of our men, no stores of technical knowledge, no protective tariffs, will alter these facts. Our national supremacy, therefore,

Our national supremacy, therefore, depends on our iron and coal—that is, on natural advantages, supplemented by constructive skill on competitive lines, which is a question of machinery. competitive If these are threatened-and they most if these are threatened—and they most certainly are—it is essential that we seek new worlds to conquer, and to exploit, by the arts of peace. Iron is the thing we require most of all, for we have to import most of our iron-ore from Spain over an ocean journey of a thousand miles. We must in some way or unother secure clean iron and cheap or another secure chean iron and cheap or yield our long-held supremacy to foreigners.

An interesting account of Salvation rmy work in Japan is given by Mr. parles Duce, the "Chief Secretary" of Army work in Japan is given by Mr. Charles Duce, the "Chief Secretary" of the Japanese contingent of the army. Starting work eight years ago on a small scale, they have now thirty-eight corps and outposts, and ninety officers and cadets, nearly all of whom are Japanese. Ten thousand copies a fortnight of the Japanese "War Cry" are circulated, a phenomenal sale for a religious periodicals in Japan, where even some of the great "dailies" have a circulation which barely equals that of an ordinary provincial paper here. Army work in

Scottisk Songs and Luliables.

In many Scottish songs and tullables, not-lable in Burns, Ramesy, and the older writ-ers, the continual repetition of lines and phrasas grows wearisons to the Southern-er, and were it not for the inusic to which these lays are set their beauty would not be appreciated. Here is an old "Crousn" translated from the Gaelic by Lachlau Mc-Beau:—

"Hush-a-bye, darling, and hush-a-bye, dear O; Hush-a-bye, darling will yet be a hero. None will be bigger or braver or stronger; Lullaby, Hitte oue, crying no longer."

And here is another old Lorhaber lullaby translated by Malcolm MacFarlane. The piece, anya Mr Alfred Mofut, whose "Minstrelay of Scotland," is an authoritative work on the subject, "speaks of the work on the lifting was considered in the work of the work of the work of the work of the lifting was considered in by very chief who could vouture to do so." The Clan McKny were known as "Claim Addhran creach," Mackay of the Raids.

"Hush ye, my bairnie, my bonnie wee laddie; When you're a man ye shall follow ye're daddie.

and a coo and a goat and a wether, nging them hame to yer Minnie thigether."

These certainty are odd moral principles to waft a baby heavenward with!
"O can re-sew cushions" is an old traditional nurses' luishy which appeared for the first time in print in Johnson's "Musical Museum." It was communicated by Burns. It is an odd composition:—

"O can ye sew cushions?
And can ye sew sheets?
And can ye sing hallodoo
When the bairn greets?
And bee and haw, limb?
And bee and haw, limb?

Dr. J. G. Holland sings feelingly and enters into the mother's heart!-

ers luto the mother's heart:

"Over the crudic the mother hung
Softly cooling a lambler song,
And these were the simple words she aung
All the evening long:
Note that the simple words she aung
All the evening long:
Where she had to she to the cooling to the cooling to the long of the property where shall the angel's dimple be?
Where shall the angel's touch remain
When he awakens my baby again?"
Then an angel repeats the question, and
the mother, after some cogitation, crosss
again:
"Not on the limb, O angel dear."
For the charms with its youth will disappear;
Not in the limb, of the dimple he
For in harbouring smile will fade and
fee;
But touch then the chin with impress deep.

fler.
But touch then the chin with impress deep.
And my baby the angel's seal shall keep."

Is there a legend connected with the dim-ple in the chin? Most affectionate people posses one there.

This is the first verse of two from Miss Eva Best's "Lulluby":—

"Clove your eyeikis, baby darling,
Like soft clouds o'er akkes of blue!
All unseen the holy angels
Keep their watch, dear, over you.
To his couch in golden splendour
To his couch in golden splendour
While the twiltight summer sun;
While the twiltight some find tender,
Tells the day is done.
Lullaby! Sleep and rest,
Cradled on this faithful breast!
Safe from life's storms faitee and wild,
Bleep and rest, my little child.
Sleep sumber!
Lullaby!"

Rich as the Isle of Man Is said to be in traditional sough and cerols, up to the pre-sent there have been only two effections of the works of long age. One was printed in London in 1820, under the title of the Melodice," and the other in 1806, "Mans National Songs," issued by Mewers Rosey and Co. Therefore I can only give one pure faux cradle song. It is entitled "Hush, Little Darling";—

"Hush, little darling, the daisles you love Under the stars now sleeping; Under the stars now sleeping: ush thee, oh, hush thee, little white dove, Trust thou my life to thy keeping, other is near thee, sweet, what can be-full?

fall?
Angels are guarding thee, Gods guards us
all.
Hush thee, oh, hush thee, my little white

dove,
God has us all in His keeping.
God has us all in His keeping.
Hush, little daring, my blosson, my dove!
Is it the night wind thou feareat?
How should you fear manticl over with
my love?
Hush thee, oh, bush thee, my dearest."

