

No. 36.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1920.

PRICE—THREEPENCE.

SPRY, LIMITED,

TAY ST.,
INVERCARGILL.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE HYDRO
SCHEME BUT CONSULT US
RIGHT AWAY FOR YOUR

**ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION.**

LIGHTING,
HEATING, and
COOKING

INSTALLED BY EXPERTS.

NOTHING TOO LARGE.

NOTHING TOO SMALL.

ADVICE FREE.

PRICES MODERATE, COMBINED
WITH BEST WORK.

LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
STOCK OF ELECTRICAL GOODS
IN SOUTHLAND.

Box—52. Phone—926.

SCANDRETT & SONS

LIMITED,

Athenaeum Buildings,
ESK STREET.

Four-roomed Dwelling, nice section; wash-
house, coalhouse, etc., all under one
roof. Terms £100 down.

Two-roomed Dwelling, in good order; full
4-acre section, northerly aspect. No
cars required here. Price £650.

We have other tip top properties worthy
inspection. Give us a call and we will
satisfy your requirements.

Agents—COOK'S TOURS.

Scandrett & Sons, Ltd.,

ESK STREET.

DUNLOP ("SKIP") DUNLOP,

CIGAR DIVAN,
ESK STREET

(Late H. J. Riddell's)

A good stock of—
CIGARS,
CIGARETTES,
TOBACCO, and
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
ALWAYS AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

A. Macklam,
("SCOTTY")
MERCER AND SUIT SPECIALIST.

We have secured a few choice **SUITS** in GREYS and BROWNS, cut in the latest fashion, well tailored, and smartly finished. **SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT BY INSPECTING THESE SUITS RIGHT AWAY.**

You can have a Suit made to measure. See our patterns. Get measured by this practical man. Satisfaction assured. These suits are made from Colonial Tweeds and Worsteds.

PRINCESS HOTEL BUILDINGS, DEE STREET.

The Diggers' Motor Car,
FOR HIRE.

SPLENDIDLY UPHOLSTERED.
FIVE-SEATER,
WILLYS' KNIGHT CAR—35-h.p.

R. A. BAIRD.

Ring 'Phone—744.

HEY THERE, DIGGER!

DIG US UP NEXT TIME YOU ARE
IN GORE AND GET OUR PRICE LIST.

CASH BUYERS OF:

RABBITSKINS,
TALLOW,
SHEEPSKINS,
HIDES,
HORSEHAIR.

JNO. CASEY & Co.,

BOX 53, GORE.

LOOK UP!

W. E. Butcher's,

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISH-
MENT,

At No. 8, TAY STREET.

RETURNED MEN entrusting their or-
ders to my care may rest assured
that they will have the very best that
English Tailoring can produce.

F. Holloway & Co.,

LICENSED SECOND-HAND DEALER.

WHY THROW ANYTHING ASIDE?

WE LIVE OFF WHAT YOU DON'T
REQUIRE, AND PAY CASH
FOR SAME.

Bottles, Rags, Bones, Fat, Metals,
Gents' Clothing, Boots, Books, Old Bikes,
Go-carts, Ironwork, etc., Carts, Gigs,
Harness.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS!

Remember, it costs money to advertise
now, and its up to the people of South-
land to remember us when there's any
business in these lines we've mentioned.
Our carts will call at your home on re-
ceipt of an order or a ring to 101 on the
phone.

TO THE GUNNERS.

("Quo fas et gloria ducunt").

When the morning strafe commences
And the shells fly thick and fast,
And the infantry are sheltering
From the fury of the blast,
Then "Stand by!" Artillery.

When the Hun attack is launched
And the tattering maxims' hail
Is sweeping o'er the trenches
To smash them with its flail,
"Battery Fire!" Artillery.

When the infantry go forward
And the men are falling thick,
And the thin brown line is wav'ring
And support is wanted quick,
"Gun Fire!" Artillery.

When at last the trench is captured
And the foeman beaten back,
And a true barrage is needed
To stem a fierce attack,
"Section Fire!" Artillery.

When fighting in the open
And three guns can't "carry on,"
Remember you are gunners,
And fight the one gun on;
"No Retire!" Artillery.

When the last "action" has sounded
And the guns are still and grim,
Let there be no blot or stigma
Than can your scutcheon dim;
"Return Stores," Artillery.

Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry,
Airmen and A.S.C.,
Medicos, Specialists, Gunners,
Equal honour be to thee,
"Shun, Dismiss," Artillery.

W. IVORY, in "Te Kiwi."

M. Pelterie, the inventor of the joy
stick for controlling aeroplanes, claimed
8,000,000 francs from French firms, and
was awarded 5,685,000 francs, equal to
about £110,000 of our money.

The field staff of the New Zealand Al-
liance is being strengthened for the com-
ing campaigns by the addition of Messrs
J. Marion, of Sydney, who for over seven
years has been general secretary of the
New South Wales Alliance, who has done
service in every State of Australia and
has visited the United States and Canada.
Mr Marion and family are due to arrive
by the Ulimaroa on Monday. Captain
Hawkins, an old campaigner, has now
joined the alliance staff and has already
started his work in the King Country.

TOILET SOAPS.

SEE

SPECIAL DISPLAY

IN OUR

DEE STREET

WINDOW.

MATHESON'S, LTD!

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

CALF SKINS.

CALF SKINS.

SEND YOUR CONSIGNMENTS TO
US.

HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN.

WE ALSO BUY:—

WOOL
HIDES
RABBIT SKINS
SHEEPSKINS
HORSEHAIR
TALLOW.

Brown Bros.,

SPEY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

Telephone—192. P.O. Box—36.

LABELS ON APPLICATION.

"THE GRAND" GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

GRAND HOTEL CORNER.

WHERE QUALITY REIGNS SUPREME.

THE HOLIDAY OUTFIT COMPLETE.

BUY FROM US AND **SAVE MONEY**, YOU WILL FIND IT MORE SATISFACTORY THAN BUY-
ING A LITTLE HERE AND A LITTLE THERE.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCKS ARE HERE, BRIGHT AND EARLY ON THE SPOT, INCLUDING
MANY NEW UP-TO-DATE LINES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
YES, FROM THE SOLES OF YOUR FEET, TO THE CROWN OF YOUR HEAD WE CAN FIT
YOU OUT, AND DO IT WELL AND ECONOMICALLY.

SOCKS, BOOTS, UNDERCLOTHING, PYJAMAS, SHIRTS, BRACES, SILK SUSPENDERS, ARM-
LETS, TIES, TIE PINS, COLLARS, SILK SCARVES, LOVELY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPS, HATS
SUIT CASES, KIT BAGS, BRIEF BAGS.

We Invite Inspection.

W. GEORGE & CO.

GRAND HOTEL CORNER.

WE

ARE OFFERING IN ALL DE-

PARTMENTS A

SUPERIOR SELECTION

OF

SUMMER APPAREL

AND

CORDIALLY INVITE

YOUR INSPECTION.

Price & Bulleid

LIMITED.

TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

AND BLUFF.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

THE kind that are always at your service; that never balk, splutter, or cultivate bad language. The tried and proved stalwarts of the pen world. You'll get them here

The Dedonne, Self-filler, 10/-

The Capitol, Lever Self-filler, 12/6.

The Conklin, Crescent Self-filler, 20/-

The Cameron Waverley, secure, Self-filler, 22/6; gold-mounted, 30/- and 35/-

The Onoto, Self Filler, 20/-

The Waterman, Lever Self Filler, 25/-

The self-filling principle saves bother and itchy fingers and the quality of the above pens is beyond dispute. Post free anywhere.

HYNDMAN'S,

INVERCARGILL,

AGENTS.

MCNEIL AND CLARK

94 DEE STREET.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

Just arrived! Samples for 28 only gent's suits-to-measure for delivery before 24th December or earlier. The material is of the finest woven New Zealand worsteds in Browns, College Greys, Dark Grey and Fox's Navy. Shades are guaranteed fast. The quality of these rare, high-grade suitings is beyond question. Prices are very reasonable—£7 10/-, £8 10/-, £9 9s/-.

McNeil & Clark,

CLOTHIERS AND MERCERS

94 Dee St.

THE SILENT WIFE!

Remarkable Drama of Married Life.

By MARK ENGLISH.

THE FIRST PART.

Doris Thobury, the sister of the children's ward, was telling the little ones stories, when the door opened and the matron and Dr Weston came in. Doris's cheeks took a deep tint, for she loved the kindly, grave-faced young doctor deeply.

As the doctor went his rounds, she held each little patient's hand, for the pain never seemed so bad when Sister Doris was near, and when all the patients had been examined her duty for the day was over.

As she was going out of the Cottage Hospital gate, Paul Weston overtook her. "May I accompany you?" he asked, and she smiled and nodded. They spoke of many things, and at last when they had reached a more secluded spot the doctor seized her hand.

"Miss Thobury," he said, "I love you—I love you with all my heart and soul. Will you be my wife?" She looked at him steadfastly as she answered "Yes." It was some time later when they parted, and when they did so Doris was the happiest girl in the world.

The next morning she received a telegram: "Come home immediately," it ran. "You are wanted at once." And a little later she was speeding towards her home.

At the very moment she was answering Paul Weston on the previous night, an interview was going on which was to alter her whole life.

"Those are my terms; take them or leave them. Accept them and I pull you through; refuse and you are ruined!" The speaker, Roger Armer, was a strong, hard man; he was Walter Thobury's manager, and the man he faced as he uttered those words was Walter Thobury himself.

Doris's father was a failure; he was weak and lazy, and as he faced his manager he looked frightened. His uncle had died and left him the huge business of Thobury and Co. But he did not trouble himself about the business; he left it all in the hands of Roger Armer. And now he found that he was on the brink of ruin, and only Armer could pull him through, and that he would only do so on one condition, and that was that he should marry Doris. And in his weakness and fear of ruin the crushed man agreed—actually agreed to sacrifice his daughter to save himself.

When he told Doris she was horrified. "Father," she cried, "you are not in earnest. Marry Mr Armer? I couldn't. You can't mean it." At last she cast aside all her hopes for the future and promised. That evening she wrote a short note to Paul Weston telling him she had changed her mind and could never be his wife.

Her engagement to Armer was announced, and eventually Doris Thobury became Doris Armer.

She found her husband domineering, and determined to break her proud spirit. She discovered, too, that she had been won by a trick, for her father's business had never been anything but perfectly solvent.

Doris invites Paul Weston, the young doctor to whom she had been engaged, to dinner. When he comes, Roger insults him in front of the other guests, and orders him from the house. In sudden anger, Doris tells him she will never open her lips to him again. At last finding his threats of no avail, and that she has become a "silent wife," he takes her to a house in the middle of a lonely wood, and leaves her there in the charge of a nurse, whom he tells she is mad.

When Doris is thinking over her terrible situation in her room a sliding panel opens and a man appears, who helps her to escape from her prison and conducts her to a waiting car. Then he gives her a drink, which causes Doris to fall asleep.

A DEN OF THIEVES.

"Where am I? What has happened?" These were Doris Armer's first conscious thoughts on waking from her drugged sleep. For a few moments she gave herself up to the delicious sensation warmth and drowsiness induces.

Everything was very silent. The room in which she lay was in darkness, except for a smouldering fire in the grate. By this dim light Doris got an idea of the room she was in.

Presently she discovered she was not lying in a bed, as she had at first believed herself to be. She reclined upon an enormous divan heaped with silken cushions. She was fully dressed, and over her was spread a sumptuous coverlet of softest down.

It was all very comfortable, the girl thought, as she watched the firelight flickering on pale-tinted walls, on which a few good pictures were hung.

Gradually Doris's mind became normal. Her last recollection, of being driven through the night in a car, came before her with startling force.

It was certainly strange that she had fallen asleep as soundly as she must have done, seeing she remembered nothing since the stranger beside her had made her drink from his flask. What extraordinarily strong brandy it must have been!

The unknown had told her it was the very best, but she had only taken a sip or two.

And then, swiftly, came a sensation that set her heart beating, and sent her leaping from her couch. A strange dizziness overcame her. Her head swam, the floor seemed to be rising up to meet her.

"The stuff must have been drugged!" she thought, a pang of fear darting through her every nerve. "I must discover in whose house I am."

She listened intently. To her ears there came an occasional rumble. She must be in some town; the sounds she heard were not those of the country. She crawled over to the fireplace, and stirred the embers into a blaze.

The watch on her wrist was still going. The hands pointed to three.

She ran her hand round the walls, in search of an electric switch. Presently she touched one. She turned it, but with no result. The electric current must have been cut off!

By the light of the dancing flame she was able to grope her way to the door, softly she turned the handle, but it would not open.

Somehow, Doris was not in the least surprised to find the door locked. She even smiled a little. It seemed to be her luck to exchange one prison for another!

The faint, dizzy sensation had nearly gone. She sat down on the edge of the divan to consider what she had better do.

Only three o'clock! It would be hours before anyone in the house would be stirring. She peered into the shadows. A pair of heavy curtains hung across what was probably the window. How foolish of her not to think of the window.

She rose, stumbled over a footstool, but at length reached the curtains. Very cautiously she drew them back. Some instinct warned her to make no noise. Whoever had placed her on the divan no doubt thought she was still sleeping.

The window was a casement, opening out on each side. Doris raised the latch. To her intense delight it gave instantly to her touch.

Noiselessly she flung it open, and inhaled a draught of pure night air. Oh, what worlds of good it did the girl, whose brain had been numbed by one of the most powerful narcotics known to science.

She leaned out over the narrow balcony, breathing her fill, and soon the last mist had cleared from her brain.

Doris Armer was extraordinarily strong and healthy. She had an enviable capacity for throwing off ailments, mental or physical, quicker than most people.

Looking down, she saw she was in a street, one of those ordinary respectable-looking streets of which there are miles and miles in London.

From the distance there came the rumble of a train; the hoot of a motor broke the stillness that falls upon the great city in the early hours.

"I'll go out on the balcony, and see if I can discover any familiar landmarks," Doris decided.

It was an easy though somewhat risky matter to step on to the balcony, which was only protected by a very low iron parapet.

Peering over this, Doris saw below her a narrow stretch of leads. No balcony ran along the lower floor of the house. This struck Doris as being rather peculiar.

"I believe this must be the back of the house," she thought, "although it's odd that the back looks out upon the street!"

Doris had yet to discover many odd things about the house to which the mysterious stranger had brought her in the dead of night.

Suddenly, to her amazement, a streak of light shone across the strip of leads below. She heard a window open; voices came distinctly to her ears. Breathless with excitement, the girl leaned as far over the parapet as she dared.

A man's voice was speaking. The words he uttered reached Doris distinctly.

"Are you sure she's safe? Oughtn't someone to go up and have a look at her?"

A woman laughed.

"No need at all. Philip knows what he's about. One sip of his cordial is enough to send anyone to sleep for twelve hours right away."

"Well, I hope you're right," the man rejoined. "We can't afford to run any risks. What do you say, Armer?"

Doris's hand went to her heart. Armer! Her husband here in this house, the very name of which she did not know. Her husband within hail of her! Roger, from whom she had fled, had followed her here!

And then into her head there came a swift resolution. They believed her to be upstairs, sleeping off the effects of the drug they had administered to her. So far, so good.

She looked down, and measured the height from the balcony to the leads below. She was strong and athletic for a woman. As a child they had called her a "tomboy." Climbing trees had been a favourite pastime.

Catching firm hold of the low iron parapet, she swung herself over, and alighted safely on the leads beneath. She now saw that from this an iron staircase wound down into a closed-in yard.

Crouching, she moved cautiously towards the window. The window was ajar, the two doors being fastened together by a hook.

Doris wished she could have got a full view of the interior of the room; but, as this was impossible, she had to be content with what she could see by peering round the open shutters.

And what she saw might well have staggered a less dauntless woman than Doris Armer.

The scene on which she gazed beggared description. The occupants of the room were three men and a woman, the latter a haggard person who had once been beautiful, but on whose face the signs of dissipation were all too clearly visible.

In one of the men, Doris at once recognised the stranger who had liberated her. The other two she knew only too well. One was the ex-clerk, Henry Barlow; the other was her husband, Roger Armer!

Yes, though he sat with his back turned to her, she knew beyond doubt that it was her husband on whom she gazed.

What was he doing there? What was the meaning of all the money they were busily counting, that heaped-up pile of jewels?

"This is worth more than a bit," she heard the man they called "Philip" say.

To Doris's further amazement he held up her diamond tiara, Roger's birthday present to herself!

"You've got me to thank for that," her husband said. And then he turned half-round, and Doris got a good view of his profile.

How changed he was, she thought, how much older he looked! How strained and careworn his expression! Was it possible that she was mistaken after all, and that the man on whom she was gazing, her heart in her throat, was not Roger?

She looked again at the handsome profile. No; she had made no mistake. It was Roger Armer!

Nearer to the window she crept, and now every word reached her with hideous distinctness.

In a few minutes she realised what this strange scene meant. The three men and the woman before her were crooks! She was in a den of thieves; and, oh—horror of all horrors!—her husband, the man whom she had respected in spite of his sternness, was one of the leaders!

Everything pointed to this. Although they wrangled and disputed certain points, in the end they all bowed to Armer's decision.

Presently Roger got up, stretched himself, and yawned. The woman and Barlow began packing up the jewels in parcels that might contain anything.

"These are old Blinkiron's wife's emeralds. There's a ball at the Mansion House to-morrow night. Her ladyship will have a fit when she discovers she's been robbed!"

They all laughed. Doris shrank with horror. Lady Blinkiron and her husband, a city magnate, had been their guests on the night when she made her vow of silence.

And all the time her husband had been leading a double life. Passing in the city as a man of means, a financier of high repute, he had been all the time a thief and a rogue! His deceit appalled her.

His treatment of Henry Barlow had been but a blind. He had pretended to be disgusted with Barlow, while all the time he was working with him!

Doris's one thought was to get away—get away and hide herself, so that never in this world would Roger Armer find her again. She decided that the mystery that surrounded the whole affair must remain one. She had neither the heart nor the desire to unravel it—at least, this was what Doris thought in her first hazy awakening.

Later on, it became the one end and aim of her life to discover the secret of Roger Armer's life.

"I HAVE NO HOME NOW ANYWHERE."

Then Doris contemplated the immediate future. It was impossible for her to return to the room above. The drop down had been attended with difficulty; to get back was out of the question.

She wore no hat or coat; but, fortunately, at this early hour she was not likely to meet anyone. Even the trains seemed to have stopped running.

A movement inside the room sent her crouching down into the shadows. She saw her husband standing beside the woman, his arm flung familiarly round her shoulder. His voice reached her distinctly.

"You'd better get off to bed, Wanda," he said. "We're going to break up almost immediately."

He dropped a careless kiss on her ratted hair. A stab of pain went through the silent watcher outside.

"False in every way!" she murmured bitterly. "False to me, false to the world! And to think I am his wife—to a man like that!"

However, this was no time to analyse her own sensations. She must get away before the gang of thieves made a movement. The woman would probably go upstairs to see if she was still asleep. Not finding her, she would naturally raise an alarm. Doris shuddered at the idea of coming face to face with her husband.

Down the twisted iron staircase she

For your Garden Seeds,
Plants and Trees, go to

TINY DANIEL

Albion Buildings, Dee Street, Invercargill

Southland Floral, Plant,
and Seed Supply.

THE DIGGERS

helped you to win the war. Let 'THE DIGGER' help you to win again.

If you have property to sell or insure we want to know you.

LET "THE DIGGER" INTRODUCE US.

COLIN McDONALD, R. B. CAWS & CO.,
 PROPERTY SALESMEN, MERCANTILE BROKERS,
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 COLONIAL BANK CHAMBERS, DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.
 Telephones: 736 and 1136. P.O. Box 249.

Lewis's
 ESTD 1862 LIMITED

SOUTHLAND'S SHOPPING CENTRE.

DEE & ESK STREETS. INVERCARGILL.

BRANCHES . . . GORE and WYNDHAM.

Tea Rooms — Top Floor by Elevator.

Quality - Value - Variety - Service.

TO REMIND YOU

THAT THE SUMMER IS COMING ON AND YOU WILL REQUIRE
 A NEW

IVANHOE OR B.S.A. CYCLE.

NEW ACCESSORIES FOR YOUR PRESENT MOUNT.

YOU HAVE HERE AT YOUR DISPOSAL A COMPLETE CYCLE
 SERVICE.

RELIABLE, NEW, AND SECOND-HAND MACHINES.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, TUBES, ALL SIZES SADDLES, CHAINS,
 SPROCKETS AND ALL THE NECESSARY PARTS OF
 CYCLES.

Repairs and Overhauls.
RE-ENAMELLING DONE.

We consider ourselves Experts in all manner of repairs, and we
 have the plant and efficient skilled mechanics to do the work.

WORKMANSHIP RELIABLE. MODERATE CHARGES.
 CALL AND CONSULT US TO-DAY.

Davies and Prentice, Ltd.,

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

SOUTHLAND RUBBER STORES.

crept, and soon reached the enclosed yard. A door opened out of it, but it was locked.

The wall was rather high, but an iron hook afforded foothold. Doris took advantage of this, and was soon on the other side of the wall.

The street was very quiet. Every house was close curtained.

Doris Armer stood a few seconds, taking stock of the house she had left and its surroundings; and, as she looked, the light in the room upon the leads went out.

