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THE PRINCE'S VISIT.**"TRUE NEW ZEALANDER IN
HEART."****SPLENDID FUTURE AWAITS THE
DOMINION.****ANOTHER VISIT CONTEMPLATED.**

(By TELEGRAPH—PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

CHRISTCHURCH, May 21.

The following farewell message was
handed to the Prime Minister by the
Prince of Wales to-night on board H.M.S.
Renown:—

To the Government and People of
New Zealand:

My delightful visit to New Zealand
has come to an end, and I cannot sail
to-morrow morning without sending a
message of affectionate farewell to the
people of the Dominion. When I spoke
in Wellington I tried to express the
great pleasure which my travels through
the North Island, rapid as they were,
had given me, and I said that I looked
forward to having just as good a time
in the South. The event has exceeded my
expectations, high though they were. I
can say now that not a day has passed
since I landed on the 24th of April
which has not added to the pleasure and
value of my tour. I have been most
deeply touched by the wonderful wel-
comes which have met me everywhere,
and I can never think of the people of
New Zealand without affection and
gratitude.

I should like to renew the thanks
which I have expressed before to the
Government of the Dominion and to all
the authorities throughout New Zealand
who have been at such pains to make
my journey punctual and comfortable.
The excellence of all the arrangements
has enhanced the pleasure of my tra-
vels both by road and by rail, and I am
particularly glad to have seen even a
very little of the magnificent scenery of
mountain, river, and lake for which this
Dominion is famous throughout the
world.

I have only one regret, that my visit
has been too short to enable me to see
all I should like to have seen. I have
stayed nowhere without wishing that
the stay could be prolonged, and I feel
that I have missed a great deal. I am
particularly sorry that owing to the
shortness of time at my disposal I could
not travel a little through the less set-
tled districts and see for myself some-
thing of up-country life. I have seen
enough of town and country, however,
to realise that a splendid future awaits
the Dominion. Your achievements since
the country was annexed to the British
Crown only 80 years ago justify the
almost visionary confidence of your
pioneers, and constitute an amazing
monument to the great energy and en-
terprise of those who have so rapidly
civilised and developed the land.

Two things have particularly impress-
ed me here. In the first place, New Zea-
land is a land not merely of opportunity
for some, but of equal opportunity for
all. I have never seen well being and
happiness more uniformly evident
throughout the population of country
and town. In the second place, this
Dominion is a living example of the
fact that the European race may take
over new country without injustice to
its original inhabitants, and that both
may advance in mutual confidence and
understanding on the path. Both races
of New Zealand, pakeha and Maori, are
an essential element in the life of the
Dominion, and I have been deeply grati-
fied to see what progress the Maori peo-
ple are making hand in hand with their
British fellow-subjects. New Zealand is
one of the greatest monuments of British
civilisation in the world, and I have
felt from end to end of the Dominion
that there is nowhere a British people
more set in British traditions or more
true to British form. I have found the
strength of your loyalty to the Empire
and its King as keen and bracing as the
mountain air, and I know that you
will never weaken in your devo-
tion to British unity and British ideals.

The spirit of New Zealand was shown
most signally by the splendid troops
which she sent to the front in the Great
War, and also by the way in which the
whole country threw itself without hesi-
tation or reserve into the Empire's
cause. It has been a special pleasure
to me to meet again so many of your
returned men, and I should like to
thank them once more for turning out
in such large numbers to meet me where-
ever I have been. I will regard them
always as my old comrades-in-arms, and
I am happy to see that they are main-
taining the close ties of comradeship
which bound them together in the field.
New Zealand need fear nothing in the
future if her manhood preserves the
spirit in which this generation fought
and endured for freedom and right. In
its permanent force the Dominion pos-
sesses a very valuable nucleus of trained
officers and men. I have been struck
by their smart and soldierly appearance
on parade, and have also been impressed
by your Territorials and Cadets, who
have turned out in large numbers and
always looked very well. You have
reason to be proud of the results which
your system of training has achieved.

Your confidence in the future has an-
other solid ground. No one realises
more keenly than I how heroic was the
part which the women of the Empire
played in the prolonged and terrible
 ordeal of war. I should like to take
this opportunity of congratulating again
the women of New Zealand on their
great services and brave endurance dur-
ing the last five years, and also of offer-
ing my heartfelt sympathy to those
whose gallant men will not return. New

Zealand women have proved themselves
indeed the valiant counterpart of their
husbands, brothers, and sons. Both
men and women, moreover, have
created a noble tradition for the new
generation which is growing up to-day.
I have been greatly impressed by the
gatherings of school children which
have been organised for me everywhere,
and I have never seen a more robust,
good-mannered, and promising race. I
always felt when seeing them that they
were very lucky children to have been
born in such surroundings and amid
such promise, and they made me con-
fident that they would be a credit to
their country and their King.

I must end this message now, but I
shall not say good-bye. I feel myself a
true New Zealander in heart. I look
upon you, the people of New Zealand,
as my own kith and kin, and I trust
that you on your part will always re-
gard me as one of yourselves, who be-
longs to you as much as to the Old
Country, or any other of the King's
dominions. There is a good part of
the world for me to traverse still be-
fore I can say that I have seen the
British Empire as a whole, and I do
not know how long it may be before
I can pay you another visit here, but
this I can say that I shall be drawn
to New Zealand by very happy and
affectionate memories, and that when
the opportunity arises of returning here
again I shall take it with delight and
without delay. Kia Ora!

EDWARD P.

SILVER CLOUDS.

(By James Douglas in "London Opinion.")

