

# Sayings of the Week.

## Counsels of Moderation.

THE workers do not know what the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act can do for them. The conciliation system could settle all disputes if only the men went about it in the right way. Workers should always be moderate in their demands and remember that there was always "a give as well as a take."—*Mr W. F. McTear, Wellington.*

## Industry in the East.

The industrial problems of Europe are being introduced into Asia. Asia has long known congestion of population, but it has never hitherto had to face "slum problems" in our sense of the phrase. The new industrialism is leading to the rapid growth of cities, with their problems of housing and sanitation.—*Dr. E. W. Caper.*

## Sea Transport.

There was no branch of human industry in the Dominion that helped its progress and prosperity to a more real extent than rapid, regular, and certain sea transport from the ports of the Dominion to other parts of the world.—*Lord Islington.*

## Workers' Homes.

It will be found that unless provision is made for workers to be able to earn a part of their living on their own land, any scheme for the erection of workers' homes will fail to meet the requirements of the day.—*Mr Schmitt.*

## Industrial Exploitation in the East.

With the new value placed upon the life of the individual by the Orient, the new spirit of aggressive materialism actuating the leaders, and the absence of a vigorous Christian public opinion, the possibilities of industrial exploitation and suffering in the East are appalling.—*Dr. E. W. Caper.*

## Timber and Roads.

Local bodies got half the royalties from timber on ordinary Crown lands, but this was a mere "dribble," because nearly all the good land was on areas that had been declared forest reserves. The existence of these forest reserves and the fact that no royalties were derived from them had prevented the construction of roads, and it was impossible to drive a coach from Whangarei and Dargaville.—*Mr Harding.*

## The City of the Future.

I am of opinion that you are going to have a city on the Waikato, and I think Dargaville is the place. It may take a quarter of a century but you are going to have a very big town there.—*The Premier.*

## An Elected Second Chamber

Only seven of the members of the Legislative Council appointed for life now remained, and there were 32 members appointed for fixed terms. After a trial of 21 years the present method of appointment stands condemned. The alternative which the country now demands is the direct election of the Second Chamber by the vote of the people.—*Hon. J. Allen.*

## Central Schools.

I have no doubt in my own mind that if a number of our small schools were closed wherever conditions were favourable, and the children were conveyed to central schools, the greater efficiency in instruction and the greater benefits the children would derive from being members of a larger community would be so pronounced that parents and others interested would wonder why they had so long submitted to the conditions at present obtaining.—*Mr Mulgan, Chief Inspector of Schools, Auckland.*

## Municipal Help for Music.

Auckland has made great strides musically since the Town Hall was opened. Before that time concerts were very badly attended. Now they are packed, especially at the Saturday night performances. The Town Hall and musi-

cal help are undoubtedly the only means by which one can advance music to a higher artistic level.—*Mr Lorraine.*

## Auckland and Wellington Music.

As far as musical matters are concerned, the best choral performance I have ever heard in the Dominion was that given by the Royal Society at Wellington, under Mr Maughan Barnett. They engage a professional orchestra as much as possible, and their performances are very fine. With regard to the Wellington Municipal Orchestra, I must say that their performances both as to matter and general execution were not anything like the performances we give here in Auckland with our Orchestral Society.—*Herb Wielert.*

## An Altered Diet.

It used to be the boast of Japan that the reason for the hardness and courage of her soldiers were to be found largely in the fact that they were, generally speaking, vegetarians. Indeed, at the time of the Russo-Japanese war a

pay for may be doubted, but the fact remains. It is evident that there always will be a market for the higher-priced article. The lower price at which meat preserved by the refrigerated process is sold is not due to the lower quality. It is due to the lower cost of production in the country of origin, and the margin in price represents exactly the benefit the consumers derive from refrigeration, as against the home-grown meat.—*Mr H. C. Cameron, N.Z. Produce Commissioner.*

## An Attractive Exhibition.

We want to make the Exhibition attractive—especially in the evenings—with any amount of coloured lights, good bands, "fairy" fountains electrically lit in varied tints, beautifully laid-out grounds, shady walks, and secluded arbors, where men may take their wives or sweethearts for a quiet hour; with outdoor restaurants, where beverages may be sipped under the open sky in peace, yet amidst surrounding animation, and in many other ways.—*Mr George Elliot, President Auckland Exhibition.*

## New Zealand Born.

Of the nine members of the present Government, five were native-born New Zealanders. Seven (including the five mentioned) were colonial born; the only

four of New and its close upon earth. Fortune-tellers, and their dupes, do not throw that, and in his place set a god of chaos. Could any sane person believe that his destiny could be foretold for him?—*Rev. W. Reedy, Auckland.*

## The Salvation of the Maori.

The only salvation for the Maori was hard work. It was a very serious thing to place large sums of money into his hands at one time.—*Major Lusk.*

## The Worst Railways in the World.

The Australian railways are all owned by the Government, and they are without exception the worst in the world. The Government is extremely slow about building extensions, and it will not permit private capital to develop the system.—*Mr H. T. Patten, Chicago.*

## Maoris and Sport.

By the Treaty of Waitangi all Maoris imagined that they had perfect liberty to destroy wholesale the fish and game of New Zealand at all seasons and in all parts. While this treaty did accord some liberties, it was never surely intended that the Maori should use it as a shield for wholesale slaughter. A new Act to put the Maori under the same sporting rules as the white man was absolutely essential.—*Mr Hazard, Auckland.*