She flew, as one possessed, down the street, round the corner, nor did she pause until she had put a good mile between herself and possible pursuers. Once or twice in her mad career she fancied she heard running footsteps, but this, possibly was imagination.

At length her breath gave out, and she was forced to rest a while. She found herself in a dull square, the name of which she could just decipher as Charlotte Square. What district of London she was in, Doris had not the faintest idea.

Later on she found the square was situated in Barnsbury, and was one of those old squares that have seen better days.

The question she now had to decide was, where should she go? She had sufficient money in her purse to keep her for a week or two.

Opposite her was a house with a card in the window: "Bed-sitting room to let." She would walk about till the morning, and then become tenant of the apartment—that is, if the landlady would accept a lodger who brought neither luggage nor references. First, however, she must buy a hat.

People were astir early in this curiously dismal neighbourhood. Doris breakfasted at a coffee-stall, and bought herself a plain black hat at one of those odd shops that manage to exist no one knows how.

Thus equipped, she returned to Charlotte Square, and rang the bell of No. 17.

A frowsy-looking woman appeared, and in a marvellously short time Doris Armer found herself the tenant of the third floor front.

No questions were asked, so Doris was not obliged to invent a plausible story. All that Mrs Dobbs required was a week's rent in advance, and with this demand Doris instantly complied.

Now, at any rate, she had a roof over her head for a week, and during this time she could arrange her plans.

The perils she had escaped had made her cautious. As she sat gazing out into the dusty, sad-looking square, with its stunted trees, beneath the branches of which grimy children played, her thoughts were very bitter.

Should she go to her father, and tell him all that had happened? He had been mainly responsible for the havoc her marriage with Armer had made of her life.

She had no intention of returning to her old home. In fact, she was not at all certain that her father had not let it, and was now living a bachelor's life at his club.

All was chaos in her mind, and mystery. Why had the man called "Philip" rescued her? Was it sheer accident that had brought him to the lonely house in the woods? Or was it all part of some deep plot, the meaning of which she could not even guess?

After hours of thought, she at last decided to see her father. Whether or not she should tell him of her horrible discovery, circumstances must decide.

One point was clear. She must work for her living. Should she write to Miss Dalty? She could go back to the quiet, little hospital any day.

And then, suddenly, she recalled Paul Weston's offer of friendship. He would keep her secret. He would advise her what to do. He could get her work in a London hospital; or, better still, he could procure private patients.

And to this latter course the girl inclined, as being the better means of keeping her secret.

For she could not give her husband away. Thief—despicable as he was in every way—he was still her husband.

The wall of silence that she had set up between them could now never be broken. Were she once to open her lips she did not know what the result might be. She could not trust herself.

In this frame of mind, Doris arrived at her old home. How well she remembered the day she left it for the last time! She saw herself a bride, her white robes and veil floating round her. She saw herself standing before the altar—

A sob-broke from her throat. She was still so young! Long years of dreariness lay before her!

Her hand was on the bell, when a voice she knew only too well struck upon her ears. The smoking-room window stood open. The voice that reached her was her husband's!

All thought of entering her old home vanished. She stood on the terrace, rooted to the spot. Her father's portly form resposed in the huge easy-

chair in which he spent so many idle hours.

"No, my dear Armer, she isn't here. I think it was a bit ill-advised on your part to shut Doris up as a semi-lunatic. She's an extraordinarily high-spirited girl, anyhow. Of course, she couldn't stand the restraint, and bolted. She'll turn up, you may be certain. A silent wife, you say?" Walter Thobury laughed jovially.

"By George, my boy, there's many a fellow would be glad if his wife became silent! What do I advise you to do? wait and see!" He laughed again. "And if you won't do that, set a detective on. But I say, Armer, don't do anything to create a scandal! You see, I'm going to be married again; to the wealthy widow—Mrs Storrington. It would annoy her terribly to have my nasty gossip. You understand, I'm sure, Roger."

"Oh, yes, I understand! You don't care what happens to your only child so long as you live softly. But I care! I love my wife, and I shall never rest until she is mine once more. And, understand, I shall take every step possible to find out, without any regard for either you or Mrs Storrington's feelings. Good-night!"

Roger Armer stepped over the sill. He brushed past the shrubs behind which Doris shrank. She had only to hold out her hand, and she could touch him.

But instead of doing this she clenched her hands firmly, and her mind uttered words her lips dared not speak.

"Hypocrite! Cruel, mean hypocrite! To say you love me—that you want me! You shall never find me, Roger Armer!"

For an hour she remained where she was. Nor did she stir till a car rolled up to the door, out of which stepped an over-dressed florid woman, accompanied by another of the same type. She saw her father advance, and kiss the stouter of the two.

"Welcome, my dear, to your future home," Walter Thobury said.

Doris turned away. This was Mrs Storrington!

"There is no home anywhere for me!" Doris sobbed brokenly.

"I'VE BURNED BY BOATS BEHIND ME."

Two days later, Doris Armer entered a tea-shop in the West End. It was a very quiet little place, where she was not likely to encounter any of the smart folks she had entertained so lavishly in her old home.

She had written to Paul Weston, and asked him to meet her here at four o'clock. Punctually, on the stroke of the hour, Paul appeared.

He held out his hand, his eyes fixed on the face of the girl he had loved so well.

He was horrified at the change a few months had made in Doris Armer.

"You sent for me. I am here."

That was all he said, but Doris knew that at any rate one loyal friend was left to her.

He sat down in a cosy corner, partially screened from the rest of the room, and ordered a dainty tea.

The girl's face was white and pinched. She looked half starved, and, indeed, though not perhaps quite that, Doris had often gone short of food.

Paul Weston's heart ached for this victim of an ill-assorted marriage.

"Paul," Doris said presently, "I can't tell you all that has happened to me. You won't mind if I withhold some portions of a very sad and strange story?"

He shook his head.

"I only want to hear anything you would care to tell me," he said simply. "I heard—" He hesitated. "People will talk you know—that your husband had sent you away for your health."

A bitter smile curved the perfect lips. "Is that what they say?"

"Yes."

Doris paused. How much should she tell this old friend? How much dare she tell without exposing her husband's cruelty and hypocrisy.

"He took me away because he said I was mad! He shut me up!" She shuddered.

Paul Weston's face grew dark. His lips set in a stern line.

"He did that?" he muttered, below his breath. "He dared do that to you?"

"Yes. But," Doris hurried on, "you see, I brought it on myself."

"You. How?"

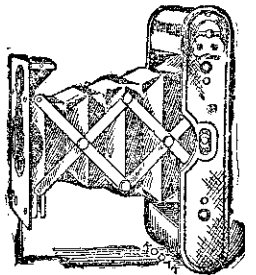
"By keeping my vow of silence. He swore that he would make me speak. I resolved that nothing should make me break my vow."

There was a low, passionate note in the sweet voice that made Weston look closely at her. Was it possible that she had grown to care for a man who had treated her so brutally?

"I escaped," she said abruptly. "And I am here."

"How did you escape? It is a difficult matter to escape from a private asylum."

(Continued on page 4.)



The Vest Pocket
 Autographic
KODAK

Price 50/-

Makes pictures 1½ x 2½ inches.

"Always with you—
 never in the way."

Fits a lady's handbag or a man's
 waistcoat pocket. Simple and
 efficient.

Other Kodaks up to £20.

Chief Agents:

NEIL'S DISPENSARY,
 DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

RICE'S

Leading Confectioners,
 DEE STREET.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

RICE'S,

LEADING CONFECTIONERS.

DEE STREET.

Registered Plumber. Telephones: Shop
 320.

W. K. SCRYMCEOUR,

(Member R. San. Inst., London.)
 Successor to Anchor and Co.,

SANITARY HEATING AND VENTI-
 LATING ENGINEER,

ESK ST., INVERCARGILL.

Sole Agent in Southland for Ward's
 Patent Ventilating Skylight.

Supreme Petrol Light Installations on
 shortest notice.

Certif. Sanitary Science. Certif. Sanitary
 Inspector.

All work done by competent tradesmen.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

SHIELS, JENKINS & CO., LTD.

(Late Farmers' Machinery Exchange),
 PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS

**STORRIE IMPROVED
 MILKING MACHINE.**

Wish to notify their Customers that they
 have removed to premises at rear of Club
 Hotel.

ENTRANCE:

DEE ST.: Club Hotel Right-of-way.

LEVEN ST.: Mackerras and Hazlett

TELEGRAMS: "Pulsator," Invercargill,
 Right-of-way.

P.O. BOX—278.

twenty-four names on same, so that it could not be won by any club under six ears, designs to be submitted to club's delegates at earliest opportunity. The following was the draw for precedence, Dipton first; Lumsden, second; Southland, third; and Winton, fourth. The arrangements for hours of fishing, place, etc., to be left to each club controlling their particular competition. Any angler fishing later than the time stipulated to be disqualified. Arrangements were also made for a week-end roving competition to take place on Saturday, December 4th to Sunday, December 6th. Hours of fishing from 12 noon Saturday, to weigh in Monday morning at 9 a.m. Town competition to weigh in at Messrs A. and W. McCarthy's, Dee Street. Entries close with secretary, and W. McCarthy, on Saturday evening, December 9 p.m. Any legal bait competitors bag will be accepted if certified by stationmaster, J.P., postmaster, or constable. All fish to be weighed before weighed in and 25 per cent of total weight of bag to be forwarded to secretary for distribution to honorary members. Financial members to be weighed in the Southland district are eligible to compete on payment of 1s entry fee. Prizes were generously donated by Messrs Steans Bros., J. Wilkie and Co., Thompson, esq., and E. Keast, esq.

TROUT REARING.

(NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL).

In continuation of my previous article, I come to the "artificial" rearing of trout, or, in other words, the work carried out by Acclimatisation Societies. There are no fish culturists breeding for profit in New Zealand, as exist in other parts of the world. You have already been informed that when the spawning season is approaching trout are taken up stream in search of suitable positions where they can perform their duties. These fish are captured by means of traps (formed of wire netting) all anchored, and placed in suitable places, such as where a stream joins a river, etc. The "runs" of fish do not take place according to schedule, but are governed by various reasons, such as climate, sufficient quantity of water in rivers and streams, but chiefly "ripeness" of the fish. New Zealand experience, however, shows that they usually start to run about the middle of May, finishing towards the end of July. The fish in the traps are taken out by landing nets, and placed in "pounds" (boxes made of wire netting) which are then submerged, the two boxes being kept separate. When there are sufficient on hand to warrant stripping the females are taken from their pound and stripped until all have yielded up their ova. To strip a fish, it must be held with its body somewhat sideways, obliquely downwards, and abdomen directed slightly towards the manipulator—its large its body may also be a little bent. A dry pan, to receive the eggs, is placed on the ground as near as convenient to the fish's vent, then gentle pressure is exercised by stroking with the fingers, commencing from the ventral fins, and continued downwards towards the vent. If the eggs do not run freely, use no force, but put the fish back, as she is not ripe. When there is sufficient quantity of eggs in the pan, a male fish is taken and his milt extracted (by the same method as used with the female, and with the same caution) and distributed over the eggs. The pan is now tilted backwards and forwards causing the contents to be well mixed (thus practically ensuring total impregnation). Allow a little time for this to take place, then add water to depth of two to three inches, stir gently with the hand, and then let pan stand until the eggs harden or "frees," which will occur from one to three-quarters of an hour, according to temperature of weather, as cold lengthens the time required. By this process (known as the "dry" method), the average success in fertilising may range from 95 to 100 per cent. As soon as the eggs "frees," clean water must be carefully poured over them until no effete water is left, and as soon as the water is clear they may be transferred to the hatching tin in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds water. The number of eggs to pound weight is reckoned at 1000 amongst the salmonidae family. Fertilised eggs can be safely transported so long as steps are taken to prevent shocks and violent oscillation, during a period of not longer than 48 hours after impregnation, thus enabling them to be brought from points far distant from the hatchery. On arrival, they are spread out evenly on the bottom of a series of boxes, or in perforated trays, with a current of water flowing over them in the boxes, or under and over them, in the "tray" method is used, and there must be at least 1 1/2 inches of water always present above the eggs. Whether boxes or trays are used, all parts exposed to the water

should be painted with "asphaltum paint" to prevent the formation of fungus, and light must also be excluded by means of covers. When the eggs are laid down, they require to be periodically examined, and any that are "white" in colour must be removed. They are unimpregnated, and if left, would be attacked by byssus, a product of decaying animal substance. This byssus is of a fleecy appearance, develops long tendrils, which branch out in every direction attaching themselves to all eggs in the vicinity and ensuring their destruction. Another form of fungus that attacks the eggs is Saprolegnia ferax, and the effect is usually fatal. Should any survive the fry will be weakly and worthless. This pest is hard to perceive, owing to its fineness and absence of colour. Absolute cleanliness, not only in the water, but everything near the eggs, is the best preventative.

In about forty days after the eggs were taken, the embryo (young fish) is distinctly visible through the outer shell, and the eggs can be handled almost with impunity. This is the time to send them any distance not exceeding fifteen or twenty days journey.

Hatching out of the eggs is determined by the temperature of the surrounding water. At Christchurch, where the water temperature is 53 degrees Fahr. brown trout hatch out in from thirty to thirty-two days; Wellington, 50 to 65 degrees, average time, thirty-five days; Clinton, 41 degrees, average seventy-five days; with Mataura approximating to the latter.

The first appearance of the young fish consists of its head and tail protruding from the egg, or "umbilical sac." This supplies most of the necessary food, until the shell is sloughed off, and the fish proper appears. They are then called "fry." In the "first appearance" stage, the young fish are called "alevins," and care must be taken that they are not too crowded, and that there is a good current of water passing through the boxes. The fish proper appears after a period varying from three weeks to three months, according to water temperature, and other disturbing causes. It is considered advisable that when the young alevins start to push upstream (which happens before the "sac" is absorbed) it is necessary to feed them. Opinions differ as to the best food. I believe the N.Z. practice is to use boiled liver, grated very finely, and this method of feeding is kept up until liberation time.

During this fry period incessant care must be taken. The fish must first be thinned out by shifting to other boxes, care must be taken to prevent the "cannibal" tendencies of the stronger fish, watch must be kept lest unconsumed food particles or dead fish generate disease, and the purity of the water must be maintained.

These young fish, when from six to nine months old, are well adapted for distributing purposes, as greater numbers can be carried each journey, and with less risk, and if suitable places are chosen for their output, they soon adapt themselves to their new surroundings. Their subsequent progress is determined by the amount of food available and decrease in natural enemies, namely, poachers, shags, and eels. Anglers should observe an open season for these three. By so doing they would greatly assist acclimatisation societies, whose work does not, at present, receive the consideration it is entitled to from the people of New Zealand.—Yours fraternally,

(Signed) A. H. STOCK.

WAR PENSIONS APPEAL BOARD.

GROUND FOR RECONSIDERATION.

The Finance Bill contains special provisions regarding war pensions. A War Pensions Medical Appeal Board, consisting of three medical practitioners, is to be set up. Appeals are provided for insofar as they consist in: (a) The rejection of any claim for a pension on the ground that the death or disablement of the member of the forces, in respect of whose death or disablement the claim is made, was not due directly or indirectly to his employment as a member of the forces, or, in the case of disablement, that the condition of disablement was not aggravated by such employment, and (b) the assessment of a pension granted to any member of the forces insofar as the assessment is based on medical grounds. On any appeal under this section, the board may confirm the decision of the War Pensions Board, or may grant a pension, or may increase or reduce the amount of any pension.

Argentina has in the Iguassu River a cataract 50ft higher and 1000ft wider than Niagara, though a smaller volume of water flows over it. Plans are in preparation to tap some of its energy for generating electricity.

Childrens' Week!

SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

- CHILDREN'S BLACK SOX, all Wool, 1s pair.
- CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS, 2s 6d.
- CHILDREN'S DRESSES, our own make, in durable materials, 4s 11d to 24s.
- CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, in Crepe, Nurse Cloths, and Tussock, 4s 11d to 12s 6d.
- CHILDREN'S COTTON VESTS, from 1s 3d.
- MAIDS' BLOUSES, in Crepe and Radianta, 9s 11d to 17s 6d.
- CHILDREN'S MILLINERY—See our Washing Hats and Ready-to-Wears, 2s 6d to 17s 6d.
- OUR SPECIALTY INFANTS' OUTFITS, still 30s.

TULLY'S DRAPERY SUPPLY SALE,

NEXT NEWS OFFICE, DEE STREET.

Furniture.

FOR UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

AT REASONABLE PRICES

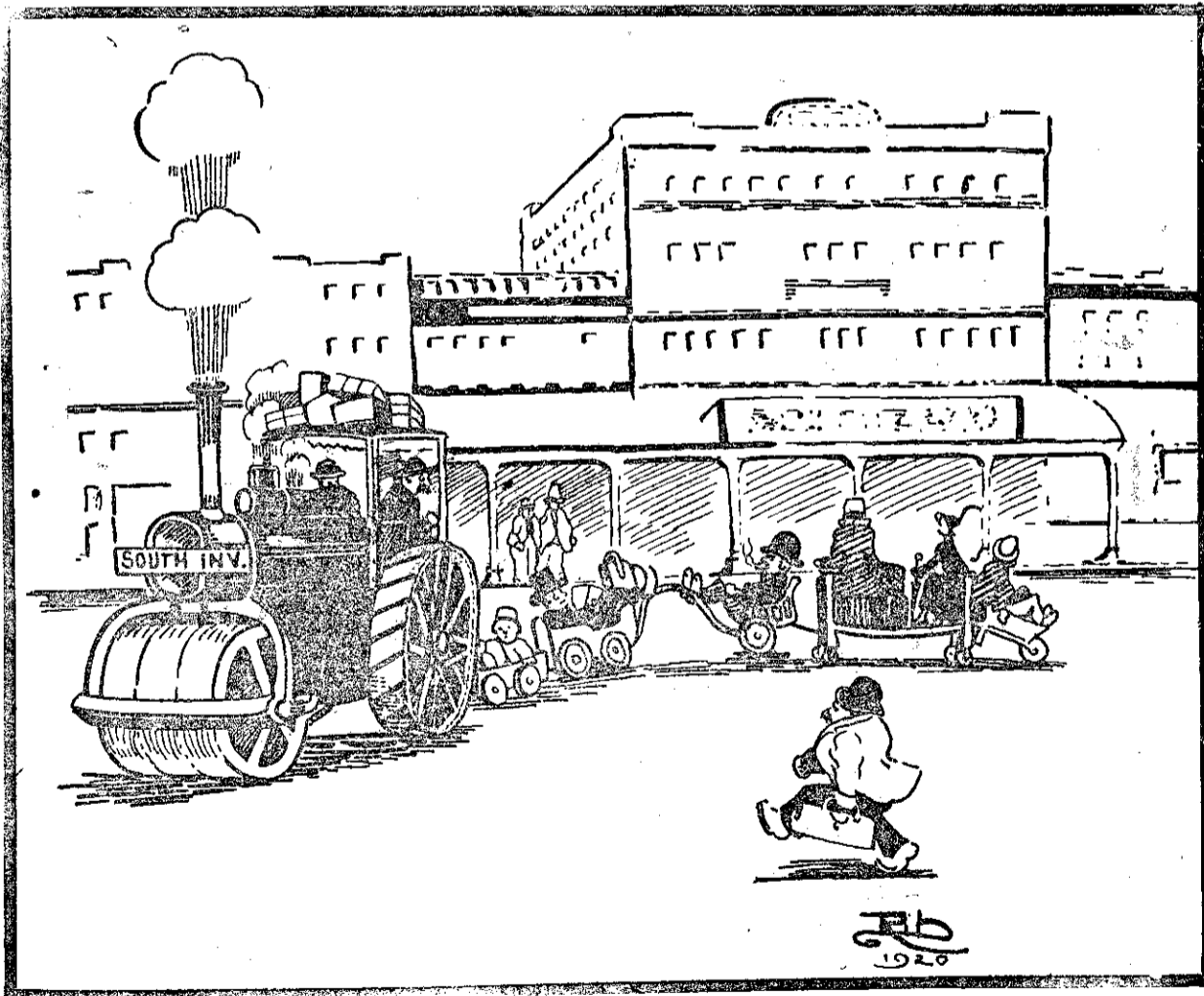
Try

GEO. MOIR & SON.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

72 and 74 TAY STREET.

(Next Price and Bulleid.)



A suggested method of relieving the congestion on the South Invercargill tram service.

Profits of breweries in Great Britain last year (there are 94 of them) amounted to £8,075,737, being £1,219,365 more than in the previous year. Although only half the profits were distributed, shareholders got a return of 12 per cent.

A fire alarm was given about six o'clock on Saturday evening, and when the brigade arrived at the intersection of Clyde and Bowmont street they found that someone had broken the glass in the box there. Constable Thompson made inquiries and ascertained that a boy had been the cause of the trouble, the urchin explaining that he had kicked a stone which flew up and struck the glass.

The introduction of the cinematograph in schools, an innovation in which the Auckland Education Board is keenly interested, formed the subject of a short discussion at last week's meeting, a cablegram having been received from the High Commissioner by the department with regard to the suggested purchase of a plant in London by Mr J. E. Penning on behalf of the Auckland Board. This plant was stated to be a new war surplus set, meeting the Board's requirements and obtainable on advantageous terms. Mr H. S. W. King was deputed to go into the matter with the department when visiting Wellington.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Public Health, announces that about 7000 houses have been completed throughout Britain, and 50,000 more are in various stages of progress. He found that several thousand houses had been in a semi-complete stage for months, but owing to labour shortage and the lack of fittings, progress was dismally slow. At the lowest estimate, London needed 60,000 houses. Work was being done on 11,000, but on September 1st only 2750 were well above the ground. There was urgent need of some 15,000 more skilled men, of whom 6000 were bricklayers.

