

Sayings of the Week

Putting the matter on the necessary basis of pounds, shillings, and pence, he found that the whole cost of entertainment of the fleet would be 3jd per head of our population.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

The £40,000 which they had to accumulate before any further surplus profits could be divided had been received, and was now invested in gilt-edged securities, and early next year, or soon after, the directors hoped to be able to make further substantial distributions out of the funds which should then be in hand. The contingent account would be amply sufficient to meet all calls upon it. *Mr. L. J. W. Fletcher, Chairman N.Z. Trust and Loan Co.*

The development of characteristic local style and treatment and the use of local materials, more than any other causes, have given that delightful variety and historic interest to our English towns and villages.—*Mr. Walter Crane.*

The Government had a large amount of work in different portions of the country, and every man who wanted work legitimately could be employed.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

The Arbitration Act, if not as good as it might be, gave great advantages and benefits, as far as the organisation of country workers was concerned. They must have the Act if success was to be obtained.—*Mr. Thorn, Secretary Canterbury Farm Labourers' Union.*

There could be no settlement of the education controversy while the Anglicans and Catholics persistently adhered to every artificial privilege they possessed. The settlement must be on the basis of religious equality.—*Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the English Board of Education.*

He certainly thought the Maoris should have the power as they had the right to vote, on the liquor question, which was an important one, affecting themselves and their descendants.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

He urged a rapprochement between the workers of all nations, with a view to stopping the enormous outlay on weapons of destruction.—*Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland.*

Freeholders, savings bank depositors, friendly society members and life-insurance policy-holders will not submit peacefully to have their property confiscated by any authority calling itself the State, without hazarding their very lives in a struggle for the mastery.—*Mr. F. G. Ewington, on Socialist Fallacies.*

This is about as jerry-built a city as I have ever been in.—*The Hon. John Barr, on Wellington.*

More and more I can see, inside and outside of the Court, that the loose bringing-up of children, the absence of anything like true home influence, neglect to inculcate a proper appreciation and reverence of things holy, and the consequent and deplorable disrespect of children for their elders is a living scandal to our society, and is tending to an undermining of the whole moral and social fabric.—*Mr. Kettle, S.M.*

A Wairarapa settler had been employing a large number of men at scrub-cutting, at 1/ an hour. When the first big drop in wool came the employer had to reduce the wages to 10d an hour; when a further decline was announced he broke the news to the toilers that he would have to reduce their wages by a further penny per hour. They packed their swags and went off to complicate the labour market elsewhere.—*Mr. Harold Beauchamp, Chairman Bank of N.Z.*

The splendid exhibits at the Franco-British Exhibition were doing much to enlighten the people of Britain on the value of the products of Australia.—*Mr. Price, Premier of S. Australia.*

There is one proposal made in connection with the Arbitration Act amendments which I do agree with, and that is the suggestion to do away with the paid agitator.—*Mr. Davey, M.P.*

Juvenile crime was becoming so common that it pointed to a serious failure on the part of parents to fulfil their moral obligations.—*Chief-Detective Marsack.*

It would be impossible to bring the working of the Arbitration Act into operation as far as the farmers were concerned. The farmers were not like the tradespeople in that they had to compete in the open world market.—*Mr. Okey, M.P.*

He cordially approved of the setting apart of the battle-ground of the Plains of Abraham, which was hallowed by associations of the past.—*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

When Parliament succeeded in settling the arbitration question and passing the Estimates members would be anxious to get home.—*Hon. Mr. Carroll.*

He had been told by a teacher at the Thames that a boy in the VI. Standard, in answer to an inspector's query as to the whereabouts of India, searched the map of Africa for some minutes.—*Mr. C. J. Parr, Auckland Board of Education.*

The power at present held by the Stock Exchanges should be undertaken by Government officers, whose duty it would be to report on all mining properties, and thus preclude any chance of fraud.—*Mr. Poland, M.P.*

A genuine labour leader will not ask for more than is reasonable, and he will accept a reasonable suggestion. A paid agitator asks for anything and everything, and his demands are not tempered by reason.—*Mr. Davey, M.P.*

It was a source of deep satisfaction to the King, and all who were proud of British institutions, to know that British and French Canadians were working hand in hand in the upbuilding of the Dominion.—*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

It was significant that in New Zealand the Maori possessed a weapon called the tewha tewha, which was the counterpart of the Egyptian domestic chopper of 2000 B.C., an instrument that had a combination of three curves, which no law of spontaneity or hazard could account for. This weapon must have belonged to the same people.—*Mr. Kenneth Watkins.*

The stringent laws made for the protection of infant life plainly showed that our legislators were alive to the fact that each healthy child was a valuable asset to the Dominion.—*Mrs. Hutchinson.*

I hope that before long we may see the grand old ship of New Zealand at the top of the tree.—*Mr. Jennings, M.P.*