The English words are by Mr Emil Ingram.—"Carols from Craffe-land." by S. J. A. Fitz Gerald, in "Lloyd's Weekly."

The little girl stood by the street

The little girl stood by the street letter-box, weeping hitterly. "What is the matter, my child!" asked the elderly philanthropist, who happened to come along. "I—I wanted to post a letter," she sobbed, and I hadn't any st—stonp. So I—I dropped two ha' pennies in the—slot at the top, and the—the stamp won't come out!"

Here the elderly philanthropist burst into tears.

"Wh—what are you crying about?"
"I weep, my child, he said, wiping his eyes, "to think that a nice little girl like you should try to work me for a penny with such an old chostnut as that."

9649464464494494 Personal Paragraphs.

Mr and Mrs Elgar (Wairsrapa) have just returned from a trip to England.

Mrs. and Miss Ramsden, of Blackhead, are visiting Nupier.

Captuin Maxwell, of the Or Ritles, has been gazetted a major. Opunake

Miss Dalrymple, of Bulls, is the guest of Miss Izard, in Wanganul.

Miss Mackenzie, Otago, is staying in Picton with Mrs Esson.

Mr and Mrs J. Burns, of One Tree Hill, Epsom, are at present staying at Tirau. Mr D. L. Murdoch and Miss Told are at present staying at Tirau.

Mr A. J. Hastie, of Mannie, is visiting Auckland by way of Wanganui.

Mrs. and Miss Wells (Amberley) are staying at Sumner for a little change.

Miss Bremner is visiting Miss Brown, of the Bluff Hill, Napier.

Mrs. Deans and Mrs. Symes, of Cans terbury have been staying in Napier.

Miss E. Rawson (Wellington), is back from her trip to Noison. Dr. and Mrs Wilson (Palmerston North) were recently in Wellington.

Miss Kirkby, of New Plymouth, has gone to visit her relatives in England.

Mr E. G. Allen (Duncdin), is visiting Wellington.

Mrs Lethbridge (Wanganui), is on a short visit to Wellington.

Mr E. C. Blomtield, S.M., arrived in Auckland from Russell on Friday.

Captain Austen went to Sava by the Moura on Wednesday.

Miss Moore, of Wanganui, is the guest of Mrs. Powell, Silverhope, Rangitikei.

Mr T. de C. Malet (Christchurch), is

at present in Wellington.

Miss Warmington, of Wanganul, is visiting friends in Wellington.

The Hon, H. F. and Mrs. Wigram, of

Christchurch, leave for England by Ruspehu; also Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould.

Captain O. Stein, of the wrecked Norwegian barque Sappho, left for Norway, via Sydney, on Monday.

Major and Mrs Cayzer (England) are engaged in fishing at Makuri Gorge (Wellington).

Mr and Mrs C. A. Briggs are back in Wellington after a trip to England and Europe.

Mrs J. L. Kelly, and Mrs and Miss Paterson (Wellington), are going to

Faterson (wenngton, he gong to England by the Athenic.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cowlishaw are back in Christchurch from a very enjoyable trip to Nelson and the West Coast.

Mr A. B. Robinson, of the "Melbourne Age," was recently in Wellington after a sojourn at Haumer for his health.

Mrs and Miss Seddon are shortly go-ing to Rotorua for the benefit of the former's health.

Mrs. and the Misses Buller (Auckland) are staying at "Fassifera," Papanui roud, Christehurch.

Miss Renee Ballin, of Riccarton (Christehurch), is on a visit to Auck-land, and is staying at the Star Hotel.

Messra Nelson and Pike (Wellington), are going to England by the Athenic very shortly.

The Rev. G. P. Munt and Mrs Hunt (Wellington), have gone to Christ church.

The Rev. W. Shirer (Wellington) has been presented with a silver-mounted walking-stick by his parishioners.

Mr. A. J. Hastie, of Mannia, intends to vide on horseback from Mannia to

Auckland, via Wanganui, in a few days. Mr F. Mander, M.H.R. for Marsden, arrived from Whangarei on Thursday

Mr and Mrs W. P. Suell, after their pleasant trip to the Old Country, have returned to their home in Waitara.

Lient, Carter (formerly of New Ply-mouth) was presented with a cheque before he left Eltham.

Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, of Wan-ganut, left this week for Sydney to join the Orizaba for England.

Lt. Colonel Sommerville, who has re-linguished the charge of the Veteraus' Home, went South on Sunday,