Passing Notes.

BY JACQUES.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can.—Pope.

A thing that puzzles me a lot
Is that I always see
The others fellows all have got
A better job than me.

While we daily read the bitter complaints of the clergy about failing church membership and attendance, and other indications of decay in religious feeling, a recent cabled item informed us that Conan Doyle's initial lecture on Spiritualism packed the Sydney Town Hall. These two facts, considered together, are significant. No doubt many of Conan Doyle's vast audience were attracted by curiosity and other motives, but it is, I think, reasonable to assume that the majority were actuated by the hope of receiving some satisfying answer to that oldest and most absorbing question, "Does Death End All?" If so, it would seem to prove that the clergy are at fault in their deductions; that the truly religious instinct in mankind is not moribund; that the hunger of the human soul for "the fruit of the tree of knowledge" still persists—in an even more intense degree, perhaps, because of the terrible events of the last few years. But men to-day want more nourishing spiritual pabulum than satisfied their forefathers, and the churches do not seem to be able to "deliver the goods." Spiritualism, on the other hand, makes the claim (with what truth, I know not) that it can and will. It promises something real, near, demonstrable, tangible. Can we wonder that the people in their soul-hunger are attracted by it as flies by sugar? Its following already runs into millions, and is daily increasing by thousands, despite the many exposures of fraud and trickery in connection with it. Small wonder that the churches dread and oppose the most formidable rival they have ever had. Whether it turns out a mere passing madness, or proven to possess the elements of a stable and satisfying religion, time alone will tell.

"I want to join the angel band,"
Sang Willie in the choir—
Next day his gun exploded and
He got his heart's desire.

Recently a returned soldier in Buckinghamshire applied for a military pension, and was astonished to discover that he was dead. He hotly debated the matter, as up to that time he had received no intimation of the fact and so was naturally sceptical of its truth. The War Office, however, had no doubts at all; there it was in black and white, and the dispute was finally clinched by the authorities supplying the number of his grave and its location. And what adds to the humour of the incident is the fact that the authorities are now demanding income tax from this officially dead man. This he refuses to pay, on the reasonable grounds that if he is too dead to receive a pension he is surely dead enough to be exempt from taxation. At present there is a deadlock, but it would be hardly prophesying too much to say that red tape will win both ways. As an example of official ineptitude this instance must just about reach the dizzy limit.

Still a case within my own experience bore a close family resemblance to the foregoing. About 1892 the Queensland electoral rolls were being very drastically purged, and among others the name of "Jacques" was ruthlessly expunged. Learning of this I applied for its reinstatement, only to be gravely informed by a wise looking and bespectacled official that I was dead, done, deceased, defunct, a mere sad and beautiful memory. Like Mark Twain, I considered the report somewhat exaggerated, and produced documentary and other evidence to convince the authorities that I was really I and not some other fellow, that I was actually above earth in Queensland, and not in h—though the difference is not great. But all in vain; the official mind is impenetrable by argument, evidence, or anything lighter and blunter than an axe. I was dead and buried, and that was all there was about it; and I was never resurrected, so far as the Queens-

land electoral roll was concerned. Truly the red-tape mind is a fearsome thing.

"We look before and after,
And sigh for what is not—"
The cards we throw away this hand
Might help the next a lot.

"Vae Victis"—which is Latin, or something, for "God help the bottom dog in a scrap." In the good old days it was the custom for the victor to take and hold the vanquished in bondage, and sit back easy while the heliots sweated. It was a grand plan, and worked well for the top dog. It is pleasing to note a present-day tendency to revive those glorious old customs, and already considerable success has been achieved in that direction. The latest instance presents itself in the latest "stand-and-deliver" of the Sawmill Workers' Union. That body, flushed with their many recent successes over their hereditary enemies, the employers, have decided at last to put the shackles on the latter as a proper penalty for their presumption in opposing their demands:

"Any member of the Union over 12 months in arrears shall have same deducted from his wages by his employer who shall pay the same over to the Union."

Could anything be more exquisitely ironical and better calculated to sink the iron deep into the souls of their adversaries and slaves. The proud and powerful conqueror sets the conquered at debt-collecting, tax-gathering and other humiliating tasks (presumably without commission or other remuneration) to still further strengthen the means of the latter's still greater subjugation. Verily it was a cynical genius who conceived the idea. Again Vae Victis.

By the way, it seems to me that there is an interesting legal point raised by the foregoing insolent demand. Under the Truck Act—which used to be regarded as one of the glories of Labour's political achievements—no employer may deduct any part of the wages of an employee (with the sole exception, I think, of cash actually advanced on account) without the latter's sanction. If that is correct, as I believe it to be, then the action of the Union in making such a demand is tantamount to inciting the employer to break the law. Therefore the Union would seem to lay itself open to prosecution and a short term of imprisonment—say twenty or thirty years. But, perhaps, Trades Unions to-day, like Kings, are above all laws. The plight of the employer, if the Courts concede the demand, will not be a pleasant one. He will have no other choice than between being punished for a fracture of the Truck Act on the one hand, or for violating the ordinances of the Union on the other.

LOST WAR MEDALS.

An instruction as to replacement of lost war medals (1914-1915 Star) has been issued by G.H.Q. In order to prevent war medals falling into the possession of unauthorised persons, the replacement of lost medals can be authorised only when satisfactory proof of loss is forthcoming. Replacement of the 1914-1915 Star will be made only on the following conditions:—Serving soldiers.—Claims for replacement will be investigated by a Board of Inquiry. Discharged soldiers.—Applications for replacement must be made in the form of a statutory declaration setting out the circumstances under which the loss was sustained; that six months have elapsed since the loss, and that every reasonable effort has been made to recover the medal. All applications must be accompanied by a remittance of 3s 6d to cover cost of replacement. The Department may refuse to make a fresh issue if the evidence of loss is considered unsatisfactory or to indicate that the loss was the outcome of carelessness.

The world's diamond industry is practically monopolised by the De Beers syndicate in South Africa.

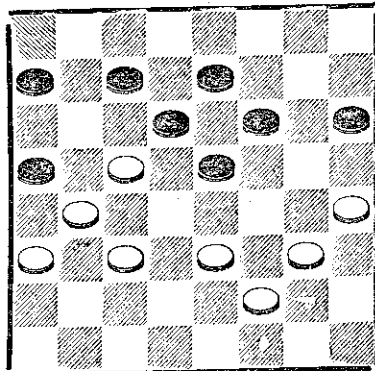
DRAUGHTS.

(Conducted by F. Hutchins).

All communications of interest to readers of this column to be addressed to "Draughts Editor," 28 Biggar street.

PROBLEM 36.

By W. T. Broadbent, Oldham.
(No. 53 in "Bolton Chronicle").
Black.



White.

Black to play and win.

Black 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15.
White 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27.
An intricate finish.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 35.

By H. F. Shearer, Dundee.
(No. 1534 in "People's Journal").
Black 4, 5, Kings 22, 23.
White Kings 11, 14, 15.

Either to play and White to draw.

White to play.			
11.16	10.15	16.12	25.22
A, 23.26	25.21	8.11	14.18
16.11	15.10	10.7	5.9
26.30	B, 30.25	11.15	18.11
15.10	11.16	12.16	9.14
22.25	4.8	Drawn.	
A, 22.26, 16.11, 26.31, 11.16, 23.27, 16.11, 27.24, 11.16, 24.20, 16.11, 31.27, 25.10, 27.24, 10.7.—Drawn.			
B, 30.26, 11.16, 4.8, 16.12.—Drawn.			
Black to draw.			
C, 22.26	27.24	20.16	* 8.12
11.16	*16.12	7.2	19.23
26.31	23.19	16.11	2.6
16.11	D, 15.11	12.8	15.18
31.27	24.20	11.15	6.9
11.16	11.7	Drawn.	
C, 23.26, 15.10, 26.30, 10.15, 22.25, 15.10, 25.21, 10.15, 30.26, 15.10.—Drawn.			
D, Now into C. F. Barker's famous "Triangle Draw."			

SOUND OPENINGS.

Some of our openings are based upon sounder principles than other openings. Analysis has nevertheless modified the attack, as, in the case of less sound openings, it has completely demolished it. We must, however, warn weaker players that but little reliance is to be placed upon the fact that such and such an opening is considered unsound. Unless the principles of it are known it will, curious to say, have the opposite result of defeating the weaker player with greater expediency.

WILL O' THE WISP.

(In the "Draughts World").

By Piper R. Menzies, India.

11.15	25.22	8.11	H, 11.8
23.19	4.8	A, 32.28	12.16
9.13	19.15	11.15	19.12
22.18	7.10	30.26	15.18
15.22	24.20	9.14	22.15
25.18	10.19	26.23	10.26
5.9	23.7	1.5	31.22
29.25	14.23	B, 20.16	14.17
10.14	25.19	C, 6.9	21.14
27.23	3.10	16.11	9.25
8.11	28.24	2.6	Drawn.
A, Given as a loss in var. 63, "Drummond's Second."			
B, To correct same var. where 31.26 is played.			
C, (a)-2.7, (e)-16.11, 7.16, 24.20, 15.24, 28.19, 6.9, 20.11, 10.15, 19.10, 14.17, 21.14, 9.25.—Drawn.			
D, (e)-15.18, 22.15, 14.17, 21.7, 2.27.—Drawn.			
E, 21.17, 14.21, 23.18 also draws.			
F, (c)-13.17, 22.13, 15.18, 16.11, 18.27, 19.16, 12.19, 24.15, 10.19, 31.15.—W. wins.			
G, 5.9, 16.11.—W. wins.			
H, 24.20, 15.24, 28.19, 12.16, 19.12, 10.15, 11.7, 14.17, 21.14, 9.25, 7.3, 6.9.—Drawn.			
The following shows a neat win in the "Defiance."			
h,oeip5	shrk20.a	cm	shrd
11.15	25.9	15.24	22.18
23.19	5.14	28.19	4.8
9.14	29.25	11.15	18.15
27.23	11.15	32.28	1.6
8.11	25.22	15.24	26.22
22.18	7.11	28.19	9.13
15.22	24.20	9.6	22.18
A, 20.16 is the correct move to draw.			
B, If 1.5, 15.16, 14.17, 21.14, 9.27, and White wins.			
C, This idea occurs in several openings.			

Pasture Notes.

PASTURES, DRAINAGE AND HERBAGE.

In New Zealand the pasture occupies a far greater area in proportion to that devoted to crops than is usually known in other countries. It is quite natural that this should be the position, for the plants of our pasture have a longer season of growth than those of most other countries. The pastures of New Zealand are its greatest riches. The question may, however, be asked, are these pastures in the best condition? It is believed that it will be accepted that the reply cannot be in the affirmative. Many of these pastures remain undrained, or but little attempt has been made to remove surplus water. This is a condition that is adverse to the greatest production of herbage of many of the most desirable varieties of grasses and clovers. It is fully admitted that the cost of draining is a serious item to consider; still the improved condition of the pasture is a warrant for the undertaking, and there are few pastures where draining is wanted that will fail to repay the outlay within a reasonable time. The advantages are immediate and numerous, the production is greater, the better varieties of grasses and legumes may be grown, the season is lengthened, and most of all, the very reason of the existence of pastures, the maintenance of live stock in a thriving condition is secured. In the well-drained pasture the parasites that affect the animal fail to obtain the favourable habitat of the water-logged soil, and certain diseases are less formidable on the warmer well-drained farms.

It cannot fail to be recognised that field drainage should receive much greater attention; in fact, the increasing price of land will enforce improvement. The rush-covered water-saturated country may have been permitted, when the unearned increment was the most secure and profitable production of the farms of New Zealand. That increment may be accepted as becoming less assured and very decidedly of a less rapid harvesting. The improved condition of the land is the necessity of the present, and the first step to that is drainage.

There are other improvements also to be undertaken. There is, on the great proportion of grass lands, the all-essential lime to be liberally applied. With this there are the usually accepted fertilisers to be used. To these the plants of the pasture respond in actual proportion to the extent of the application, and the live stock participates with the favourable conditions of the soil to rapidly affect the desired alteration in the pasture. The clovers from forming but a small part of the herbage become the greater. With this the animals thrive better, and the greater stock-carrying capacity of the pasture is quickly manifested, and with this, the greater the abundance of the clover, the greater the quantity of nitrogen that will be obtained and the greater fertility of the soil is secured.

WHITE CLOVER.

It may be that a pasture before draining and treatment is so unsuitable to plants of the family of legumes that few clover or trefoil plants are present. When this is the position seed of these plants may be surface sown with fair results. It is, however, absolutely useless to expect to establish clovers on such pastures, until the indicated improvements have been allowed the necessary time to assert themselves. It is futile to expect soil to dry as soon as drains are made, or soil to mellow so soon as lime has been spread. The first spring following the draining and treatment will exhibit improvement, then the addition of clover seed sown on the surface of the ground is warranted and that will be greatly helped with a top-dressing of a phosphatic manure followed with chain harrowing. We hear great claims for the wonder working Wild White Clover, with the further claim that it is a distinct variety of the usual White or Dutch or Creeping clover, and the prices quoted in Great Britain are not less than 35s a pound. It is, however, fairly assured that colonial-grown White Clover possesses just about the identical qualifications as the lately made fashionable wild variety.

ALSIKE.

It has to be accepted that there are soils and conditions that may not be amenable to the treatment required to admit White clover to become abundant. It is in such circumstances that Alsike becomes useful. This variety is, of course, well known, but is not possibly of such general knowledge that it will grow on

Nat. Greaves.

MAIN STREET, GORE
(Opposite P.O.)

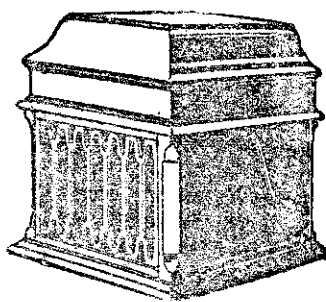
WITH Modern Appliances and highly skilled Mechanics, we can guarantee—

ALL CYCLE AND MOTOR REPAIRS EXECUTED BY US.

Agents: INDIAN, BIG X., DOUGLAS.

OWN A

CHALLENGE CYCLE AND YOU OWN THE BEST.



EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS.

DISC GRAMOPHONES And RECORDS ARRIVING SHORTLY.

WALTER CHRISTIE, MAIN STREET, GORE.

P.O. Box—116. Phone—14.

T. D. A. MOFFETT

LAND AND PROPERTY SALESMAN Can Offer

HOUSES— for Sale from £500 upwards.

FARMS and SHEEP COUNTRY in all parts of Southland and Otago.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.—Live in town and keep a cow.

SECTIONS in Town and Suburbs at Reasonable prices and terms. Call in touch with our salesmen.

E. BRODIE, T. D. A. MOFFETT, S. A. MURRELL.

We have the Experience and Organisation to give you Satisfaction.

T. D. A. MOFFETT

(Established 1900.)

Telephone 279. P.O. Box 185

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, GRAIN, SEED AND HEMP BROKERS, MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES, AGENTS ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., Athenaeum Buildings, Esk street, INVERCARGILL.

soils too acid, too wet and too poor to be acceptable to other clovers—it has been known to withstand a winter season that destroyed both grasses and White clover. Alsike comes from the North of Europe. It was called Swedish clover, and named Alsike from the district from which it was introduced into Great Britain. It is also catalogued as a hybrid. Later botanists consider it a separate species and the plant as we know it has been a thousand years in cultivation in its own country. Its introduction into other lands does not date back to more than a century. The clover should be associated with the grasses that are not in the highest esteem as certain varieties of the fescue or poa and with those of the agrostis as clover and others. Alsike clover is valuable where these where White clover would fail. It last thrives with ryegrass, cocksfoot and timothy. With these the less discriminating Alsike should have a place. It responds generously to the better conditions and with White clover is of as great value in the most productive pasture as the white variety, even as great as the widely-advertised wild white one. White and Alsike clovers are valuable plants in the herbage of the pasture. The capacity is indicated in proportion to their abundance.

GORDON BROWN.

—
 In search of houses and farm
 cannot do better than consult
 shall at all times do my best to
 properties that are fair value and
 your finance at lowest current
 interest.

—Very superior seven-roomed
 slab-tile grates, art mantels, picture
 and wide freizes; commodious
 Full 1-acre freehold in handy
 Terms: £300 down, balance

—Comfortable six-roomed house;
 water; one-eighth acre freehold
 A handy home. Terms:
 balance 6 per cent.

—Twelve acres freehold land;
 five-roomed house, cowbyre,
 etc. Close to factory and
 only 3½ miles from Invercargill
 office.

—Special new five-roomed Bunga-
 lith porcelain bath and panelled
 half-acre freehold land with ample
 or another house. Real good
 See it.

GORDON BROWN.
 BANK CHAMBERS,
 STREET, INVERCARGILL.

D. PRESTON.
 BUILDING CONTRACTOR,
 OW FITTER AND SHOW-CASE
 MAKER,
 Y STREET, INVERCARGILL.

—
 require anything in the way of
 odwork please call and have your
 attended to.
 ve the staff and material to do any
 required—and do it well.

H. D. PRESTON,
 AY STREET, INVERCARGILL.
 e—472. Private—507.

—
 OR BRING YOUR
CALFSKINS

TO
DREW WILSON,
 er DEE and LEET STREETS,
 INVERCARGILL.

Also—
 ALLOW, HORSEHAIR AND
 RABBITSKINS.

—
 on Application to—
 OX 143. 'PHONE 1149

—
 Tramp! Tramp! Hear their
 beat.
 Town Council beat,
 arth is that they have upon
 boots repaired at Hawthorne's
 can't be beat.

A. HAWTHORNE.
 BOOT REPAIRER,
 TAY STREET.



SPORTING.

THE WINTON MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RACING.

The Winton Club was lucky in getting a fine day on Wednesday. It certainly did not promise too well early in the morning and a shower about 10 o'clock did not improve matters, but twenty miles north of Invercargill it was a different climate, and under the sheltered conditions of the prettily situated course at Winton it was very pleasant, particularly for those who beat Bill James' tote for a bob or two.

The members have got the right man in the right place with their president, Dr. Peter Gow. He had every department under his eye from the crowd at the gates to looking after visitors in his usual hospitable style. With Harry Pierce as secretary things moved along quite merrily all day, and if a section of the crowd did get a little hostile towards the end of the day it was no fault of the executive.

Gates over £680 and totalisator returns of £6247 on last year's returns treasurer Fred Moore will be able to present a very nice balance-sheet to the members on the first day's results, even though Marching Order didn't catch a race.

The idea adopted of making one charge to the course was a success from the club's point of view, but amongst the patrons who are satisfied to watch their sport from an outside posy costing a couple of bob there was a hell of a growl when they found they had to part up a dollar and a half. Anyhow the majority of them stayed outside after paying the extra money, apparently they are not used to the enclosure and preferred their old stand.

There are a couple of matters that the executive should remedy before next meeting. Widen the fences of the double in front and keep cleaner the accommodation in the ladies' conveniences. The latter, I understand, were under consideration for renovation, but the cost was too great, but if the club desires the attendance of ladies at their meetings they must cater for them in a proper manner and hang the expense.

Amongst those present I noticed Mr Gibbs, handicapper for the Gore Trotting Meeting and Wyndham Meeting, but I did not see anything of Mr Dunne, the Southland Club's handicapper. Surely the executive of the leading club in Southland can afford to pay his expenses to a meeting where at least 75 per cent. of the horses racing will also be nominated at the Southland meeting. Owners are entitled to some consideration, and the club who caters for them so well by giving big stakes should insist on their employees attending to their duties. Of course Mr Abbey Jones was there, and despite a good deal of adverse criticism his handicapping upset punters and produced some high-class racing.

Racing commenced with the Trial and a hot pot in Brownie got well beaten by another Wingatui trained horse in Filigree, who won all the way. Frenchman, who was placed second, was certainly lucky to get second money by the way he was ridden, but still that did not seem to provide an excuse for putting the rider of Brownie on the mat.

Digger Dwyer made no mistake about the Hokonui Trot and had the race won a mile from home with Seaward Spot, who on more than one occasion has shown a preference for this track. She was the hottest favourite to win all day.

When "Pat" Hogan without Bengeroop and Kilkee from the Cup the public quickly made Almoner favourite and thanks to a slow ran race for a mile the Timara owned horse won very easily from Twinkle, who led all the way to the straight. Eleus, if he was doing his best, is a long way from right yet, and Tin Soldier though tightened up since Gore wants another gallop or two.

Corn Rigs was reported to have done quite a satisfactory trial for the Winton Stakes and his connections were as confident as the public, but Bill Stone didn't

buy Mantua for nothing and fit as a fiddle she buried Corn Rigs at the finish and won nicely. There was only the two of them in it at the finish. Lady Blissful can go fast for a bit, but is dirty at the post and has yet to learn to stay.

Bert Stiven's mare was made a hot shot for the Flying Handicap, Bert says the public were much more confident about Rokelaine than he was. Abbey Jones had taken a risk with old Buller, and the latter looking big and lusty cantered over the opposition at the finish. I think more than the average lot of this field were only out for fresh air.