I take leave to say that Labour never has had a more sincere and more excellent and closer counsel than the Hon. Mr. Millar.—*Hon. Dr. Findlay.*

I maintain that in this country, and upon the whole, we of the British race have sought to do our duty under varying circumstances according to the best of our light to assist the Maori people in its upward progress.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

If the lawyers of this country had only kept their savings in gilt-edged securities, they would be much happier and better off than they are to-day. While I have succeeded in my profession, I certainly have gone down disastrously in my speculation.—*Hon. Dr. Findlay.*

What is wanted is to put down the professional agitator. If that could be done there would be far less strikes. The professional agitator is the greatest enemy labour has ever had.—*Mr. Long, M.P.*

They had positive proof that the importation of Oregon pine was affecting the New Zealand industry, since local millers complained that they could not get orders.—*Mr. T. E. Y. Seddon, M.P.*

He was positive the granting of the necessary sum to enable what he considered to be the completion of a Town Hall worthy of Auckland would never be regretted.—*Mr. A. M. Myers, Mayor of Auckland.*

It is a noteworthy fact that in the Australian States, in a number of which the tri-party system is in existence, no progress comparable for an instant with what has been achieved in New Zealand has yet been accomplished.—*Mr. Laurensen, M.P.*

There would always be two parties, one striving for equal rights for the people, and the other standing for privilege; and the party headed by Mr Massey; no matter what it was called, would still stand for privilege.—*Hon. G. Foulds.*

We have endeavoured to make racing as far as possible a sport, and not a business, and we resent the compulsory admission of bookmakers to our courses as a retrograde step.—*Sir G. Clifford.*

The timber industry of New Zealand afforded employment to a great many people, and the question arose whether they were justified in allowing unfair foreign competition. In Westland alone there were 52 sawmills, and these employed 1000 men. Already sawmills were feeling the result of unfair competition, and there was a noticeable falling off in the demand.—*Mr. T. E. Y. Seddon, M.P.*

I fully recognise the good work that has been done in the cause of humanity by the Salvation Army.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

Stealing and thieving by young people who try to live up to the times and to dress expensively is getting altogether too common, and something will have to be done to put it down.—*Mr. C. O. Kettle, S.M.*

The Government of which I have the honour to be the head desire in every way to draw closer the ties which unite the different members of the Empire.—*Hon. H. Asquith.*

Could not the Government take into consideration the advisableness of establishing superannuated teachers' homes, or teachers' village settlements, in suitable localities on the vast tracts of land which have been reserved as endowments for education and old age pensions?—*Mr. A. W. Tyndall, Otago Educational Institute.*

The fruitgrowing industry was only yet in its infancy, but by providing better facilities, combined by the intelligence of the rising generation, who were securing the benefits of technical education, the industry promised to become one of the most important in the North Island.—*Mr. L. R. Phillipps, Waitemata.*

In 1900, the earnings of the Hurunui-Huff section were 3/2½ per train mile, but last year this had fallen to 1/9½. On the other hand, the Auckland section last year earned 2/4 per train mile, as against 1/1½ in 1900.—*Mr. Herries, M.P.*

The Government should open a depot in Auckland for the storage, sorting, and preparing of diggers' gum for export. Advances of part values might be made on the security of the gum held, and at opportune times shipments could be made to secure good prices.—*Mr. Stallworthy, M.P.*

Smaller families mean more comforts and luxuries for the actual breadwinners, and the mothers of the nation can give better attention to the lessened stock.—*Mr. A. W. Tyndall, Otago Educational Institute.*

I am informed that whereas the orders for West Coast timber for June, 1907, amounted to over three million feet, the orders for June, 1908, only amounted to 497,000ft., and the consequence is that three of the mills have closed down.—*Hon. A. R. Guinness.*

A healthy body was infinitely more to be aspired to than success in arts, crafts, or clerkships, if service in these occupations produced ill-health. The Maori was, constitutionally speaking, born to the open air, and a life of industry in his natural environment was preferable to the attractions of clerkships or Government billets.—*Dr. Buck, Native Health Department.*

There was a colour line, and no one recognised that fact better than the half-caste. When a half-caste associated with the Maori the native called him a pakeha, and when he went back to associate with the European the European said, "Oh, he's a Maori." The half-caste understood the existence of a colour line.—*Dr. Pomare.*

General Booth's name would stand for ever as a monument of organisation in good work; his name would never die. It would stand out in history for all time.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

The ground rents of Wellington now totalled £550,000 per annum, and this from a city only sixty years established.—*Mr. Laurensen, M.P.*

THE GUINEA POEM.

A CHEQUE for £1 1/ has been sent to the writer of this verse. Miss E.C.G., "Cross Lea," Symonds Street, Onehunga—
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The singlets and nightgowns,
But that could be avoided if—
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