## Amusing the Baby.

The baby of to-day is too much entertained. There was too much playing with very small children, too much notice taken of them. In a large family no one had time for this, but where there was only the one child, it was kept in a constant ferment of excitement as father, mother, and relatives vied with each other in "amusing baby." With one another the child was worked up to the highest possible pitch. Much of the nervous trouble in later life is founded in this way, and much immediate ill-health is due to dandling and dancing and excitement. A child which is not doing well at home will sometimes thrive and grow on the very same food if it is sent to a nursing home, where it is attended to but not entertained, and is allowed to develop in peace.—*Dr. Violet Plummer.*

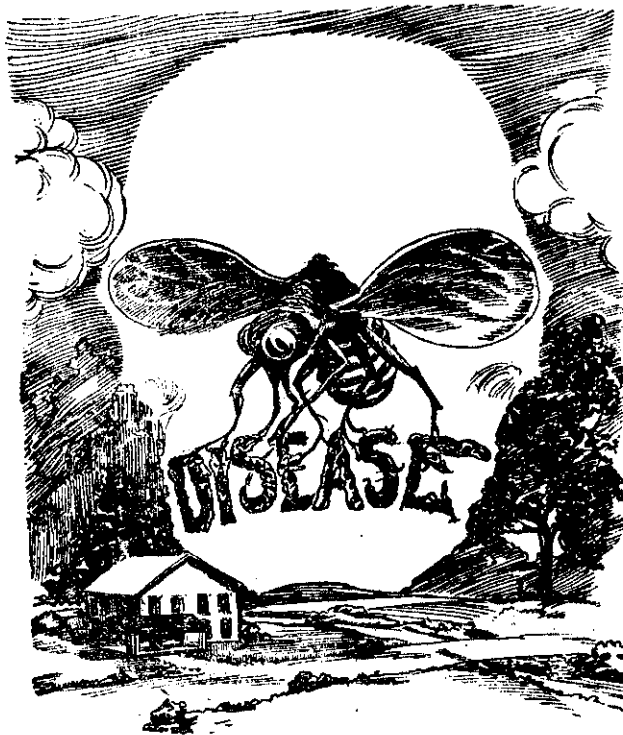
## Poor Little New Zealand.

The current issue of the London weekly journal, "John Bull," which is one of the pet ventures of the notorious Horatio Bottomley, contains the following paragraph, which may possibly bring those New Zealanders who have the audacity to think that their little country counts for anything to a proper appreciation of the Dominion's place in the scheme of things mundane:—"New Zealand so mild so far away that we do not often bother about advertisements in its newspapers, but the following seems to strike a new note: 'Matrimony—Genuine, healthy, virtuous Christian gent., no bad vices, good parentage, wishes acquaintance short lady, 24 to 32, equal qualities, live Christ-like life essential; country home; correspondence confidential.' A virtuous Christian 'gent.' who desires to live a Christ-like life in the company of a short lady with equal qualities, is surely too modest when he informs a wondering world that he has 'no bad vices.' What is the difference between a good vice and a bad one? The redundancy seems to imply that he has no outrageous ones, but it leaves a sad suspicion in our minds that he may, perhaps, possess inclinations which are not quite consistent with our idea of Christian virtue. However, as we said before, New Zealand is so far away that nothing matters there except to delude emigrants who go out in the expectation of picking up pieces of gold and silver." Poor little New Zealand! What has it done to the egregious Bottomley that he should treat it in this brutally contemptuous manner?

## FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES.

**W. PARKER,**  
F.S.M.C.,  
London.

Rooms over Pond's homoeopathic pharmacy, 105 Queen Street (4 doors above Wyndham Street); also at Gallagher's Pharmacy, top of Bymond's, Gate Crockett. We hold the highest diploma in Visual Optics and Night Testing, Concomitant and Tinting Free. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed in every case.



THE HOUSELY MENACE.

A fly's feet are covered with small pads, so small, in fact, as to be invisible to the naked eye. These pads he uses to amass himself to the surface of any unstable object, to walk on the ceiling or to promenade on the wall. Moreover, these pads are covered with a sticky substance that adheres to whatever they touch. When the fly moves, he carries with him a small part of any soft surface on which he has been standing. This he deposits on the next surface he touches. If, for instance, he has been feasting in the garbage bin and then flies into the pantry, he will carry on his feet the germs from the refuse and will deposit them on the food which is exposed on the shelves.

great deal was written concerning the rice rations served out to the Japanese troops. Now, however, the Japanese are turning their attention to meat as a staple article of their diet, and more meat is being eaten to-day in Japan than ever.—*Mr H. C. Cameron, N.Z. Produce Commissioner.*

## Rifle Clubs.

He desired to see rifle clubs an integral part of the defence force. His scheme was that a certain proportion of the young men of the Dominion liable for compulsory military training should be posted to the rifle clubs. He was anxious to have the clubs as a proper integral part of the force and a genuine second line to the territorial forces.—*General Godley.*

## The Criterion of Price.

A great many people think the thing is not what they want unless they have to pay a high price for it. Whether they always get what they ask and what they

two members of the Ministry who were born in the land they called "Home" were the Minister for Railways and himself, and he thought he could say that both of them, if not New Zealanders by birth, were New Zealanders in every other sense of the word. Their interests were here, their sympathies were here, and they were here to stay.—*The Premier.*

## The Craze for Athletics.

So few of the young men in the place have gone in for anything but athletics, and, although I am the last man in the world to deny athletics, yet things are coming to the point now that they exclude everything.—*Mr R. Parker, Wellington.*

## A God of Chaos.

Numbers of people were slaves to clairvoyance, to crystals, and to fortune-tellers, while it was perfectly astonishing how tyrannically society was ruled by superstition that related to the fu-