The steeplechase was spoiled by the number of accidents and Hogan's pair Dumure and Palladio had the finish to themselves, the former winning fairly comfortably at the finish. Graftella broke down when going well half a mile from home.

The mile and a-half saddle trot was a good thing for Country Queen who returned the best divie of the day and won easily. Jimmy Duffy on Wild Queen rode a wild race, and a few strides from the finish when Eppie Adair was getting up alongside of him, he appeared to lean over and grab her reins, thus preventing her getting up. The crowd howled and hooted for an hour afterwards, and the judicial committee eventually reversed the placings, making Eppie Adair second and Wild Queen third and fined Jimmy twenty quid. As the club is giving him £15 for running third it means only a fine of a fiver, and if he was guilty the punishment is totally inadequate. But probably more will be heard of it so further comment would be unfair.

The Tradesmen's Handicap provided the best race of the day, though the leniently Hineamaru lost her chance through playing up at the barrier. Mettle Drift, Sartolite, Barley Rigs and Marching Order were almost in line at the finish and only the judge could say who had won. He was a very long time in hoisting the numbers and this gave the crowd cause to doubt his judgment, and again there was a howl. Most people thought that Barley Rigs had won, but it was Alex Macauley who was in the box on this occasion, and he is too well experienced to make a mistake. I am inclined to accept his decision as correct, and have torn up my ticket on Barley Rigs.

It was a little after the advertised time when the last race finished and this delay was caused entirely by the playing up of some of the field at the barrier. Taken all through Bill Norman made quite an average fair job of the starting.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

RECENT EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr James Marion, who has held the position of general secretary of the New South Wales Alliance, arrived in Wellington by the Ulmaroa on Monday. He is under a two years' engagement to the New Zealand Alliance, which covers the period between now and the next licensing poll. Mr Marion has figured in practically all the big anti-liquor contests in Australasia within the last 15 years, and last year was one of Australia's representatives to the International Prohibition Conference in the United States of America. He also made an extensive tour of the prohibition States of U.S.A. and the provinces of Canada.

Referring to the position in Australia, Mr Marion said that there was no other sign than that of supreme optimism in the "dry" ranks of the Commonwealth. Gradually the forces making for prohibition were closing in on the liquor traffic. Six years ago in every State liquor bars were open until 11 p.m. Today four out of the six States—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania—had six o'clock closing. This reform was acclaimed by thoughtful people as extremely beneficial. The movement towards prohibition was going strongly, and when the subject was better understood a majority vote would obtain in every State. Last month licensing polls had been

LAND!

ON THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME.

250 ACRES adjoining railway and all conveniences; excellent six-roomed house, five-roomed barn, stable, cow-byre, garage, etc. Originally all heavy bush land, and grows splendid crops, up to 4 tons of chaff per acre having been grown on the place. This is a good farm, and is capable of great improvement. Come and see it. Price £25 per acre and terms may be arranged

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

300 ACRES freehold and 100 acres leasehold, new five-roomed house, three-roomed cottage, woolshed, implement shed stable, etc.; within 1½ miles of two railway stations. All good cropping land and very healthy for stock. Carrying 400 sheep, as well as 100 acres under plough. Price £12 per acre, £500 cash, or would exchange for 100 to 160 acres dairy farm.

CARSWELL & CO., LTD.,

LAND AGENTS, WOOD ST., INVERCARGILL

Motorists.

WE HAVE JUST LANDED A SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE LAMP AND CAN OFFER THEM AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF £3 17s. 9d. CALL AND SEE THEM.

WE ALSO HAVE NEW STOCKS OF CYCLES, CYCLE TYRES, SUNDRIES, MOTOR CYCLE TYRES, SUNDRIES AND SPARE PARTS.

J. D. Campbell,
 CITY RUBBER DEPOT,
 Opposite Post Office. 51 Dee Street, Invercargill.
 Phone 1091. Box 297.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

TUAPEKA ALE AND SPEIGHT'S ALWAYS ON TAP.

P. V. STEVENS, Prop.,
 19 Carrol street,
 Dunedin.

Finest in the World.

WATSON'S No. 10 WHISKY.

taken in Victoria and Queensland. In Victoria the areas were very small, and the incidents of local option, where only a small area could win out, and further where a vote for no-license was transferable to one for reduction, gave the opponents of no-license a very subtle argument against reform. In Queensland the issue was for straight-out prohibition. Queensland might be regarded as one of the most difficult States to win out in, and yet a 46 per cent. vote had been recorded for prohibition, which was a great surprise even to prohibition workers. Had prohibition won in Queensland this time a further vote in three years would have been necessary before the reform came into operation five years hence. That vote would still be taken in three years time, and if prohibition won the State of Queensland would go dry in 1925. The State control issue was not taken any more seriously in Queensland than in New Zealand, and should forthwith be eliminated from the ballot paper.

Mr Marion will be located at Dunedin, but will from time to time visit other parts of the Dominion and deliver his lecture "Uncle Sam Sobers Up."

Burglars who broke into a London coroner's house stole five pairs of trousers but not a single coat.

FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

PLANT COULING'S SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.

Tomato and Vegetable Marrow Plants.

ANNUALS.—Stock (ten week), Brompton, and East Lothian.

ASTER Plants now ready.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Puritan, Spark's Victoria, and King Edward.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Everything in Season Fresh.

WREATHS.—Artificial and Floral.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS, etc. made at shortest notice.

GEO. COULING,

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MCKAY BROS.

£950.—Bungalow, four rooms, pantry, all conveniences, ten minutes walk from P.O., only built four years.

£1125—5 rooms and motor garage, all modern conveniences, asphalt paths, tiled grates, ¼ acre, handy to town.

£1100.—6 rooms and bathroom, concrete verandah and paths, h. and c. water, gas, tiled hearths, large rooms; seven years built. Five minutes from tram.

£950.—Seven rooms, thoroughly sound, corner section, h. and c. water, gas, asphalt paths, 10 minutes from P.O.

MCKAY BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS.
EXCHANGE MART.
INVERCARGILL.
Box—17. Phone—15.

Telephone—862.

THE PRAM AND CYCLE SHOP,
122 DEE STREET.

PRAME, PUSH CARTS, PUSH CHAIRS.

The best selection in Invercargill to choose from.

BICYCLES, TYRES, AND ALL CYCLE SUNDRIES

We have just opened up a fine assortment of SUIT CASES—20in, 22in, 24in, 26in. The price is right. Get one for the holiday season.

REPAIRS.—We don't repair motor cars nor motor cycles, but we can and do repair Prams and Bicycles, AND WE DO IT WELL.

If your Pram or Bike is beyond repair we will sell you a new one. THAT'S FAIR.

Thomas Bird,

122 DEE STREET.

SPEND THAT £50 TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE.

BY spending a pound here and a pound there you cannot buy to the best advantage.

Make out a list and buy from the ONE reliable firm,

VERNON SMITH & CO.

ATHENAEUM BUILDINGS,
INVERCARGILL.

Our stocks include Household Ironmongery, Glassware, Cutlery, Tools for all trades—in fact everything in the household line.

MILLARS'

CAKES

PASTRIES

FANCY BREAD

ALWAYS

Tasty, Rich and Delicious in Flavour

BECAUSE

Made from Purest Foods under temptingly immaculate conditions.

A. C. MILLARS LTD.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. Macalister, B.A., LL.B.; S. Morell Macalister, LL.B.; Horace J. Macalister, LL.B.; Alan B. Macalister.

MACALISTER BROS.,
Barristers and Solicitors,
INVERCARGILL.

Money to Lend on approved security at current rates.

F. G. HALL-JONES, B.A., LL.B. (late Rattray, Armstead and Murray, and late James Harvey).

P.O. Box 48. Telephone 36.
RATTRAY & HALL-JONES,
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
ESK STREET, INVERCARGILL, N.Z.

MR CHARLES DUERDEN, Pianist,
is open for engagement at Private Parties, Dances, Socials, etc.

FULL ORCHESTRA SUPPLIED.

Address—
25 Princess Street, Georgetown,
Invercargill.

ERIC M. RUSSELL, SOLICITOR,

Hallenstein's Buildings,
ESK STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

Money to lend on freehold security.

STOUT & LILLICRAP,
SOLICITORS,
Esk street.

MONEY TO LEND
On Freehold Security at Current Rates
of Interest.

KEDDELL & HEWAT
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
72 ESK ST. (Opp. Times Office),
INVERCARGILL.

Money to Lend on approved security at current rates. Solicitors under Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE.

IN MEMORIAM.

DOYLE.—In affectionate remembrance of James J. Doyle, Lieutenant Main Body, Otago Infantry Brigade, who died at Featherston Military Hospital, on 15th November, 1918; aged 26 years.

Plucked like a flower, in the best of its bloom,
To brighten the land beyond reach of the tomb;
Oh, how we miss him, but why should we grieve,
A little while longer and we too must leave.

We often think of days gone by
When we were all together;
As shadows o'er our lives are cast,
A loved one gone forever.
The sunshine of our happy home
Must ever clouded be.

"The Digger."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1920.

THE MAIN ROADS PROBLEM.

The Public Works Statement indicates that the Government is committed to a sound road policy. The Minister for Public Works indicated that the Government would bring down legislation which we conjecture is the Main Roads Bill suggested by Mr Massey. Unfortunately, at the last moment we are informed that the proposals will not be presented to Parliament until next session. Whatever form the Bill may take, it must essentially be of a controversial character and the Government would have been well advised to have submitted its proposals to local bodies for their consideration in the intervening period. It is presumed that the intention of the Government is to relieve the county councils of roads used principally for through traffic. There can be no doubt that the road from Invercargill to Picton should be a direct charge upon the Government and be a national highway. Under the Victorian system of dealing with main roads administration, a main road includes not only arterial roads through the country, but highways carrying a considerable volume of traffic from centre to centre or to the railway. Legislation is about to be submitted to the New South Wales State Parliament which will institute a Main Roads Board. The

Government had a conference with the local bodies and detailed its proposals. The Minister explained that after examining the constitution of the State and National Road Boards in different parts of the world, he had come to the conclusion that the smaller the board was, the better and more efficient it would be. The Main Roads Board would consist of two paid official members and the minister for local government. One of the paid official members would be an engineer who would design and build roads and bridges, and the other an administrator who knew how to buy material and handle men. The financing of the new scheme will effect a number of interests. To some extent the ratepayers will be relieved at the expense of the tax-payer, even if this principle is carried no farther than the tax on tyres which motorists have already accepted as inevitable. The New Zealand Automobile Association has proposed customs duties anticipated to yield £166,000 per annum. This sum would provide interest on a considerable loan but there is a tendency to penalise vehicles of purely a commercial character. We should have a direct tyre tax and a wheel tax in order that the man who used the road may pay for its upkeep.

DIGGER'S LETTER BOX

(To the Editor).

Sir,—The "Ensign" reports that a party of four Gore fishermen who visited the Otamita on seven separate days during the month of October secured the fine haul of 716 trout. The above clipping re 716 trout, the catch of four Gore fishermen, demonstrated what may be done in some of our rivers. Great sport, and sports, no doubt! but I knew of two Chinamen who were even hungrier than these Gore chaps. In a few days of persistent effort they absolutely cleaned up all the fresh-water crayfish from an old-time back-water of the Aparima. For perseverance and industry, how like Chinamen!—I am, etc.,

PUNY-GUN.

(To the Editor).

Sir,—The following is taken out of the "Southland Daily News" editorial, Saturday, 13th inst: "The inspiration came to the Progressives from the democracy of the nineties when the foundation of New Zealand's prosperity and real freedom was laid by the men miscalled by the 'Press' (Christchurch) and its Conservative friends 'The Seven Devils of Socialism.' Sir Joseph Ward was one of these." As I am an advocate of Socialism I would ask Jacques through the "Digger," to enlighten the Diggers and myself how to solve this problem. In the Press calling them the "Seven Devils of Socialism" they deserve that the letter "a" in Massey to be changed into an "e," which would suit the Government's action to a tee. If Jacques will not walk in will someone else do so?—I am, etc.,

GAVIN BRIGHTON.

Nightcaps, November 14, 1920.

SOUTH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the South School Committee was held on Tuesday 16th, November. Present were Mr A. W. Jones (in the chair), Messrs C. Patton, C. Longuet, J. Gardiner, Mesdames Parkin, McGregor and Garrett, an apology being received from Mr T. Lennie.

Headmaster's report was read and it stated the roll number as 697, average attendance 503. A great deal of sickness still prevails amongst the children.

The final term examination now going on from the 5th Standard downward gave indication that the school would start work in 1921 from a much stronger position than it has done for years. The Headmaster requested that during the holidays the brick school be fitted up with up-to-date school furniture.

The committee decided that the parents of the scholars be invited to give donations towards the prize fund. As the proficiency exams will be held on 9th December it was decided that the school will close for the year on 15th or 17th December. It was resolved that the Education Board be requested to furnish dual desks and blackboards for the infant department, and also other apparatus to enable the infant department to carry on the montessori work.

The chairman reported that the boys were doing some very fine work in the agricultural plot and the girls were busily engaged in cultivating flower plots.

Mrs Parkin reported having attended a concert given by the 5th Standard boys in aid of the boys' cricket team fund. A splendid programme was given and £5 raised for the cricket fund.

Accounts amounting to £28 were passed for payment.

CRICKET.

The 1920-21 season opened on Wednesday last under very unfavourable local weather conditions, while the wicket on the Herbert street ground was so faulty that Groves could not be used, the fast bowler proving dangerous. Thus Appleby lost the services of a representative bowler through no fault of their own. I.C.C. went to Wyndham to find the matting and the lack of practice fatal to anything like a score, Doig being the only one to hit resultfully at any ball—his 26 being the best effort for his side, the other batsmen making 14. The S.C.A. has been very energetic; but, unless wickets are prepared, it will be unsafe to play to an ordinary paced bowler. With better weather and the shortening of the tail of each senior team some standard of cricket may be brought back to the province by the New Year, at which time it is customary to meet Otago.

APPLEBY (105) v. UNION (81).

—First Innings.—

Union took strike on the bumpy wicket, Fogo (40), bowled Poole showing wisdom in smiting hard especially in pulling to on. He scored well off Petrie, Poole keeping him fairly quiet with off-stuff. Whelan (10), not out, and McKenzie (6), looked like staying in; but the latter succumbed to an lbw decision when he looked confident. No other Union batsman could play into the tens, and Leggett kept down byes to 5, a very good record on the wicket. The running of Union was extra poor, on the weakness of the tail of Appleby's field getting them at least 10 runs. Union should try to get some more men of senior calibre. Poole's 6 for 32 was a creditable result, the veteran bowling steadily and capturing most of the better wickets. Petrie was unlucky in that his field showed a marked tendency to come in for company. On a fastish, bumpy turf this means twos and threes instead of singles as well as losses in catching. The fielding of Appleby was keen enough.

Appleby's first bat, T. Groves (20), b. Hamilton, opened in his accustomed steady way and put heart into his side's batting. Poole played his own free style for 16 when Whelan beat him with an extra good one. Petrie (23) fell to Cherry, the young bowler getting the wicket to the delight of his wise captain, who tried frequent changes to be rewarded. McKenzie (16) had brought his side over the danger line when Corbet googled him, McKay (11) carrying his bat, the Appleby batting tail, with extras (11), bringing up the total to the respectable sum of 105, and making the first day's play of these two teams look fairly well on paper. With a good pitch the scoring must have been much higher. Union must keep down extras, the Appleby guardian taking the palm from them and saving his bowlers considerably by not letting the batsmen have too much freedom in crease—work. Hamilton 2 for 23, McKenzie 2 for 11, Corbet 1 for 4, Cherry 1 for 7, Whelan 1 for 18, show how the skipper tried to keep Appleby thinking. Union began a second innings and lost 5 wickets for 22, Richards (11) not out being the only one to keep Poole out, the Appleby man getting 4 for 7. Next Wednesday should see Richards getting into his old stride. Leggett surpassed himself and did not let a single extra appear.

WYNDHAM (77) v. I.C.C. (50).

—First Innings.—

I.C.C. took out a fairly strong team to Wyndham, but the changed conditions and the dearth of practice through bad weather told seriously on the side. As mentioned above, veteran Doig (26), saved a very bad beating on the first day's play, extra (10) showing the wicket to be uncertain in bounce even for Bogue, the Wyndham hand-guarded man. D. McBeath's 7 for 14 showed he is in length already, his brother Harold getting 2 for 26, I.C.C. batting only ten men. Bogue's stumping of Doig was a smart piece of work. Dr Baird's opening 10 b. Doig a run out, and two blobs made Wyndham's first strike look poor; but A. McBeath (26) b. Doig and T. Bogue (25) c. Dr. Brown, b. John Gilbertson, made up for the five ducks that laid, James Gilbertson keeping the extras down to 10—a somewhat better performance than Bogue, as he was not behind the sticks all the time. The I.C.C. is a good team, and with practice and a stiffening of a couple of joints in the tail will be hard to beat. Doig 5 for 40, John Gilbertson 3 for 12, James 1 for 15, and 1 thrown out accounted for the Wyndham side. Wyndham should do even better than last year, the McBeath quartette and T. Bogue, with Courtis to come on later should make a fair batting side, while D. McBeath's bowling and T. Bogue's wicket-keeping with the known

keenness of the country side's fielding must make the Wyndham team always hard to beat. I.C.C. in the second innings has lost 2 for 12—no extras appearing. D. McBeath 1 for 9 and H. McBeath's 1 for 3 were the executives.

MARKET REPORTS

SOUTHLAND GRAIN MARKET.

Now that stocks of oats have been better ascertained, and are getting into smaller compass, and farmers have more ideas of at anything over 4s, local merchants are fairly strong, as they see no necessity for shortening their stocks at present rates.

During the past week or so not much chaff has been offering from the country, and prices remain firm at 27 10s. on ample supplies in store to meet immediate demands, and merchants are cautious at the present time of reducing their stocks owing to the near approach of the wool season.

There has been little inquiry from the north for ryegrass, due to a certain extent to the severe weather prevailing interfering with burning off. As, however, northern stocks are not heavy, it is anticipated that there will be a strong demand in December and January. Local stocks, however, are by no means large, and it is virtually certain that the bulk will be required for local sowing, and therefore there should be little surplus for local requirements till the advent of the new seed. Given fine weather from now on, this should be on the market a fortnight or three weeks earlier than last year.

STOCK MARKET.

At country sales held during the past week the stock market has remained practically unchanged, with a slight tendency to decline. There are still fair yardings of store cattle coming forward, and these are fairly hard to quit, prices not being quite so good as those ruling a month or six weeks ago. The weather experienced during the past week has been more than any during the winter, and has had a bad effect on the stock market, as the grass is not so plentiful as expected. The only kinds of store sheep in keen demand are ewes and lambs, and these are meeting with ready sale, though prices are a shade easier than those ruling at this time of the year in previous seasons. Other classes of sheep are saleable only at prices much below those ruling at this time last year. Prices may be quoted:

Store Sheep.—Extra good mixed ewe hoggets, 26s to 28s; average, 25s to 26s 6d; inferior, down to 20s; four and six-tooth ewes, with lambs at foot (all counted), 20s to 22s 6d, for good sorts; full and failing-mouthed ewes, 15s to 17s 6d; extra early lambs, up to 20s; two and four-tooth wethers, good sorts, in forward condition, 30s to 33s; inferior, down to 25s.

Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, 50s to 54s 6d; average prime, 45s to 48s 6d; unfinished, down to 40s; extra prime ewes, 38s to 40s; prime, 35s to 36s; unfinished, down to 28s.

Store Cattle.—Forward three and four-year-old bullocks, £12 10s to £15 10s; average, £11 10s to £12 10s; three-year-old steers, £6 10s to £7 15s; yearling steers, £3 10s to £4 15s; dairy cows, prime, £16 average, £16 to £18; inferior, down to £10.

Fat Cattle.—Extra prime bullocks, up to £30 17s 6d; average prime, £22 to £25; old and unfinished, down to £16; extra prime cows, £16 to £18; prime, £12 to £14; unfinished, down to £9 10s; extra prime heifers, £15 to £17 10s; prime, £11 10s to £12 10s; unfinished, down to £9.

BAZAAR.

A Bazaar was held in the Parish Hall at Gladstone in aid of "All Saints" Church on the 10th and 11th, and in spite of the boisterous weather prevailing proved a decided success. The sum of £189 being taken. Those in charge of the stalls were: Plain sewing, Mrs. Finlay, Misses Fynes-Clinton, and E. Pringle; Children's stall, Mesdames Blair, Whelan, and Cooper, assisted by Miss M. Blair; Mysterious parcels, Misses Edgington, Xmas tree, Misses Blair, and A. Pringle; Produce, Mesdames Webb, Barclay and Acton, assisted by Miss Acton; Handkerchiefs, Misses Whyte and Harris; Hats and chiefs, Misses Godward, J. Whyte and E. Courtis. Art stall, Mesdames MacEwan, Polson, Livingston and Miss Maize; Cordials, Messrs Newman, F. and A. Watson. Last but not least was the wintery room, which was in the capable hands of Mesdames Courtis and Newton, assisted by Mrs. Bernston, Misses Stuard, Kingsland, Sumner and Campbell.

NEWS IN BRIEF

big industrial slump is reported from Africa, where already there is an army of unemployed.