Every dark lining has a silver cloud. I
am not satisfied with the dark cloud which
selvesges itself with a silver lining. I
prefer the silver cloud. There are many
clouds hanging over these by no means
tight little islands, but I stoutly declare
that they are silver clouds, and they are
big with blessings. There is the silver
cloud of debt. It is a trifle bigger than
a man's hand, say 8 thousand millions.
But we owe most of it to each other, and
nearly all that we owe to the Americans
is balanced by what our Allies and our
Dominions owe to us. I am no financier
but I cannot help thinking that our con-
dition is not past praying for. I know
scores of men and women who have more
money than they can spend, and I set
them off against the scores of men and
women I know who spend more than they
have.

It will not hurt many of my friends to
have less than they can spend, and it will
less than many of my friends to spend
not hurt they have. There are many things
that we can all do without. Nothing
will induce me to believe that wealth
means happiness. I can lay my hand on
my heart and swear that the most suc-
cessfully miserable folk I have encountered
during my pilgrimage through this vale of
tears were rich men and rich women. I
am prepared to demonstrate that in nearly
every case, riches produced discontent
and disillusion. If you do not believe me,
go and ask the rich men and women you
happen to know. Take, for example, the
rich rake. Is he a happy man? You know
he is not. Riches have a way of reveng-
ing themselves. It is better to be happy
than rich.

There is plenty of wealth left by the
war, and all the trouble in the air is due
to the difficulty of arranging its distribu-
tion. Sooner or later we must face the de-
lightful fact that the rich must be content
with less riches and the poor must be con-
tent with less poverty. It will do the
rich man no end of good to be poorer,
and it will do the poor man no end of good
to be richer. I know a poor charwoman
whose husband was a charman. When
he died she was left with six children.
For years she charred her life out in order
to feed, clothe, and house her children.
She feared charity as other people feared
death. She fought for her children a more
heroic fight than any soldier ever fought
on any battlefield. She fell ill and was
taken to a hospital. She was happier
while she was dying than she was while
she was living. Death brought her her
first real rest.

She was a casualty in the battle of life.
Society did not disdain to use her as a
casualty. She charred in the houses of
the rich. She was one of the dark linings
to the silver clouds. I am not in the least
afraid of the new order of things which
will abolish these dark linings. Poverty
is a disease which can be cured in any
decent society. There is no such thing
as incurable poverty.

There is an amusing hallucination in
the minds of many worthy persons. They
think that the country can pay the war-
bill without making anybody poorer, or
forcing anybody to live more thriftily.
They ought to take a lesson from a soldier
or a sailor. The soldier and the sailor do
not imagine that war can be waged with-
out loss of life. When they are killed
they are killed, and there's an end of it.
But the rich man imagines that war can
be waged without loss of wealth. He
often contrives to increase his wealth by

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reason of the war. He lends his war-
made money to his country and expects
to be paid interest on it for ever. The
soldier and the sailor give their lives to
their country, and they do not expect to
be paid interest on it. I may be very
unreasonable; but I say that the rich man
ought to give his money as freely as the
soldier and the sailor give their lives. His
money is not his life.

It is not really necessary to ask the
rich man to give all his money, or to ask
the war-profitteer to give all his war-pro-
fits. All that is necessary is that they
should give enough to save their country
from ruin, so that they may be able to
retain enough for themselves and
for their children to go on with. They
may lose all if they try to keep
all, as some of them are foolishly trying
to do. If all the war-profitteers were to
disgorge all their war-profits a very large
slice of our eight thousand millions of
debt would be wiped out. There are
men who have made millions out of the
war. I see no reason why they should
keep their war-profits. If they had lost
the war, they would not have been able
to keep them. The Germans would have
taken them.

Most of our industrial troubles are due
to the reluctance of every blessed profiteer
to be content with a farthing less than he
can squeeze out of the community.

There is a point beyond which this
squeezing cannot go. When that point
has been reached, there is a smash of some
sort or other. In this quiet, patient old
country it is not easy for any of us to
realise that there is a possibility of any
sort or kind of smash. We obstinately
persuade ourselves that things will adjust
themselves and even themselves out. But
there is, nevertheless, a smash-point, like
the flash-point of paraffin, and we have
got to find out how near we can go to
that smash-point without actually reach-
ing it.

But the dark lining has a silver cloud.
If all classes realise that they must pool
their possessions, as the soldiers and
sailors pooled their lives, in order to save
the community, the problem is solved.
It is easier to persuade a rich man to
pool his life than to persuade him to pool
his riches. But some sort of pooling is
necessary, and I am quite sure that an
actuary could work out the precise nature
of the necessary pooling. It is a sum
in arithmetic which could be done by a
competent accountant. He could work it
out in terms of rent, dividends, and pro-
fits, in terms of capital, income and wages.
It is better to work it out in that way
than to work it out in class-hatred and
strikes and revolution. Let us call in the
accountant. He is master of an exact
science. He can show us how to liquidate
the going concern called the British Em-
pire, Ltd.

MONTROSE'S LOVE SONG.

My dear and only love, I pray
That little world of thee
Be governed by no other sway
But purest monarchy.
For if confusion have a part,
Which virtuous souls abhor,
And hold a synod in thy heart
I'll never love thee more.

Like Alexander, I will reign,
And I will reign alone;
My thoughts did evermore disdain
A rival to my throne.
He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.

But it thou wilt prove faithful then
And constant of thy word,
I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And famous by my sword;
I'll serve thee in such noble ways
Was never heard before;
I'll crown and deck thee all with bays,
And love thee more and more.

—James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.

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VERY OFTEN
FASTIDIOUS
IN HIS TASTES.

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