The Greek elections resulted in the triumph for the Opposition supporting ex-Constantine's return.

Impassioned scenes were witnessed in connection with the burial of an unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey.

D'Annunzio's Bersagliers have occupied all the villages assigned to Jugoslavia. It is evident D'Annunzio desires the whole of Dalmatia for Italy.

Early in the morning all Wrangle's regimental commanders have been killed. It is officially admitted that his troops are exterminated.

Wrangle's army has decided to make the supreme sacrifice to enable the women and children to escape the Red terror.

Each military expert is astounded by the Wrangle debacle. They thought the army was sound and that Perekop's forces were capable of repulsing indecent onslaughts.

Million people have thus far passed the Cenotaph, and half a million people visited the Abbey. There have been queues throughout Sunday, the city carrying bunches of flowers.

Eighty thousand refugees from Crimea asking for transportation abroad, but sport is limited, and probably it will be impossible to embark more than 20,000. It is hoped France will come to assistance and offer an asylum in her ports.

The new French naval estimates have increased 33 per cent. over last year. The programme includes six cruisers, five destroyers, submarines of various sizes, and air machines.

The South Canterbury Aero Company has started local passenger flights. The company has received two more of the machines lent by the Government, and expect to get four machines going shortly on reconnaissance for locating landing places between Timaru and Invercargill.

It is understood both Britain and France oppose Germany's admission to the League of Nations, but the situation admittedly will be awkward if the smaller nations and neutrals insist thereon. It is expected the countries of South America will settle the question.

The Japanese aide-camp to the American Minister of the Navy said that every report that Japan was fortifying or planning to fortify or establish bases in any of the mandated islands was completely false.

A Rome message stated that all Catholic deputies support Signor Mal's motion of sympathy with Ireland in her struggle for self-determination and national emanation, and wishing her a future endowed with freedom, prosperity and peace.

It is reported that British torpedo boats are patrolling the Black Sea with the object of preventing the Bolsheviks communicating with the Turkish coast.

The recent bad weather has not been confined to Southland, as recently a fierce gale at Auckland wrecked a dwelling in course of erection at Onehunga. About half the roof and part of the walls of the building were blown away. The owners suffered a good deal of damage.

Mr Paul Hymans, President of the League of Nations, stated that the meeting of the Assembly was proof of men's longings for an equitable lasting, peace-organism in international relations. The covenant was not perfect and could not be a delusive hopes that by some means it was going to transform the world or change man's character. The League sought step by step to achieve the goal of international morality and human brotherhood.

It is stated in Paris that owing to the difficulties of reconstruction, a great number in the devastated regions of France must spend a second and third winter in huts in which British or American workmen would not consent to live.

Various organisations of the Public Servants have applied for further consideration of their claims. This is directly the result of the Arbitration Court's announcement of a nine shillings weekly addition to wages.

Since January 1st, 160 policemen and soldiers have been killed in Ireland, and 308 wounded.

Advice from New York reports one of the largest train robberies in the history of the United States, the bandits escaping with gold, currency and jewels, valued at between one million and two million dollars.

Mr Veitch, M.P., has received a cable from Suva stating that about 140 Indians have arrived there, contemplating departure for Auckland at the first opportunity. Mr Veitch telegraphed the Minister for Immigration strongly recommending immediate action to prevent Indians coming to New Zealand.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Union in Balclutha it was decided to invite representative business men and local bodies to discuss a proposal for the establishment of woollen mills in Balclutha.

Archbishop Mannix described himself as "in cold storage" in England, and regretted that Armistice Day had not fulfilled its promise, for there was war in Ireland. He did not hate England or the British Empire, but he would protest when that Empire failed to rule with the free consent of its people.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie does not hesitate to blame the Imperial authorities for the slump that has occurred in wool. They had allowed the wool to accumulate and had discouraged consumption by charging prices enormously in excess of prices paid to Australian producers.

The draft of the proposed Japanese-American Treaty has been completed and is now ready for submission to the respective Governments.

It is expected that an announcement will be made in the House of Lords that the British troops will be withdrawn from Persia and that there will be a drastic cutting down of the Mesopotamian forces.

The Australian Commercial Commissioner in the East advises that contrary to earlier expectations, the Japanese rice crop is phenomenal, and is expected to yield 315,000,000 bushels. The Korean harvest is 75,000,000 bushels.

Baron Cato interviewed at Tokio said: "I believe the Californian law violates the Japanese-American Treaty. I do not know how to characterise our position in California, except that it is curious irony. My main hope is that the majority of the American people may see California's mistake, and co-operate with Japan for the adjustment of the difficulty."—Aus. N.Z. Cable Assn.

NOTES FROM CALCIUM.

Personal.—Mr Bickenstaff, of Knox College, has assumed the charge of this parish temporarily during the college vacation. "Digger" readers here assure him of a hearty welcome, and hope that his stay will be pleasant and profitable. The general verdict is that he is a genuine man of the people, and as such, is sure to make good wherever he takes up his work.

It is with great pleasure that I record good progress towards recovery of Mr Steele, a speedy member of the Otahuti Football Club. This gentleman has been an inmate of the Southland Hospital, but thanks to a good constitution and perfect condition, he is mending rapidly. Unfortunately his illness will prevent his taking part in the holiday sports, for which he was in training for the long distance event. Indeed, it is doubtful if he will ever again take part in athletic games. It will be a pity if a man of his calibre has to be numbered with the barrackers next season, and Otahuti will be hard put to it to find a man his equal in speed and experience.

Health.—Measles have gone, but severe colds are the order of the day. The Mayor is laid aside with a particularly bad one, but hopes of his recovery are still entertained.

Sport.—At the moment local sports are devising ways and means of getting to Winton races. If the weather is good, a large number of our male folk will assist at the gathering. Football is quiet-scent. The question is: "What do you like for the Winton Cup?" If the present blast continues your scribe is prepared to wager that there will be more money for a "spot" in Winton than there will be for Coldwater, and if the spot is a thorough success, there will be a danger of some people getting Shiek-ed before the afternoon is gone. All of which goes to prove that Barley Rigs is a tough customer to have any dealings with.

THE SOUTHLAND BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, AND BANK OF DEPOSIT.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT in connection with the above Society will be opened on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Deposits of £1 up to £300 will be accepted in this branch and will be credited with a full month's interest at 4 per cent. per annum if lodged during the first seven days of any month. Other amounts are accepted on debenture at the following rates:—
12 Months ... 4 per cent. per annum.
24 Months ... 4½ per cent. per annum.
Three to 5 years 5 per cent. per annum.

H. L. HAY,
Secretary.

BOROUGH OF INVERCARGILL.

PAYMENT OF RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Section 28 of "The Rating Amendment Act, 1910," an additional charge of TEN Per cent. will be made on all the Outstanding Rates which remain unpaid after TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1921.

F. BURWELL,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, November 17, 1920. 3299

BOROUGH OF INVERCARGILL.

TAXI, MOTOR CARS, ETC. DRIVERS' LICENSES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that applications for casual licenses for Taxi, motor cars and other vehicles for special occasions such as races, shows, etc. must be made not less than 7 days before the date of issue required.

F. BURWELL,
Town Clerk.
Invercargill, November 18, 1920. 3335

Ladies Hose Week

AT

TULLY'S DRAPERY SUPPLY

(Next "News" Office, Dee street).

- 5 doz. Ladies' Tan and Black Hose, 3s 11d pair.
- 4 doz. Ladies' Fine, Fast Black Hose, 4s 11d pair.
- 24 doz. Ladies' Medium Weight Hose (fast dye), 4s 6d pair.
- 3 doz. Tan and Champagne Lustre Hose 4s 6d and 4s 11d pair.
- 12 doz. Ladies' Mercevedin Hose (assorted shades), 4s 6d pair.
- 20 doz. Best Quality Ladies' Silk Ankle Hose, in all shades. This week's price 5s 11d pair.
- 22 doz. Ladies' Hose, Medium Weight (widened top). Splendid value, 6s 6d pair.

SEE WINDOW! SEE WINDOW! I

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hints, at 12s 6d each.
Children's Good Ready-to-Wear Hats, from 4s 11d each.

Tully's Drapery Supply

The first sale of wool since the expiration of the commandeer was held in Christchurch during the week, when close on 2500 bales were catalogued. Values slumped badly on the commandeer values, and represented a decline of quite 6d a lb. on medium and low grade wools.

A huge showing of wash dress fabrics. We are fortunately holding a wide range of all the wanted fabrics. Over 300 pieces of voiles, organdie muslins and zephyrs in plain, floral, spot and striped designs, 27in to 29in wide, value for 1/6 to 1/11, sale price 1/-. Nine pieces best English crepe, in grey stripe only, 30in wide, guaranteed pure, value for 3/6, sale price 1/6. Seven pieces only brown cyclone, 30in wide, value for 3/6, sale price 1/6. Twenty pieces double-width pique cloths, free from filling, in white, pink, navy, and putty, usual price 3/6 to 6/6, sale price 1/11 to 3/11. Over 1000 pieces double-width voiles, in floral, spots, stripes, and Oriental designs, also white and all plain colours, from 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, to 5/6. A good selection of dark cotton dress materials, double width, very suitable for school and house dresses, sale price 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 2/11. See Dress Department for many other specials at H. and J. Smith, Ltd., Progressive Drapers, Tay street, Invercargill, and Main street, Gore.

THE QUALITY, VALUE AND VARIETY OF OUR MANCHESTER DEPT.

DOES NOT NEED ANY ADVERTISING AMONGST OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS, BUT FOR THE BENEFIT OF STRANGERS IN SOUTH-LAND WE ENUMERATE A FEW OF OUR LINES AND PRICES. SHEETINGS.

WHITE SHEETINGS: FINDLAY'S, HORROCKSES, CREWDSONS AND

MARPLE, including twills and plain linen finish, 80 inches, 6s 9d, 7s 6d, 8s 3d, 8s 6d and 8s 11d per yard. 72 inches, 5s 6d to 8s 6d per yard.

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS: Twelve different numbers in Willcox's best English Sheeting. 80in, 4s 11d, 5s, 3s, to 8s 11d per yard; 70in 4s 3d, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per yd, 3s 9d, 4s to 5s 9d.

DAMASKS: Cotton and Union Damasks 60 to 72in, 5s 11d to 8s 6d per yard.

LINEN DAMASKS, 72in, 15s 6d and 17s 6d per yard.

OLD BLEACH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS 2½ and 3 yds. long, 90s to 126s each.
Do. do Serviettes, 82s 6d to 115s per dozen.

MARCELLA QUILTS: Best makes, 10 x 4, 19s 6d to 45s each; 11 x 4, 25s 6d to 75s each; 12 x 4, 55s to 87s 6d each.

CALICOES: In Horrockses, Crewdsons and Astleys, 36in and 40in wide from 2s 3d to 3s 3d per yard.

LONGCLOTH: Fine quality, 1s 6d per yard.

FLANNELS: Our Flannel Section is a strong feature of this department and includes a wide range of Doctor and Doubles flannels. White Flannel, 2s 10d to 7s 11d per yd, Natural Flannel, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per yard, Orkney Flannel, 2s 6d to 5s 11d per yard.

Dark Grey Flannel, 3s to 5s 11d per yard, Navy Flannel, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per yard, Scarlet Flannel, 5s 6d to 5s 11d per yard.

Thomson & Beattie, Ltd.

THE QUALITY HOUSE.

'Phone 13. P.O. Box 45. Tay Street, Invercargill.

The Eagle Hotel, Bluff.

(Opposite Railway Station.)

Proprietor: A. H. CUNNINGHAME.

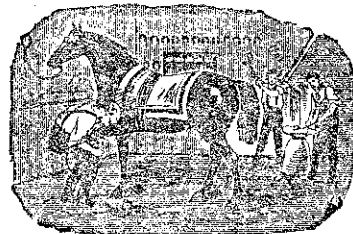
Late of Wanganui, and West Clive Hotel, Napier.

The Best Appointed House in Bluff for Tourists and Visitors

Only high-class brands of Wines and Spirits, etc., in stock

TARIFF MODERATE.

'Phone 10.



Stevenson Bros.

BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHT, AND GENERAL SMITHS.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

EXECUTED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

ALL WOODWORK OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED TIMBER.

PHONE 447.

TAY STREET.

Summer

AT LA MODE.

SUMMER FASHIONS

SUMMER IDEAS

SUMMER LOVELINESS

ARE CALLING FOR YOUR INSPECTION IN OUR SHOWROOMS AND DEPARTMENTS.

STYLE AND ECONOMY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR PURCHASES FROM—

W. G. BAKER,
"La Mode," Dee street.

PENSIONS.

CONDITIONS AND ANOMALIES.

ACT NEEDS AMENDMENT.

("Quick March").

Unlike the gratuity a pension can be claimed as a right by those eligible, and all such claims are decided by the War Pensions Board and by no one else.

Those eligible for pensions are:—

- 1.—A soldier suffering from the effects of wounds or injuries received on service.
2.—A soldier suffering from a disease contracted or aggravated on active service.
3.—A soldier suffering from injuries received or disease contracted in camp.
4.—The wife and children of a deceased soldier.
5.—The deceased soldiers. A dependant is a member of a soldier's family who is wholly or partly dependent upon his earnings at any time within twelve months prior to his joining the N.Z.E.F.
6.—The wife and children of a disabled soldier if the Pensions Board considers that his disablement prevents the soldier from maintaining them in reasonable comfort.

TO MEET SPECIAL CASES.

The last Conference decided to send the following resolution to the Minister of War Pensions for consideration:—

"Where a discharged soldier dies as the result of disability incurred on service and leaves a widow, such widow shall be entitled to a pension for herself and any children of the marriage, irrespective of whether the soldier was engaged or married to such person prior to enlistment."

Explanation.—To carry this proposal into effect the N.Z.R.S.A. suggests the following clause as a substitute for paragraph (c) of the 1917-1919 Acts, including the deletion of the proviso in the 1917 amendment:—

"Any other woman who becomes by marriage in New Zealand the wife of a member of the forces at any time after his discharge provided that in the event of the death of such member within one year of his marriage as aforesaid without leaving issue, whether born or en ventre sa mere, his wife shall thereupon cease to be a dependant within the meaning of this section, but in any such case, there may be paid to her a gratuity of an amount not exceeding twice the annual value of her pension."

The N.Z.R.S.A. presses this principle strongly, as under the present regulations a young soldier, who was not married or engaged to be married at the time of his departure from New Zealand with the N.Z.E.F., is at an unfair disadvantage compared with the soldier who was so married or engaged to be married at the time of his departure. There is, however, no just reason for such discrimination. On a supposition that every claim is genuine the wife of one soldier has every whit as much right to the benefit of a dependant's pension as the wife of the other. The above clause only seeks to provide tests of a genuine marriage, so as to ensure that a soldier knowing that he was dying, could not simply marry a woman with the object of leaving her a pension for life. These tests are either:—

- 1.—The husband must live for one year after the marriage; or
2.—If he die within one year he must leave children.

Note.—If these conditions are not complied with the board has discretion to grant a gratuity of two years' pension as under the present law.

SYSTEM AND SCHEDULE.

Military pensions are of two kinds:—
1.—Pension proper for war disabilities.
2.—Supplementary pension for economic disability.
The first hardly needs explanation, as the maximum pension for all soldiers with out a commission is at present £2 per week for total disablement, with a pro

rata scale for the lesser injuries. Here is the schedule upon which the pensions depends:—

WAR PENSIONS ACT, 1917.

Table with 3 columns: Nature of Injury, Ratio of Pension to Full Pension payable in Cases of Total Disablement, Per Cent. Includes items like Loss of two limbs (100%), Loss of limb and eye (100%), etc.

Notes.—(a.) In cases of left-handed men, certified to as such to the satisfaction of the Board, pensions in respect of injury to the left arm or hand will be at the rate prescribed as for injury to the right arm or hand, and compensation in respect of injury to the right arm or hand will be at the rate prescribed as for injury to the left arm or hand. (b.) For the purposes of this schedule the expression "loss or" includes permanent loss of the use of. (c.) Where a member of the forces suffers or has suffered more than one of the injuries mentioned in this schedule he shall not in any case be entitled to receive more than the maximum pension payable as for total disablement.

The pensions payable (a.) to the dependents of deceased soldiers, (b.) to totally disabled soldiers, and (c.) to partially disabled soldiers, are set out in full below:—

A.—PENSIONS RELATING TO DECEASED SOLDIERS.

1.—A widow. The permanent pension of a widow varies according to the rank of her deceased husband thus:—

Table showing pension amounts for various ranks: Trooper, Driver, Sapper, Gunner (£1 10 0), Farrier, Shoe-Smith, Saddler, or Fitter (£1 11 0), etc.

Including. Weekly Pay. Lieut.-Colonel £3 6 0, Colonel £3 8 0, Brig.-General £3 10 0

A pension to the wife of a deceased member of the N.Z.E.F. shall cease on her re-marriage provided that there may be paid to her a gratuity not exceeding two years' pension.
2.—A child. The sum of 10s a week is

allowed for each child under 16, but in the case of a female child the pension may, if the Board thinks fit, be paid until she reaches the age of 17. Any child suffering from any mental or bodily infirmity may receive a pension as long as the Board thinks fit. In the case of orphan children, the maximum pension for each child is 15s per week. If the Pensions Board is satisfied that the total amount received by a widow and children (if any) of a deceased soldier is insufficient to maintain them in their pre-war standard of comfort, it may increase the widow's pension by 15s per week, but the total amount payable to the widow and children shall not exceed £4 a week.

3.—A widowed mother. The Government has provided the widowed mother, whose deceased or disabled son was her sole support, the same pension as the widow of a deceased soldier without children.
4.—Dependants of a deceased soldier. In regard to claims by dependants, the Pensions Board inquires into all the sources of property and income of the applicant. Power is given to the Board to grant a pension to any person (not necessarily a relative) who satisfies the Board that material loss has been sustained by the death or disablement of a soldier, and who has not adequate means of support.

B.—TOTALLY DISABLED SOLDIER.

1.—The soldier. All soldiers under commissioned rank receive £2 per week. But in the case of officers the weekly pension varies with the rank, thus:—

Table of officer ranks and pensions: Lieutenant £2 2 6, Captain £2 5 0, Major £2 12 0, Lieutenant-Colonel £3 1 0, Brig.-Gen. & Maj.-Gen. £3 5 0

A totally disabled soldier who requires an attendant may be granted £1 per week over and above his pension and supplementary.

2.—His wife. The wife of all totally disabled soldiers (under commissioned rank) receive £1 weekly. But as in the case of the officer so with his wife; the wife of a lieutenant receives £1 1s 3d a week; the wife of a captain receives £1 2s 6d; the wife of a major £1 6s; the wife of a lieutenant-colonel £1 10s 6d; the wife of a brigadier-general £1 12 6d.

3.—His children. As in the case of children of a deceased father the pension allowed is 10s a week under 16.

4.—Dependants. Any dependant of a disabled soldier is entitled to apply for a pension if the soldier is unable to provide the same support as rendered before the war, and the amount will be decided by the Pensions Board. The pension of a soldier and his dependants must not, with the supplementary pension added, exceed £5 per week.

(c.) A partially-disabled soldier. The pension of a man suffering, say, from a minor war disability, e.g., shell-shock, neuritis, gas, rheumatism, Bright's disease, etc., is assessed by the board after careful and thorough consideration. If a soldier in regular employment has to lose wages to enable him to undergo medical treatment for a war injury (or disease) he is intitled to a grant, but not exceeding £1 per week. An application accompanied by his employer's certificate showing the loss of wages must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions. The question of a man's financial position is not taken into consideration when assessing his pension; the law specifies a certain payment for a certain injury, and there is no departing from this.

Now, consider the supplementary pension. This pension, the maximum for which is £1 per week, cannot be claimed as a right, but is granted as an economic compensation between his standard of living before the war and what it now is. Anyone who is affected thus may apply for this supplementary pension. The granting of this pension lies entirely in the hands of the Pensions Board, and both financial position and economic loss are taken into consideration while dealing with each application. A supplementary pension is paid from the date of application. Retrospective payment for this pension is not valid.

Owing to the unheard of heights to which the cost of living has soared, the pension is now rightly considered as being totally inadequate to pensioners; consequently, at the last Dominion Conference the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That it be an instruction to the incoming Dominion Executive to take the necessary steps to have the schedule of pensions for specific injuries of the War Pensions Act, 1917, and the second and third schedule thereto regarded by the addition of plus percentages up to 175 per centum (that is, £3 10 per week) and the total

percentage to be the minimum pension for total permanent disablement, supplementary pensions and attendant's pension to be over and above such rate, and that the dependant's pension be increased pro rata, and that the third schedule of the War Pensions Act, 1917, be regraded on account of certain anomalies existing therein."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES REGARDING PENSIONS.

1.—Discipline. As thousands of men are receiving pensions involving over one million pounds annually, some disciplinary action is provided for if required, thus, if a soldier refuses medical treatment which is both necessary and beneficial, his pension may be reduced by the Pensions Board. Section 6 of the War Pensions Amendment Act states: "If the board has reason to believe, on the advice of a medical board consisting of not less than two registered medical practitioners, to be appointed by the Minister of Defence, that any member of the Forces in receipt of (or entitled to) a pension should, in his own interests, undergo medical or curative treatment, whether in hospital or elsewhere, it may reduce by one-half the amount of the pension to which the member would otherwise be entitled, if and so long as the member without good and sufficient cause refuses or wilfully fails to undergo such treatment."

Then again, a man may have his pension withdrawn or reduced for misconduct, for example, if he is convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment for three months or upwards and dishonouring him in public estimation.

2.—Missing soldiers. If a soldier is officially reported as missing, a pension is payable to his dependants in the same manner as if he had died of wounds or injuries; but, if he is subsequently reported as living and disabled, the above pension will be withdrawn and one in respect of his disablement substituted. In case of the soldier being consequently reported as living and not disabled, the pension, of course will be withdrawn and any money paid as pension may be deducted from the accumulated pay of that soldier.

Nurses' pensions. (a.) In case of death. The dependants of a deceased nurse receives £2 5s per week, and those of a deceased sister or matron £2 10s per week.

(b.) In the case of disablement. A nurse receives £2 2s 6d a week and a dependant £1 1s 3d, a sister or matron receives £2 5s per week and a dependant 2s 6d per week.

4.—Penalties. To prevent any sharp practice among soldiers the Government had to frame the following regulations:—

Every person is liable to a fine of £100 or to 12 months' imprisonment, who:—

- (a.) Obtains any pension or instalment which is not payable.
(b.) Being a claimant for a pension does not faithfully disclose particulars of his property or income.
(c.) Obtains payment of any pension or instalment by means of any false or misleading statement.
(d.) Makes or presents any false document.

BLINDED SOLDIERS.

Delegates to the recent conference of patriotic societies held in Wellington were by no means unanimous in support of the scheme put forward by Mr Clutha Mackenzie for the benefit of blinded soldiers in the Dominion. Mr Clutha Mackenzie explained his proposal, which, he said, really emanated from Sir Arthur Pearson. The money was not wanted to make grants to the blinded soldiers, but was for personal needs to carry out good work done at St. Dunstan's. In regard to the £600 a year interest on the £10,000, it was proposed to raise, some money would be necessary to purchase material for the men to work with. Unfortunately, most of the men had been trained in trades that were economically unsound—such as basket-work, string-work, and poultry-farming. Money was needed for tools, literature, etc. He admitted the Government's treatment of the blind was generous. Married men's pensions had been raised to £5, and single men's to £4, and their escorts travelled on the railways on the same ticket. Mr Williams moved in support of the scheme, but Messrs Dougall (Christchurch), Larner (Auckland), and Wright (Dunedin), spoke strongly against it. The chairman (Mr L. O. H. Tripp) said that all four centres and Invercargill and Wanganui had turned the scheme down. Eventually the motion was carried by 11 votes to 7. It was decided that the fund should be formed by pro rata demands on the societies. Mr Dougall said they would get nothing from Canterbury.

NIBBLES.

"Whit's up the night?" inquired Tam. "A walk," said Maggie. "Who wi'?" "I'm no shair." "Mebbe!" "It's nane o' your business, onyway." "Is that the way o't?" "Aye."

"A' richt! Gie me back ma ring an' stamp photy." "There ye are!" said Maggie, putting them down. "Ye can get thae ring an' photys at sixpence a dozen. Guld nicht! And she banged the door. (Tam collapsed).

"That's done ye, ma lad, mumbled Puddin'; "ye've lost yer lass." "What dae I care? There's plenty mair," Tam uttered, grandly; but his looks belied him.—"Snooker Tam of the Cathcart Railway," by R. W. Campbell.

There cannot be anything more tedious than a routine of artificially stimulated excitement.

Taste is the way of truth, because it has the good on the one side and the beautiful on the other. It is more damning to say to a man that he acted in bad taste than that he was immoral.

All the arts are but different ways of saying God.

In the mass, literature and the arts mean about as much to society as Sankirt or an official document. If all the arts were abolished to-day by an Order in Council what difference would it make to the people as a whole? None.—"People and Things," by H. J. Massingham.

I once lived myself in Clement's Inn, and heard the chimes go, too, and I remember one day, as I sat in my little room very near the sky, a knock came at the door and the head of the porter of Clement's Inn presented itself to me. It was the first of January, and he gravely gave me an orange and a lemon. As had a basketful on his arm, and I asked for some explanation. The only information forthcoming was that from time immemorial every tenant on New Year's Day was presented with an orange and a lemon, and that every tenant was expected to give half a crown to the porter.—"Whys and Wherefores," by Violet M. Methley.

When Tommy comes marching, Marching down the street, There's a little drum inside us That goes "beat," "beat," "beat," There's a little drum inside us Sings the things we cannot say, As dumb we stand to see him pass, Tommy toujours gai. —Verse for patriots. Compiled by Jean Broadhurst and Clara L. Rhodes.

Mr Bertrand Russell will prove to you that the very hypotheses on which science is supposed to be based, such as the hypotheses of causation, mean nothing at all. He is for ever facing bravely the truth that there is no meaning in anything.—"What is the Kingdom of Heaven?" by A. Clutton-Brock.

"Monica, darling, one can't help loving, and one should never try to. Loving is much finer than being loved. It's being more generous. I don't know what you mean, but if indeed you love someone you can't marry, never mind, be happy that you can love. Being in love is being alive."—"Blind Alley," by W. L. George.

I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbours talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their—dark sayings. . . . I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north and bounded it south, and bounded it east and founded it west.—"Lincoln as a Man of Letters," by L. E. Robinson.

Do you please yourself with the fancy that you are doing good? You are mistaken (wrote Franklin to Dr. Fothergill). Half the lives you save are not worth saving, as being useless, and almost the other half ought not to be saved, as being mischievous. Does your conscience never hint to you the impiety of being in constant warfare against the plans of Providence? Disease was intended as a punishment of intemperance, sloth, and other vices; and the example of that punishment was intended to promote and strengthen the opposite virtues.—"Dr. Fothergill and His Friends," by R. Hingston Fox.

The caribou, the reindeer of America, which was quite common in Northern Alaska thirty years ago, is now, like the buffalo, almost extinct.

"HIGHLANDER" MILK PRODUCTS

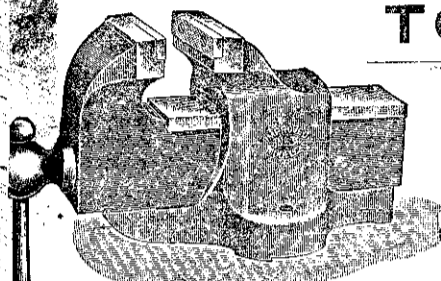
Are Manufactured in Southland, and are made by a Company all British owned.

HIGHLANDER BRAND

Is a guarantee of quality and nationality.

It can always be depended upon.

TOOLS.



CARPENTERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS.

Call and Inspect
our range of Tools

Shipments just arrived. Satisfaction warranted: Prices to suit everyone.

John Edmond, TAY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

COPELAND'S

Ready-to-Wear Suits.



Lighter Materials, Brighter Tones, a definite summerish appearance. These are features of

Copeland's Ready-to-Wear Suits.

More than that each season finds a downright improvement in these Popular Suits. If anything a little finer cut and fit and of course new style features are embodied.

CHOOSE TO-DAY AT PRICES
105/-.

WE have just the Suit you have in mind; just the colour and texture of fabric; just the style you like and our great system of criss-cross sizes assure just your fit. You should at least call and examine the quality of those sterling garments. CALL TO-DAY.

10 per cent. discount is still given to all returned soldiers.

COPELANDS, 35 Dee Street,
INVERCARGILL.

MEMORIALS.

IRON RAILINGS,
CONCRETE KERBS,
HEADSTONES,
BOOKS, TABLETS,
and all
METREY REQUISITES.

E. FRASER,

Phone 1103.

Reid & Gray's Buildings,
310 North Road.

FURNITURE

of the very

LATEST DESIGNS

to be had at a reasonable price

from

W. S. Robinson & Co.,

KELVIN STREET.

'Phone—760.

N.Z.R.S.A.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

To ask the Government whether there will be sufficient shipping to take away the coming season's wool clip— and if not will the Government do all it can to secure such shipping.—Mr Malcolm, M.P.

Reply.—The Right Hon. Mr Massey replied that that matter had engaged the Government's attention for some time and it was now anticipated that sufficient space would be made available to lift the coming season's wool clip.

To ask the Minister of Lands whether as it is the expressed intention of the Government to encourage the building of houses in preference to granting loans to returned soldiers to purchase houses already built, he will consider the advisability of increasing such advance for building purposes to £1000, not including the £250 allowed for a section of land.—(Note: Under present conditions a suitable house cannot be built for the amount now allowed, £750, and thus many eligible young men are debarred from obtaining homes).—Mr Sykes, M.P.

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Guthrie replied that the question of amending Clause 23 of the regulations under the D.S.S. Act in the direction of increasing the maximum allowed for the erection of a dwelling which now stood at £750 was a matter of finance but would receive careful consideration.

To ask the Minister of lands (1) whether he is aware that the Chatham Islands affords splendid opportunities for settling returned soldiers on the land; (2), whether he is aware that the productive capacity of the Islands has been retarded to a very serious extent by the fact that many of the large areas are held by absentee owners; (3), whether he is aware that the sheep producing capacity of the Islands is at the present moment about two-thirds less than it could easily be made; (4), whether he will take immediate steps to have inquiries made in the above matters, and also as to the markets to which the fish caught at the Chathams is sent.—Mr Poland, M.P.

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Guthrie replied that inquiries had been made as to the suitability of the Chatham Islands for soldier settlement and at present some discharged soldiers were in treaty for the purchase of a property there. The Marine Department reported that not a great deal was being done at present in the sale of fish largely owing to shipping difficulties but it was hoped that more would be accomplished shortly.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The fifth annual report of the Southland Red Cross Society states:—

The Committee has much pleasure in submitting the annual statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1920. Since the closing of the Convalescent Home, the work of the executive has been confined to the distribution of garments to soldiers in hospital and other soldiers who were in need. As the number of convalescents in the Home gradually decreased during the year, and the Defence Department having notified the Committee that they proposed to remove several of the inmates two general meetings of the Society were held, one on May 22 and one on July 30. As a result of very full discussion, it was finally decided that the Home should be closed, but the control retained until November, when it was to be handed over to the War Funds Association. As an outcome of the last meeting, the Committee was authorised to consider the cases of a number of men who were discharged from the Forces, but who were not in a fit state to work, and who were receiving medical treatment. It was suggested that as the War Funds Association was fully in touch with all cases of returned soldiers who might need assistance, the Committee should work in conjunction with the Association, and a number of men are now receiving assistance which is proving of great benefit to them. There seems every possibility of numbers of men breaking down and requiring rest and treatment, and in no way can the funds held by the Society be put to better use. Arrangements were made with the Secretary of the War Funds Association to take charge of a certain quantity of garments and material to be distributed to soldiers and soldiers' widows in need. There still remains a quantity of made-up garments and material in the hands of the Committee, and this method of distributing these will continue.

The funds are: Balance on hand in cash, £6394 16s 11d; accrued interest, £197 18s 11d; due by Defence Department, £47 14s; value of furniture (say) £150; value of materials on hand (say) £500; total, £9290 9s 10d. The Committee wishes to record appreciation of the splendid work carried on by Matron Looney, Major

Crawford, the V.A.D.'s, and all others who gave their time and service on behalf of the soldiers in the Home.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC WELDING

In operating spot-welding machines of the usual type the pressure required for the weld is produced by a foot pedal. This is tiring to the operator, especially as he may have to make 15,000 welds per day. The electro-pneumatic welding machines now being built in Germany are equipped with a compressor-air cylinder controlled by a foot pedal, which requires very small effort to depress. The motion may also be regulated by a small motor that actuates the mechanism a given number of times at the required intervals. By this device the capacity of the welding machine may be increased by 50 per cent.

ALUMINIUM ALLOYS.

Much progress has been made of late in the development of new aluminium alloys, especially for use in the motor industry. The most sensational step, according to a leading authority on this subject, is the evolution of a forging alloy which promises to accomplish much in automobile engine design, in the way of cutting down the reciprocating weight and in reducing rotating masses and bearing pressures. The physical properties which have so far been secured in the forging alloy are said to be 55,000 to 65,000 pounds per square inch tensile strength, with 18 to 22 per cent, elongation and 38 to 40 per cent, reduction in area.

A TRIPOD STUMP-PULLER.

The direct application of the power to uproot the stump vertically instead of at an angle, so that the useful component of the force exerted is practically that entire force instead of half or less thereof, and the virtual absence of a hole to be filled where the growth is displaced, are among the virtues claimed for a new tripod stump puller. The machine is powerful and is capable of lifting huge stumps without the assistance of dynamite, although the use of the latter is a valuable ally in cracking the securely-intrenched tree growth. The tripod pullers, with respect to types, are threefold in number, screw, windlass, and lever machines, the last named being more widely used. No anchor stump is necessary in using the lever pattern, the puller being set immediately over the stump and the machine is moved for each succeeding performance. The stump is displaced by chains encircling one of the larger roots.

A VARIABLE PITCH PROPELLER.

At last the aeroplane has been fitted with "three speeds forward and reverse." American Government tests of the Hart variable pitch propeller indicate that this device will accomplish for aircraft exactly what a gear set does for the automobile, greatly improving the efficiency of the machine. The new propeller permits the pilot to adjust the angle or pitch of the propeller while the flight by the simple movement of a lever. This permits maximum efficiency from both propeller and engine under all conditions, a thing heretofore impossible. Thus in high altitudes, where the air is thin, the pitch is increased. This prevents the "racing" of propeller and engine. In long cruises, too, the propeller angle is increased and the motor throttled down. This effects a great saving in fuel and saves engine wear. In "taking off," a very narrow angle is used and it has been found that the machine can get off the ground quicker. Equipped with a variable pitch propeller, a machine can climb faster and higher. In landing, the pitch of the propeller is actually reversed, and it becomes a brake, stopping the machine very quickly, once it touches the ground. Word comes from France to the effect that excellent results have been obtained with airplanes fitted with variable pitch propellers. It appears that this idea is steadily gaining ground and must soon become a regular feature of aviation.

WAR PENSIONS

The executive of the Returned Soldiers' Association of New Zealand passed a resolution expressing strong condemnation of the way the pensions legislation was dealt with this session. It contends that the legislation was kept back till the dying hours of the session and forced through without adequate consideration. It contrasts the time devoted to racing permits with the few hours given to pensions. The executive protests against the inadequate sum granted, expressing keen disappointment that no attempt was made to meet the circumstances of partially-disabled men. It calls on the Government to prepare a comprehensive scheme of pensions legislation and circulate it before next session.

Winter Bros.,

GENERAL CARRIERS,

SPEY STREET,

WISH to announce that they have a first-class Motor Lorry for Hire.

All kinds of Carrying undertaken, and Furniture removed.

The Lorry has comfortable seating accommodation for twenty passengers and will take parties out day or night at reasonable prices.

GIVE THE DIGGER CARRIERS A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE.

OFFICE—SPEY STREET.

'Phone—779.

NEW SEASON'S

MANURES.

EPHOS BASIC PHOSPHATE.

WE have just landed, ex s.s. Nitokris, a shipment of this well-known Phosphate.

PRICE—£12 10s per ton; on trucks.

CHESTERFIELD AND WALPOLE GUANOS.

The s.s. Malaita is due about end of October with supplies of both these Guanos.

CALCUTTA BONEDUST.

We are landing a shipment ex s.s. Canara now due.

PRICE—£20 per ton.

WE HAVE FULL STOCKS OF CRESCENT TURNIP FERTILISER.

PRICE—£10 10/- per ton.

CORAL QUEEN GUANO.

PRICE—£9 10/- per ton.

CHRISTMAS PHOSPHATE (80 p.c.).

PRICE—£11 per ton.

No. 2 TURNIP FERTILISER.

PRICE—£9 per ton.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE AND AGENCY CO LTD.

W. E. TAYLOR, Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements—One insertion, 4/- per inch; 3/- per inch for each subsequent insertion (prepaid).

Wedding and Marriage Notices—3/6 one insertion; 5/6 two insertions.

Notices—3/6 one insertion, 5/6 for two, and 7/6 for three insertions.

Funeral Notices—For notice only, 3/6; notice with verse, 3/6, plus 6d per line for each verse.

Lost and Found—1/- for one insertion of sixteen words.

FOR A SMART, NOVEL

HAT,
TRY**MISS BREY,**THE PARAMOUNT,
ESK STREET.WHY WORRY ABOUT HIGH COST
OF
CLOTHES.**DIGGER RENOVATING SHOP.**

All work done by Practical Tailor.

Note Address—

PRESTON'S BUILDINGS,
TAY STREET.Nearly opposite Salvation Army
Barracks.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

WE are now showing latest styles
in**MILLINERY,
BLOUSES, Etc.**Compare our goods with others for
value, quality, and well-known bed-
rock prices.**MISS HUGHES,**

"The Paragon,"

TO HOUSEWIVES.**HAVE** you a Sewing Machine? If so,
the greatest care should be be-
stowed on its upkeep; especially does this
apply to the method of oiling, and the
class of oil used. A Sewing Machine
may be ruined in a very short time with
poor oil, whereas the machine should
last a lifetime if properly maintained.**WEKA BRAND****SEWING MACHINE OIL,**is a pure mineral oil of the finest possible
quality, with only a faint taste and
smell. It can even be swallowed without
any ill effects. It has more body than
any other Spindle or Machine Oil on the
market. Also the WEKA OIL.**WILL NOT MARK OR STAIN**the finest fabric, which is a distinct ad-
vantage, as often valuable garments are
practically ruined by oil stains. We have
no hesitation in recommending this Oil.
It is used throughout the largest Woollen
Mills in the Dominion, and is pronounced
by experts to be better than anything they
have previously used.

Also on sale—

DUSTOL,
STONE OIL,
RAZOR STROP OIL,
LARISSA LEMON CREAM,
Etc. etc.Each of these preparations carries the
hall-mark of Perfection.DUSTOL is a preparation for using on
dusters for furniture, etc.RAZOR STROP OIL has been produced
with a special view to keeping a razor-
strop in perfect order, thus ensuring a
reliable and keen-edged razor.STONE OIL.—The action of this Oil
on a stone is to remove the residue of
steel from the edge of the tool being
sharpened. It has been tested and pro-
nounced perfect.LARISSA LEMON CREAM.— This
Cream is a protection for the skin under
all conditions of exposure to wind or
sun; it is also a valuable hand emollient,
and is specially recommended for soft-
ening the beard and ensuring an easy shave;
used after shaving it is very soothing to
tender skins.Ask your Storekeeper for these prepara-
tions. Or write direct to**Children's Column.**

MATER'S LETTER BOX.

Mater invites children to send in stories for this column, or correspondence which will be replied to through these columns. All matter to be clearly written in ink, and one side of the paper only. Name, age, and address, must be always given, and correspondence directed to "Mater," care of Editor, "The Digger," Box 310, Invercargill.

A SCHOOL GIRL.

Alison Mallory, a pretty, dark-haired girl, was on her way to Miss Kensington's Academy when she met her friend, Phyllis Neville, who also went to the same school. "Hello! Phyllis, are you coming along to school?" "Yes," answered Phyllis, "but I say, Alison do you think you will pass the exams. to-morrow? I am certain I shan't, for I'm no good at anything like that."

"Well, I don't know whether I shall pass or not, but I have worked as hard as I could with my lessons all this term, for you know if I don't pass this exam. I shall not be able to go to college, so you see what a lot depends on my passing, don't you, Phyllis?" said Alison.

When the two girls hurried into school they found they were ten minutes early, so they went into the gymnasium where most of the girls were standing about in groups. As they went past a group of girls they heard one of them say:

"Of course, you'll win all the honours again, Vera, for none of us are half as clever as you."

"Oh! I don't know, you may win it yourself yet, Alice," said Vera Warren, who was the cleverest girl in the form.

"Do you think I can do better than Vera, Phyllis?" said Alison, "for she is the only one I am afraid of, she is so clever, and can afford to go to college whenever she wishes. Oh, dear! I wish I had been born clever."

Alison was very keen on passing the exams, for her father was dead, and her mother's scanty income (which her father had left her) just kept them comfortably, so Alison's uncle had promised her father he would give her a good education. Now Alison was not very brilliant, but she was a steady plodder, and so much depended on the exam. she had worked hard to try and pass. She sometimes wished that Vera would have a slight accident so that she could not come to school, but she was still all right, so Alison felt very dejected at the thought of failure.

That night after school all the girls got their skates and trooped down to the lake, for there had been a keen frost and the lake was all frozen. Alison and Phyllis went, but Alison did not feel like skating for she was thinking she would fail in the exams. So Phyllis put her skates on and went skating over the ice, and Alison, who was getting cold, thought she would walk around to the other side of the lake and then skate across. As it happened, just as Alison had got round and fastened her skates on, Vera Warren thought she, too, would skate across the ice, but just as she reached the middle of the pond, the ice gave an ominous crack and began to break. Quick as lightning Alison skimmed over the hard ice and seized hold of Vera's coat, just as she was going under and held on with might and main. But her strength was hardly equal to the task, and just as she thought she could hold out no longer strong hands took hold of Vera and pulled her out. Then Alison for the first time in her life fainted from the strain put upon her. She knew no more until she woke and found herself in a strange room. Lying in a bed quite close by was Vera Warren fast asleep. Alison had been taken to Vera's home, for it was quite near the lake, and her mother was informed of her whereabouts. Suddenly Vera opened her eyes, and seeing Alison, remembered the happenings of the night before, and sprang up in bed.

"Oh, Alison," she said, "I don't know how to thank you for saving my life, I can never repay you."

"It's quite alright," replied Alison modestly, "anyone would have done the same, but you see I happened to be nearest."

The two girls dressed, had a good warm breakfast, and the accident had done them both so little harm that they were able to go to school.

As they entered the classroom all the girls gave a hearty cheer, and Alison blushing made her way to her seat. She worked very hard that day, but she did not know whether she had passed until Friday, which was the day on which the prizes were given, and the names of those who had passed the examination would be read out. On Friday afternoon Alison went to the "Prize Giving" in a fever of impatience and she could hardly wait until the concert and speeches were over to know whether she had passed or not.

FURNITURE.

To those in search of Quality and Value, Inspect our Stock and get our Quotations. We carry the Largest Stocks in Invercargill, all of Our Own Manufacture. . .

W. STRANG & CO.,
THE LOCAL FURNITURE FIRM,
ESK & KELVIN STREETS, INVERCARGILL.**BARLOW'S Jubilee Store,**

NEVER SAY DIE, BUT ALWAYS TRY

BARLOW'S JUBILEE TEA.

Owing to the rise in Butter you will find it cheaper to use Pure Jama. I have a full range in glass and tins in 1, 2, 4, and 7. TRY IT.

Is the place to buy your GROCERIES—where you get the best value for cash. Established nearly a quarter of a century; still going strong. Your orders by post or 'phone, and you will receive them promptly on delivery. Pay cash and save booking charges.

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.**ADVERTISERS!**

We guarantee the "Digger" to penetrate the whole of Southland, Lake District, South Otago, and to a lesser degree, a few places beyond the sphere, including as far north as Auckland. The destiny of the "Digger" as an effective and efficient advertising medium is assured.

We can tell you of a number who can testify to our claim and we are always ready to discuss advertising with firms who are desirous of reaching the purchasing public.

Remember ONE advertisement in the "Digger" covers the whole field.

We guarantee to have the largest circulation of any weekly, south of Dunedin, and the largest circulation outside of the leading morning and evening papers.

Failure to change your advertisement is failure to get effective service, and no fault of the "Digger."

sence. Sift the flour, having previously mixed the powder through it. Roll about a teaspoonful of the mixture in the hands. Place on paper and put half an almond on top of each. Requires medium oven. Will cook in about a quarter of an hour.

ALMOND FINGERS.

Ingredients.—Quarter of a pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of milk, yolk of an egg, a teaspoonful of essence of almonds, a teaspoonful of baking powder, pinch of salt; one and a half cupfuls of flour.

Method.—Mix in the same way as almond macaroons. Beat the white of the egg and thicken with icing sugar. Mix some chopped almonds through it and after shaping the mixture into fingers spread the icing on the top. Cook in a slow oven for fifteen minutes.

ALMOND FINGERS (No. 2).

Ingredients.—Half a pound of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, a pound of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teacupful of cold water, two eggs.

Method.—Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the yolks of the eggs, then the flour and powder. Mix with the water. Roll out thin and cover with icing made of the two whites and half a pound of castor sugar. Scatter some chopped almonds over the icing.

AN ECONOMICAL BISCUIT.

The following is an economical and very nice biscuit:—

Ingredients.—Two pints of flour, an ounce of butter, three heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, sweet milk or water.

Method.—Mix the powder through the flour. Rub in the butter. Make a soft dough with sweet milk or water. Work as little as possible. Rub bits of the

Suddenly Miss Kensington called out "Alison Mallory come here," and with her heart beating faster Alison made her way to the platform. She wondered what was the matter, but Miss Kensington soon enlightened her by saying: "Alison, I have great pleasure in telling you that you have gained the highest percentage of marks for your examination, and here is the first prize."

Alison received a lovely book, bound in beautiful leather, and with a "thank you very much," she was about to go back to her place when Miss Kensington said:

"Just a moment, my dear, I wish to say I am very proud of you for saving the life of your schoolfellow, Vera Warren, and the girls and myself have great pleasure in presenting you with this medal as a small token of our appreciation of your valour."

As she spoke she pinned a beautiful gold medal on Alison's dress. She made a bow, and amidst many cheers and congratulations, went back to her place a proud and happy girl.

The Home.**VEGETABLE PLUM PUDDING.**

Ingredients.—Quarter-pound potatoes, ½ lb carrots, ½ lb suet, ½ lb flour, ½ lb currants, ½ lb raisins, ½ lb sugar, the juice and rind of a lemon, spices to taste.

Method.—Boil the potatoes and carrots, and mash them. Chop the suet finely, grate the rind of the lemon; mix all together. Add sufficient cold water to just bind the ingredients together. Tie up in a cloth and boil for six hours.

The following makes a good sauce for the pudding.

Ingredients.—A pint of milk, a dessert-spoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of mixed spice, the same of grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of brown sugar, a level tablespoonful of cornflour.

Method.—Put the milk on to heat. Add the butter and sugar. Mix the spices with the flour, adding just a pinch of salt. Work into a paste with the brown sugar. Bring the milk to the boil, then add the paste. Drop in a little essence of lemon or a squeeze of lemon.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.

Ingredients.—Two eggs, a cupful of brown sugar, half-cupful of butter, half-cupful of golden syrup, 3 cupfuls of flour, a cupful of raisins, about a small cupful of milk, a cupful of currants, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, or a small teaspoonful of soda, and ½ teaspoonful cream of tartar.

Method.—Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the eggs one at a time, beating well. Warm the syrup and add. Mix the rising through the flour and work in alternately with the milk. Put fruit in last. Bake for ½ hours in a good oven.

LEMON BEER.

Ingredients.—Two lemons, 2 lb sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls cream of tartar, 4 gallons boiling water, 2 tablespoonfuls of compressed yeast, white of an egg.

Method.—Wash the lemons, then cut them up. Add the sugar and cream of tartar, then pour the boiling water over. Stand till cold; strain; add the white of the egg and the yeast. When finished working, bottle, cork, and tie down securely.

BISCUITS.

It pays to make your own biscuits nowadays. The following recipes are all tried ones:—

ALMOND MACAROONS.

Ingredients.—A pound of flour, half a pound of butter; half a pound of sugar, an egg, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of essence of almonds.

Method.—Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the egg, then the es-

INVERCARGILL MILK SUPPLYPhone 556. 53 Yarrow street.
MILK MILK MILK
and and and**CREAM! CREAM! CREAM!**
From the finest pastures in Southland

Clean, pure, sweet, wholesome, and scientifically pasturised.

A BOON FOR BABIES

Our Motto: "Purity"

MILK MILK MILK
and and and
CREAM! CREAM! CREAM!**Invercargill Milk Supply,**
53 YARROW STREET.

mixture into shape in the palms of hands. Bake in a rather quick oven.

RICE BISCUITS.

Ingredients.—Two eggs, quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, three-quarter of a cupful of sugar, little essence, a heaped spoonful of baking powder.

Method.—Beat the butter and eggs to a cream. Whip up the eggs and mix the ground rice, flour and baking powder together. Drop in the cream when creaming the butter. Roll out and cut into shape. Bake ten to fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

RE IS NO BETTER VALUE THAN
THE
"VIKING" SEPARATOR.
RUNNING, DURABLE, CLEAN
SKIMMING.
"VIKING" does the work properly
quickly. It is simple, efficient, and
thorough separation. Has a
capacity than any other machine of
rating.
OUR LOGICAL CHOICE IS A
"VIKING."

Size A—15 gals. per hour, £9 10s.
Size B—27 gals. per hour, £14 10s.
Size C—50 gals. per hour, £25 10s.

MONTH'S FREE TRIAL
Southland Farmers'
Co-op Assn. Ltd.
MERCARGILL, GORE, WINTON.
Sole Agents for Southland.

lo-American Candy Shop
AYSON'S
The popular Confectionery and Soft
Ice Shop. Watch the crowds who
gather on Saturdays.
The satisfaction our goods have given is
the results for which we've striven.
TRY US.

D. A. MOFFETT
(Established 1900.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAIN, SEED AND HEMP
BROKERS,
MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTA-
TIVES.
Agent for—
ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO.
FIRE Risks on Dwellings, Furniture,
Buildings, Motor Cars, Stacks, etc.
ACCIDENT Risks, Personal Employ-
ers Liabilities, etc.

We are old established in all these lines
and are out to give you satisfaction. It
will be to your advantage to consult us.

REPRESENTATIVES:
A. BRODIE. S. A. MURRELL.
Our Motto: "SATISFACTION."
NOTE OUR ADDRESS—

D. A. MOFFETT
Telephone—279. P.O. Box—193.
ATHENAEUM BUILDINGS,
ESK STREET.

RABBITSKINS.
Design Skins to
R. S. BLACK,
DUNEDIN.

Address Letters—Box 230
Telegrams—"Blackfoot."
Telephone—1255.
DUNEDIN.

Best Prices. Prompt Returns.
Results Count Every Time.

HOW THE WOUNDED SOLDIER DIED.

(Dedicated to J. P. Malcolm, My
Teacher, by "Columbine.")
We were waiting, oh so patient, for the
ambulance to come,
As we sat beside his stretcher against
the wall,
I was propping up his head, when he
looked at me and said,
"Matey! I think it is the 'Call.'
I want to thank you for your care.
You have saved me many a pain.
Oh! my body, how it aches.
Just lift me once again.
(I'd love to feel the breeze once more),
And place my rifle near my knee,
And the dear old khaki that I wore
Out on the battlefield.
Oh! we had stirring times, Bill.
It seems just like a dream,
And now comes the awakening,
But fraught with bitter pain.
Oh! Bill, do you remember when we
were late on leave.
How our captain stormed when we
returned,
And how we worked out our reprieve.
But the little girl I left behind, was
a stunner without a doubt.
I wonder will she think of me when I
go "Out."
She has promised and that's half the
worst.
I'll still believe her true,
And see, she has given me a token.
This little badge of blue,
I've worn it here amidst the fray, all
through the storm and strife.
I'd love to live to wed her, and call
her my own wee wife.
But Fate's decrees must be obeyed,
And I'm weak from wounds received.
If I could only see her once again
My mind would have relief.
But, Bill, old boy, it's no use grieving,
I know I've got to die;
I can't hold out much longer.
Hark! I hear the Aussie's cry.
The good old fellows, how they fought,
Without a single spell.
But Oh! those blessed machines of war,
Kept spitting out their shell.
'Twas murder from the start, Bill,
But I wouldn't let on, you know.
War must be fought at any price
To save the monarch's throne.
And I'd go through it again, boy, if I
only had the chance,
But it's willed I'll never fight again
On the shores of La Belle France.
Take this packet to the mater, if you
get through the scrap.
There's things there women treasure
And a line for the dear old chap.
I know they will take it rather hard,
But listen, don't breathe a word
About the little lassie, that's a secret
'twixt you and God.
Oh! how my limbs are paining—when
will the van arrive?
My flesh has felt the foemen's steel.
How could it be otherwise.
I've just been up against it, and I tell
you it makes me reel,
But I smashed the Hun that hit me,
I'm sure of him at least.
But another one came at me, a great
big bloated beast.
He probed me with his bayonet be-
tween the shoulders so
It makes me tremble, when I think
what I'd do with him now!
But his time will come, I know he will
die,
As a traitorous cove should die.
He certainly wasn't a hero, though he
wore an Iron Cross,
And the Kaiser's cowardly army would
only feel the loss,
And they won't beat us, eh! Bill, you'll
carry on, you say.
Yes, old man, just hold my hand, I'd
trust you any day.
As long as we keep together, we will
gain the victory.
Though cruel foes surround us and
treachery on every side,
We'll still keep on believing in Him
Who gave His Son to die.
He will give us the power to conquer,
though bitter be the strife.
Thank God, we have the men, Bill,
willing to lay down their life,
And Bill, mine's ebbing fast away,
just hold my hand awhile.
I fancy I see the "Visitor" with such
a heavenly smile.
It's "Good-bye," mate, the ambu-
lance will take the body now.
The Spirit will be "Up Yonder" where
the streets are paved with gold,
And where all the tears shall be
washed away.
For God's Word has told us so.
Don't forget the packet, Bill, for the
loved ones I leave behind,
And tell them, should you reach
Blighty, just how their first-born
died,
And kiss my sister, your sweetheart
Nell; tell her we'll meet on the
other side.

Tell my parents you smoothed my pil-
low, and calmed my every wee.
Tell them you were at the parting (but
don't hint about the wound),
And that I saw an Angel stand with
a robe of spotless whiteness,
And a harp within his hand.
And I knew that it was Jesus to whom
we were taught to pray,
When quite little infants beside our pa-
rent's knee.
And if you could only say a prayer,
Bill, I feel I could stand at ease.
So there and then beside his bunk,
with my knees on the sandy soil,
I uttered up the Lord's Prayer,
And I felt the Holy Presence within
the tent had come.
I crossed his hand upon his breast and
upon the badge of blue,
And wondered in my inmost heart
would the donor be likewise true
And then as I said "Good-bye, mate,"
and kissed him reverently,
I closed his dear blue eyes, boys, his
tears were washed away.

MOTORING NOTES.

THE ACCELERATOR PEDAL.

The arrangement of some accelerator
pedals is such as to give the driver con-
siderable inconvenience through cramp
and tiredness of the foot owing to having
to keep the muscles of the instep strained
and the foot in an unnatural and uncom-
fortable position. Often this is due to
too strong a spring being fitted to the
pedal. It seems probable that better re-
sults would be obtained if accelerator
pedals were made thoroughly adjustable
for tension. Obviously a heavy athletic
man would find a spring comfortable
which would be hard and tiring for a
woman driver.

A WOODEN DISC WHEEL.

An automobile disc wheel made of
wood has recently made its appearance
after a series of tests both on the road
and in the laboratory. The construction,
which resembles in appearance the steel
disc wheel, is of thin, rotary cut slices of
wood, glued together under heavy pres-
sure. The laminations are so built up
that the grain of each piece runs in a
different direction from that of the next
piece, thus producing a result that is
claimed by the makers to be strong, non-
warpable, and thoroughly waterproof.
Road shocks, it is declared, are distri-
buted evenly.

THE EFFECTS OF VIBRATION.

One of the greatest enemies of the
modern motor car is vibration. The effect
of vibration is to loosen the various
parts of the mechanism, and the immedi-
ate effect of this is felt by the ear of the
driver, who realises that his car is be-
ginning to be the seat of numberless
noises, which are a far from pleasant ac-
companiment to a drive. But the noises
are only the beginning because the loose-
ness that causes the noise will result in
breakage at no distant date if permitted
to continue. The car owner, therefore,
should take engine and chassis noises not
as mere passing annoyances, but as symp-
toms of something far more serious, and
should earnestly hunt them down, just as
soon as they make their presence known.
The engine is the seat of the greater part
of the unnecessary noises that seem in-
evitable in the operation of the car. The
commonest engine noises are valve clicks
and slaps, both of which may be de-
tected by the rythmical regularity of their
occurrence.

EVAPORATION IN HOT WEATHER.

In general motor car owners should
bear in mind that the heat of summer,
combined with the greater use to which
they put their cars at this season of the
year, causes more evaporation than at
other times. This applies not only to
the water in the radiator, but also to
oil. During the hot weather months at-
tention should be frequently given to the
radiator; at least the owner should see
that it is kept filled, and at intervals it
should be flushed out and filled with
clean water. In connection with efficient
operations of the cooling system, fan
belt adjustments should be made. The
position of the spark lever should be
watched to see that it is kept in an ad-
vanced position, thus assuring better
cooling of the motor. It is well that a
heavier grade of lubricating oil be used
in the motor, transmission and differen-
tial than in colder weather, and oil
should be drained from the motor at in-
tervals not to exceed 1000 miles. Bet-
ter performances will result when this is
done.

GARDEN NOTES.

THE LAWN.

Lawns should have a good rolling after
rain. It is wise to run the lawn mower
over the lawn regularly, as by so doing
the danger of daisy-seeding is removed.
Neglect in this will not only increase the
daisies, but spoil one's labour to keep a
nice and presentable lawn. During the
time bedding out is in progress it often
happens that minor matters get in arrears,
but as soon as this is done no time should
be lost in getting things up-to-date.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The main crop of celery may be got out
now as fast as convenient. There are
several ways of growing fine heads of
celery. There is the single-row system,
and useful celery may be grown in double
or treble rows in trenches. As for the
single row, this should be dug out one
foot deep, and one foot wide for the row,
and so on for two or three rows, but the
bottom spit turned up and a liberal sup-
ply of manure added at the same time.

Leeks are planted in a similar manner.
Asparagus must be kept cut regularly,
as growth demands, and none left to grow
up whilst cutting is in progress, but all
should be cut as it appears until you are
prepared to stop cutting, and this should
take place not later than the first week of
January, for if some are left to grow up
and make large tops the cutting will be
spoiled for the season. Care should be
taken to see that no young seedlings from
the previous year's ripe seed tops are al-
lowed to grow up amongst the permanent
plants, or in a short time the beds will
get demoralised and spoiled.

Seakale is at this time of the year very
liable to send up large seed spikes. These
should all be removed by cutting, and this
should be just below the crown; then,
instead of one bad crown, three or four
good ones will form at the top of each
stem for the next season's use.

Globe Artichokes.—As soon as the heads
are past being fit for use—and that is
when they show flower like a huge Scotch
thistle—is the time to remove them, be-
fore they are a drag upon the plant.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Pot now chrysanthemums, zonal pelar-
goniums, and other plants for winter
blooming. Chrysanthemums, after potting,
should be fixed in their summer quarters,
and the tops of the stakes made secure
against winds, but the final potting should
not take place before the five or six-inch
pots are well filled with roots. Care must
be taken that this is not overdone, or the
plants will suffer by being pot or root-
bound.

THE ROSE GARDEN.

The requirements in the rose garden
just now are various. Look over the
bushes to see that no curled leaves are
about. Whenever you see a leaf curled
up, do not hesitate to give it a good
squeeze, for you are almost sure to find
something go squash, indicating that you
have put an end to a fat caterpillar. If
these are left long in their seclusion they
will have the centre out of one of your
pet rosebuds. Another point requiring
attention is as to suckers. If they come
up at all, they will assuredly come up at
this season. The early spring is always
the worst time for suckers. If they are
on the stem, rub them off; if they come
up from the roots, pull them up. Do
not cut them off under the surface, or
they will come up as bad or worse than
before. By giving them a good sharp
jerk they are pulled out right at the base,
and are not likely to trouble you again.
In the case of roses on their own roots
this will not be required, as the young
shoots or suckers that appear will make
fine flowering wood for another season and
many will flower the same season.

The thinning-out of superfluous growth
should also be attended to. Remove cross
shoots. Select only those that point out-
wards, and if you require really first-class
blooms you must harden your heart and
rub out a lot of the surplus shoots, re-
taining only a few of the most promising
growths. From six to eight good, strong
shoots are quite sufficient for really good
blooms. Some will say: "What a waste
of good material." This may be so if
quantity is the object, but not so for good
blooms, and, after all, nine out of every
ten, I feel sure, would have more pride
in one beautiful flower than in a basket-
ful of inferior quality.

After many promises the Paris Chamber
of Commerce has at last succeeded in
issuing two-franc coupons. About 30,000,
000 francs (£600,000 approximately) worth
of this temporary money is at present in
circulation.

ABRAHAM WACHNER

SAMPLE ROOMS.

FURS! FURS!
FURS!

END OF SEASON.

MUST BE SOLD.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

SHOES! SHOES!
SHOES!

New Court Shoes 20/6.

Ankle Band Shoes, 23/-.

New Style Patent Shoes 32/6.

AND MANY OTHER LINES WORTH
INSEPECTION.

ABRAHAM WACHNER

SAMPLE ROOMS.

140 DEE STREET (Side Entrance Only).
Top Floor.

THE DAINY MARBLE BAR.

Corner of—

DEE AND YARROW STREETS.

Under New Management.

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND TEA
ROOMS.

We stock the choicest of Fruit, and the
best imported Confectionery.

Our Speciality—

STEAK AND KIDNEY PIES.

C. E. Gibb.

J. A. DOIG,

Sports Depot,

TOBACCONIST & HAIRDRESSER,

Opposite Post Office. Phone 574.

ALL LINES OF SPORTS GOODS.
Full stock of all Smokers' Requisites.
Largest stock of Pipes in Southland.
Tobacco Pouches, etc.

Up-to-date HAIRDRESSING SALOON,
Head and Face Massage, Shampooing.

RAZOR SETTING A SPECIALITY.

Every one guaranteed.

In attendance in Saloon—

J. B. TUCKEY, J. BELL.

WAG UP YOUR ROUBLES.

day Spirit will soon be asserted and soon you will be "leaving the old and pastures new."

THE TRAVELLING GEAR RIGHT NOW.

until the Last Minute—
er Selections and Better
pping Now!

OCKS are in splendid Shape
requirements for

- TRAVELLING BAGS,
- TRAVELLING CASES,
- TRAVELLING BAGS,
- TRAVELLING CASES,
- TRAVELLING BAGS,
- TRAVELLING CASES,

parison of Our Prices and
will Convince You that Our
are Decidedly The Best in In-
vercargill.

ROAD, SMALL, AND CO. DEE STREET.

BACON PIGS

ED IN ANY QUANTITY—
PRIME BACON PIGS.

Our Receiving Days:

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ing Prices for Prime Pork. We
Pay Railage.

INDSAY & CO.

VERCARGILL AND GORE.

V. DRAKE, DEE STREET.

(Near Club Hotel).

HIGHEST

FRUIT, and

CONFECTIONERY

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE.

everybody's Fruit Confectioner.

Dewar's

Imperial

Tomson's

Purity

Soda

N.Z. DIVISION IN ACTION.

(Extract from "Chronicles of the N.Z.E.F.," August 30th, 1918).

THE ATTACK OF AUGUST 21, 1918.

Following up the successful advance by the 4th Army further south and the enemy retreat on the sector described in the previous article, a blow was struck by the 3rd Army, including the New Zealanders, early in the morning of Wednesday, August 21st. The following account is the best which can be gleaned from the various correspondents, up to the time of going to press, of the part played by our men.

"The Daily Chronicle" says:—

"A blow is being struck along a front of eight or nine miles of country lying almost equally distant from Arras on the north and Albert on the South.

"It cannot be called a hilly country, but it is a fairly high plateau of sand and chalk, divided into long, low ridges by small watercourses which flow deviously into the Scrape, near Arras, on the one side, and into the Ancre, above Albert, on the other.

"I lately described the lower half of the front now concerned as seen from the terrible wood of Gommecourt on the day when one of our corps discovered that the enemy opposite them was withdrawing from the region of Puisieux and Serre. The whole region is marked by names famous or mournful in former fighting, such as Gommecourt, the two Achiet, and Thiepval, far down across the Ancre, while due east from Puisieux, only seven miles away, stands Bapaume.

"The whole region is also marked by graves, many of which date from the French resistance of nearly four years ago, and by a complicated system of French, British and German trenches, of various dates, but all equally obstructive to the movements of troops as are the miles of barbed wire which litter the surface.

"Opposite to our divisions the Germans had the 17th army under General Otto von Below.

"Their front line, as is now usual with them, was thin but deep. It was arranged not in continuous trenches out in isolated outposts and machine-gun positions one behind the other to a considerable depth.

"The night was very still, but as the hours passed a wet mist formed over the earth, though the sky remained cloudless and sometimes one could see a star. So thick did the mist become that between three and four o'clock the trees were dripping with moisture almost like rain. Towards five o'clock the first glimmer of dawn was just perceptible.

"Suddenly at five minutes to five, the foggy air shook with the outburst of our guns and orange tongues flickered in the obscurity. For nearly three hours that torrent of smoke and fire and death continued like the incessant throbbing of a gigantic mill.

"Under the barrage the men went forward in waves, not leaping out of trenches or rushing wildly on, but walking quickly forward across No Man's Land, the second wave quickly following the first.

Some of the wounded who began to trickle back tell me that the tanks led the first line of assault by about 100 yards. It is almost impossible to learn facts from eye-witnesses in an engagement in which the issue and the personal strain is so great.

"But this morning the inevitable perplexity was much increased by the dense mist and the smoke barrage, which hung many hours upon the high ground close outside Buequoy. I was unable to see for more than 50 yards in any direction, and it was not till about 11 that the mist dissolved leaving the hot and cloudless day of early autumn.

"At first the mist was to our advantage, and one can imagine nothing more persuasive of surrender than the sudden appearance of a monstrous tank out of obscurity bearing down with all its guns blazing and booming like an old three-decker going into action. Anyhow, very few Germans stayed to inquire further; but at the same time, the mist led to some confusion as I was told, both among the infantry and the tanks themselves. By 7 o'clock little parties of prisoners began to come down the paths, many of them carrying British wounded."

"The Times" says:—

"The troops engaged were all from the British Isles except a certain number of New Zealanders, who made the first part of the attack on a section of the front, and did it admirably, taking over 200 prisoners, including eight officers, with less than that number of casualties to themselves.

"At the time of finishing my dispatch

yesterday I had heard of no case where the enemy had really fought, but it was to be expected that he would show some stoutness somewhere before the day was over. As a matter of fact, the opposition was of the feeblest character throughout the forenoon, and it may be that the hurried getting away of their guns, of which I have spoken, explains the feebleness of the German artillery. Only at certain points later did the enemy really show fight, and this chiefly on the southern part of our advance.

"Beaucourt, Puisieux, Buequoy, and Moyencville and other places offered no very stubborn resistance, and the descriptions convey the impression that the Germans were holding their advanced positions rather lightly."

The enemy counter-attacked heavily early in the day, but was repulsed. It is said that the New Zealand casualties are very light.

Captain Ross, Official Correspondent, says:—

"At dawn this morning a long line of British troops, among whom the New Zealanders were represented, attacked the enemy in a new battle south of Arras. The utmost secrecy possible was maintained regarding this operation, and the divisions concerned had to make their preparations hurriedly during the past few days. The result was that the enemy was completely surprised, his first trenches stormed before he was thoroughly awake, many prisoners taken, and considerable territory gained along a fairly extensive front. The weather was exceedingly favourable for our plans. A grey day, in which the enemy planes could do nothing, was succeeded by bright moonlight, but towards morning a heavy mist enveloped the landscape so that the assembly of our troops was unknown to the enemy. Practically all movement necessary was done by night. Under a bright moon troops marched from the back areas, with their bands playing, and sweating mule and horse teams and mechanical transports swung round a corner of our village street towards the battle front—an inspiring sight.

"At five minutes to five, summer time, our guns all along the line opened a thunderous barrage and troops followed close upon it. There was no preliminary bombardment; the mist was almost like a London fog, and even from an advanced position it was impossible to see anything of the battle. Later on the sun made two or three attempts to break the veil. For five hours we waited and marched nearer the front without seeing anything, but we could tell from the absence of machine-gun fire, except in a few isolated spots, and from the feeble reply of the enemy artillery, that the surprise was complete. Early in the morning the first batch of prisoners loomed through the fog in charge of a sturdy New Zealander. They were Bavarians and seemed not sorry to have been captured. The New Zealanders gathered about them and we listened to amusing attempts at conversation. Both these and others whom we saw later gazed about them with incredulity when we told them of the recent successes of the Allies and the large hauls of guns and prisoners. This news had been kept hidden from them. One wounded man, to whom I gave a piece of chocolate, seemed greatly astonished and remarked: "We have not had that in Germany for a long time now." They said that food was getting scarce, but that the soldiers had enough. Generally speaking, the prisoners were a good lot and well clothed. Another thing they would not believe was the number of Americans in France.

"Never before have I seen a battle in which for so many hours fighting was so one-sided. At an early hour we heard that the New Zealanders had captured their first objective and that their losses had been extremely little. On our right and left other troops were going well. One on our left attacked on a broad front and other fresh troops followed it and went on, on the same breadth of line. The New Zealanders attacked in dashing style in a dense fog and forced their way into the enemy defences, surprising the enemy, killing and wounding some, and capturing others who did not show fight. One or two pockets which had been overrun in the fog gave some trouble for a time with machine-guns, but these were quickly dealt with and their gun crews either wiped out or made prisoner. In company with the London Correspondent of the New Zealand papers I walked along our front line. By 10 o'clock the sun had pierced the mist, which rapidly disappeared, and the remainder of the day was blazing hot. A damaged tank and some dead Germans in a shell hole just beyond the German front line indicated where the battle had begun. The air was now alive with our planes, the stutter of machine-guns overhead announced a fight in the air, and the

blue sky was punctuated with black bursts of hundreds of shells from the German anti-aircraft guns. Other German gunners had now warmed to the work, and four balloons we could see distinctly ahead were evidently directing their fire. In a hollow were some of our tanks held in leash. Others which had gone on ahead, and which we could see on the crest of a ridge, became a target for German gunners, and our advancing troops and reserves were also being shelled. Other shells screamed overhead into what was now our back area, and a 5.9 battery crumpled the trench close at hand on our right, the instantaneous fuse bursts sending the fragments almost to our feet, but this latter at least was ineffective shelling, for there was nothing living there to hit. Almost all the wounded we saw were Germans from which we gathered that our own casualties were light. Indeed, at mid-day we came upon two horse ambulances well up towards the front which had been waiting for four hours without having anything to do. By mid-day the New Zealanders had captured over 200 prisoners and several machine-guns. Our own artillery and machine-gun companies and trench mortars did good work. Early in the day we saw howitzers and other guns moving forward, and there was considerable traffic on the roads which, earlier that morning, had been enemy territory."

Mr C. E. W. Bean, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F., says:—

"The advance started in a mist. By mid-day the New Zealanders and the British were well past Achiet le Petit, and the British had reached the railway near Achiet le Grand. Some of us walked out over that old battlefield, from which now for the second time the Germans are retreating. Relics of the four years of war are thick over the countryside. The graves of the British and Germans of 1916, 1917 and 1918 are side by side. In the foreground the magnificent New Zealanders were holding the trenches allotted to them, confident that they could have gone farther if allowed.

"On the horizon, capping the hill, there looked down on the battle the very same wood which looked down on Flers, Lesars, and even Pozieres. Its name is Loupart Wood, which in old days held murderous batteries.

"The New Zealanders said they saw Germans running from it to-day. It is only a few miles from Bapaume, the trees of which are again plainly visible. What stirred an Australian more than anything was that away to the south, only a few miles beyond the flank, and just above the nearer hill, could be seen the bare eastern slope of that famous ridge on which stood Pozieres. The old trees of Courcellette were plainly visible."

Later on the "Daily Chronicle" Correspondent says:—

"I am now at last allowed to mention that New Zealand troops hold a most distinguished place in the Third Army, and Australians in the Fourth. Both these bodies of Overseas troops have within the last two or three days maintained their remarkable reputation for the qualities which count in war, and there is hardly anything to choose between them."

"North of Miraumont the New Zealand Division, in the centre of the attack, struck in the direction of Bapaume. Advancing with irresistible dash and determination, it carried the defences of Loupart Wood, taking 400 prisoners. Pressing forward with great gallantry it captured Grevillers and Biefvillers, and reached Avesnes-les-Bapaume, on the outskirts of Bapaume."

LEST WE FORGET!

As we plough our way across the sea
And home thoughts fill the mind,
Do we ever think of the days that are gone
And the cobbers we've left behind?
Of the lessons we learnt on battle-scarred fields,
And the mates we found and lost,
Of days of sorrow and days of fame,
And all that our victories cost?

As we gaze out on the silvery deep
And watch the crested wave,
Do we ever think of the men who sleep
Deep down in an ocean grave?
Of the harvest vile of the submarine
And the toll of the lurking mine,
The struggle grim and end unseen
Of the heroes who've crossed the line?

—By R.C.S., in "Homeward Bound."

Persons in Burma object to buildings of more than one storey, as they cannot endure the thought of anybody's feet being over their heads.

CHEAP MEAT.

ONLY PRIMEST QUALITY,
BEEF AND MUTTON.

AT EVERYBODY'S
BUTCHERY.



A. CUNDALL,
Proprietor.

For several years Manager
City Meat Co.

(Kelvin St. one door from Esq St.)

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT LOVELY FRUIT?

THAT HANDSOME BOX OF SWEETS?

THOSE BEAUTIFUL PALMS AND
ASPIDISTRAS?

WHY AT—

WELSH'S

FRUITERER AND CONFECTIONER,

TAY STREET.

THEY HAVE ALSO CLEANEST AND

BEST OF FOUNTAIN DRINKS.

A. E. HOBBS,

Proprietor.

Phone—400.

IN STOCK . . .

Chocolate Raspberry, Dates, Almonds,
Ginger, Raisins, Caramels, Monte-
tenant. Also Creams, and a large
assortment Boiled Confectionery.

Cadbury's, Fry's Romion's, Court,
Ausbrook's Fancy Boxes.

Ring 1370 and I will have your Sweets
ready for you.

F. C. Jarvis,

"EXCELLA," DEE STREET

Next Bank N.S.W.

Books to Read.

LATEST NOVELS, AT 6/-

"This Marrying" (Margaret Cukin
Banmg).

tier" (Joan Sutherland).

"No. 7, Saville Square" (Mr Le Queux).

"Pink Gods and Blue Demons" (Cynthia
Stockley).

"Penelope" (Elizabeth Kirkby).

"Desborough of the North-West Fron-

"Days of Probation" (Louise Gerard).

(A nursery Novel).

Gardner & Son,

TAY AND KELVIN STREETS,

INVERCARGILL.

TWO GOOD LINES FOR FARMERS.

FLETCHER MILKING MACHINES

MELOTTE

SEPARATORS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTHLAND.

J. E. Watson & Co. Ltd.

TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

FARMS FOR SALE.

We have Farms of all sizes for sale in all parts of Southland. Soldiers and others intending to settle on the land will find it to their advantage to call on us and inspect.

TO MR. RETURNED SOLDIER.

SEE us about PAPERING and PAINTING that new house you have bought. We have a nice range of new Wallpapers. Remember that we Frame PICTURES cheaply and well. Phone 427.

J. Strang & Co.,

TAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

The

—PEOPLE'S BOOT SHOP.—
Corner YARROW and McMASTER STREETS,
EAST INVERCARGILL.

BOOTS AND SHOES

At lowest prices combined with best possible quality.

Compare my prices with town.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY.

ALEX. KIDD,

Bootmaker.

IF YOU ARE—

BUILDING OR DECORATING

A HOME,

Remember that

THE BEST WALLPAPERS

Come from—

J. H. DIXON & SON,

DEE STREET.

'Phone 730.

HERB. GRACE.

HATTER. MERCER

GENTS' OUTFITTER,

Dee street,
INVERCARGILL.

WHERE THE GOOD SUITS ARE.

WE SPECIALISE IN—

SUITS TO MEASURE.

BOXED SUITS,

BOYS SUITS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS.

In

HEAVY TWEEDS AND RAINPROOFS.

RABBITSKINS

WE WANT RABBITSKINS IN ANY QUANTITY.

YOU WANT TOP PRICES.

CONSIGN YOUR SKINS TO US AND RECEIVE CHEQUE BY RETURN MAIL.

NO COMMISSION.

KINGSLAND BROS' AND ANDERSON, LTD.,

TANNERS, FELLMONGERS, AND EXPORTERS.

TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

(Next Bank of Australasia.)

'Phone—Town Store: 329.

WRITE US FOR LABELS.

The Digger. Job Printing Department

is always ready to go over the top to execute high class jobbing work. Every attention given to detail and display.

We undertake printing of every description from a visiting card to a catalogue.

SHORT STORIES.

A STAYER.

Two rich business men were chatting together when an elderly man passed by. "That's Brown; he works for me," said one of the two.

"He's an honest-looking chap," remarked the other. "Has he any staying power?"

"He has that," replied the first. "He began at the bottom of the ladder in and he's stayed there ever since."

HER JOB.

"That young lady is very striking." "A handsome girl."

"But I never see her doing any work around your law office."

"She's valuable, however. When the other side has a pretty witness we find her very useful as a counter attraction."

A sentimentalist, it occurs to us, is one who lives beyond his intellectual income.

PROFESSIONAL INTEREST.

The following amazing incident occurred at a hairdresser's in a small town in Lancashire.

Customer: Well, Shears, what did you think of the bishop's sermon on Sunday? I saw you in church.

Barber: Yes, sir, I was there; but, to tell the truth, there was a man in front of me whose hair wanted cutting so badly that I couldn't hear a word.

ALWAYS ON THE CONTRARY.

It is impossible to please the neighbours. If you take good care of your child they say you are keeping him too close, and if you turn him loose they say you are letting him run wild. If you punish him occasionally they declare you do nothing but beat the little fellow, and if you don't punish him they say they would like to have charge of him for about five minutes.

IN FOR ORDERS.

The battalion was resting beside the road toward the end of its sixteen-mile hike. After the weary marchers had eased their packs and sipped from their nearly empty canteens, they watched dispiritedly the energetic setting-up exercises being gone through by a strange outfit in a nearby field.

"What's that there gang?" inquired Private Hanks of Oklahoma without enthusiasm.

"Infantry candidates' school," replied the corporal.

"Candidates! Infantry candidates!" exploded Hanks. "My good gosh! Do you have to make application and be initiated to get into this mess nowadays?"

TEMPTED FATE.

"What became of that girl Masherton was flirting with last summer?"

"You mean the girl that Masherton thought he was flirting with? She married him."

CONVICT LABOUR.

The restless individuality of the American soldier, who was always seeking a shorter way to do things, made him appear to the French and British as hopelessly undisciplined.

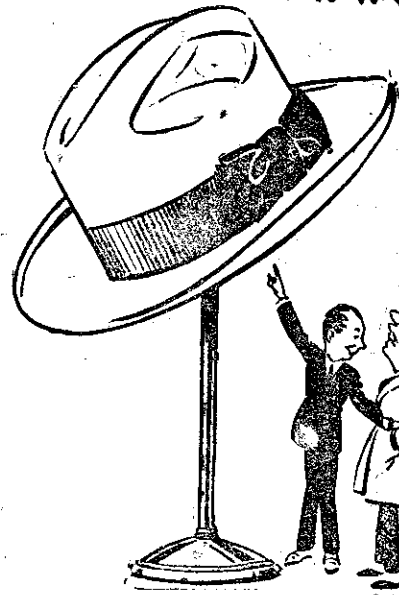
A unit of the Seventy-eighth Division pressing on under shell fire in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, finally stopped under orders to dig in as fast as possible. In a moment dirt was flying along the whole line.

Out in front, however, just behind a slight natural mound, one doughboy lay motionless with his rifle slanted towards the enemy.

"Make a hole! Make a hole!" yelled the lieutenant, coming up.

"Sh-h! Don't excite my contractor," the doughboy replied.

Over the edge of the mound the lieutenant saw a German prisoner feverishly digging almost at the end of the doughboy's gun.



HAT WEEK at "H.B.'s"

THIS IMPORTANT EVENT IS TYPICAL OF ALL "H.B." METHODS—THOROUGH. IT IS CARRIED OUT WHOLEHEARTEDLY AS A DISPLAY OF NEW HAT STYLES THAT WILL INTEREST MEN IN EVERY WALK IN LIFE. IF WE SAY "H.B." HATS ARE GOOD VALUE IT IS BECAUSE WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE DOMINION-FAMOUS SLOGAN.



- MEN'S WHITE LINEN HATS, 3/- to 5/11.
- MEN'S MASCOT CAPS, in smart Tweeds, 5/11 to 12/6.
- MEN'S GABARDINE CAPS, 8/6.
- MEN'S TWEED HATS, 10/6 to 25/-.
- MEN'S GABARDINE TWEED HATS, 14/6 and 15/6.
- MEN'S LOUNGE HATS, Browns, Greys, and Slate, 14/6 and 15/6.
- MEN'S BLACK LOUNGE HATS, 15/6 to 37/6.
- MEN'S FELT HATS, Browns, Greys, Slates, 25/- to 35/-.
- MEN'S VELOUR HATS, Fawns, Greys, Slates, 35/- to 49/6.
- MEN'S STETSON PLAIN FELTS, in Greys, Browns, and Fawns.
- MEN'S STETSON VELOURS, in Black and Naturals.
- MEN'S TUSCAN STRAWS, 6/6 to 10/6.
- MEN'S PANAMAS, 18/6 to 25/-.
- MEN'S CRASH HELMETS, 4/11 and 5/11.
- MEN'S STRAW BOATERS, from 6/11 to 12/6.
- MEN'S WHITE FELT BOWLING HATS, 5/11.

NEW ZEALAND



CLOTHING FACTORY

J. M. McNaughton & Co

Booksellers and Stationers,
49-51 ESK STREET.

PRESERVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

WE have a fine range of ALBUMS to suit all sizes or

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO SLIP IN—

Coloured Bound, at 6/6, 7/6, 5/6, 6/-, 10/6.

TO PASTE IN—

Coloured Bands, at 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 13/6.

TO PRACTICE ECONOMY IS A NATIONAL DUTY.

OUR QUALITY IS ECONOMY.

J. L. Hannon & Co

PRIME MEAT SALESMEN,
CONON STREET, TAY STREET.
'Phone—170. 'Phone—371.

Telegraphic Address— "Forbury." Telephone 1243. P.O. Box 124.

W. F. SUTTON,

INVERCARGILL.
Underwood Typewriter Agency.
Edison Dick Duplicators.
R. B. Denniston and Co.

Lyon's Art Gallery,

DEE STREET.

SAYS

EVERY one of your hard earned shillings should be spent profitably. You will not be expending in uncertainties if you entrust LYON'S ART GALLERY to demonstrate the good value he gives in PICTURES.

Printed by the Southland News Co., Ltd. for the Publishers, The Invercargill Returned Soldiers' Association, Frederick George Blake, 93 Lewis Street, Gladstone, Invercargill. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1920.

PLEASE PASS THIS ON TO A FRIEND WITH A WORD OF RECOMMENDATION.

"THE DIGGER."

OFFICES:

SOUTHLAND NEWS BUILDINGS, DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL. Box 310. 'Phone 1436. Tel. Address, "Digger."

A Weekly Journal of Sport, Returned Soldiers' Affairs, Current Events, War Memoirs, Agriculture, Ladies' Columns, Passing Notes, Sunday Reading and Stories.

PRICE—13/- per annum from agents; 17/4 per annum posted every Friday.

PLEASE FILL UP THIS FORM.

To Manager "Digger" (or Agent).

Please post me the "Digger" each week until further Notice, for which please find enclosed the sum of £..... being months' subscription.

Name

Address