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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.

ANDERSON.—In ever fond memory
of our precious son and brother, Private
H. C. (Bert), Anderson, N.Z.M.C., 20th
Reinforcement, who died on October 23,
1917, from wounds received at Passchen-
daele. "So loved so mourned." For the
Empire's cause.—Inserted by his loving
parents and sisters.

MACKAY.—In loving memory of Eric
V. Mackay, killed in action at Vertigneul
Farm, on October 23, 1918.—Inserted by
L.D.M.

"The Digger."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920.

OUR DUTY TO THE CIVIL COMMUNITY.

A great deal has been heard on many
platforms, since the soldiers of the New
Zealand Expeditionary Force commenced
to return in large numbers, of the duty
of the civil community towards the re-
turned men. Less has been heard of the
duty of the returned soldier towards the
civil community which is making, by
means of the various repatriative meas-
ures, an organised effort to get the men
back into civil life as far as circumstances
permit, so that, in the shortest possible
time, every soldier may stand on his
feet as one of the ordinary members of
the civil community, and a self-supporting
one at that. A huge amount of money
and much time has been spent by the Gov-
ernment and various local bodies in as-
sisting men back into civil life, and the
time has arrived when in fairness to the
community, we must individually ask
ourselves: "Are we doing all that we
civil community might reasonably expect
us to do for ourselves?" Government
assistance can, in the nature of things,
be only temporary in character, and every
returned man ought to recognise that fact,
and use his utmost endeavour to make his
way in life and direct the whole of his
energy to increase the country's produc-
tion. We must endeavour to remember
that every sum of money raised for our
benefit, whether by voluntary effort or by
compulsory loans enforced by the Govern-
ment, casts an additional burden on the
community of which we form part, not
only directly by the added interest charges
which have to be raised in the future from
the taxpayers, but also indirectly owing
to the fact that every contribution to

such fund reduces the capital that would
otherwise be available to start new in-
dustries, or to extend those already estab-
lished. It is in this direction of the
establishment of new industries and the
extension of existing ones that we must
depend for a large measure of our repatri-
ation. We may speak of the provisions
of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement
Act, and the large field for repatriation in
this direction; but we are not all farmers!
In New Zealand the development of our
primary industries stands pre-eminent, and
must be developed as much as possible.
It is nevertheless true that they do not
represent the whole of our industrial
activity, or possible avenues of industrial
development. It is therefore evident that
the channels of effective repatriation are
in the whole realm of our industrial activ-
ity—a sphere which will absorb all classes
and conditions of men, whether farmers
or not. Whatever may be our lot in
the community, let us keep the problem
of increased production steadily in view.
It is the duty of the returned man to
direct his energies towards the increase of
production, by every means in his power,
and to throw the influence of his weight
behind law and order, to discountenance
any revolutionary tactics, no matter by
whom advocated, and while insisting on a
fair deal to himself and his comrades, to
be equally ready to insure a fair deal to
others. The soldiers of this Dominion
must play their part in citizenship and
should take an active part in the political
destiny of the country. It is imperative
that new energy be infused into our political
life. The Dominion to-day has not a
Government that represents and possesses
the confidence of the people. Liberalism
is dead and the proposed farmers' party
is doomed to failure. It is unable to
absorb the mass of the workers. The pre-
sent Government cannot do it, and a New
Zealand party with a man of General
Russell's type leading it could success-
fully embrace all sections. It must be a
party for the advancement of New Zea-
land, and free from the hypocritical ten-
dencies in our present day political activ-
ity.

DIGGERS' LETTER BOX.

Our review of the activities of the
Electric Power Board at Monowai will
appear next week.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Let us pray! Yes, let us pray for
the writer of "Kings and Princes I have
met." According to his version—if true—
he must have had a terrible time of it
listening to me for "six or eight hours,"
and we are having the evidence of the
effects, as witness the "Digger" of 22nd
inst. Dreams come of the multitude of
business. He must have had a very bad
one and instead of getting up and letting
go bilge water, he has let go a lot of
matter as coming from a "natural." We
may have to get him examined, as this
may be the after-effects of shell shock or
gas. There is no accounting how they
may develop. There must be a screw
loose somewhere, either in him or myself,
when he wrote re "I would give him a
fiver if he could prove there was a
heaven." I am not an idiot. Let him
read in Gen. 1st from 6th to 9th, and he
will find where heaven is. There is
another passage in the Bible that declares
that Heaven is God's throne and the
earth is his footstool. Therefore, while
praying for his recovery, I remain, etc.,
GAVIN BRIGHTON.
Nightcaps, October 27, 1920.

THE MARRIAGE ACT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—This subject has been exercising
the minds of a good few, especially the
church and her daughters. In quoting the
following resolution, no exception is to be
taken because it was passed by the Roman
Catholic congregation at Hawera, but is
to extend to the Church of Rome and her
daughters (daughters is to include all
churches, from Church of England down
to Salvation Army, Presbyterians in-
cluded). Resolution: "That whereas no
power has authority to break the bond of
christian marriage duly contracted and
truly consummated, and a repudiation of
this bond is an outrage against nature,
a crime against society, and a sin against
God. And whereas the civil law has
given new facilities and therefore new en-
couragements for the violation of the
marriage bond, and whereas the Legisla-
tive Assembly made immoral and in-
iquitous amendments to the marriage law
intended to compel Christians to approve
of immoral conduct, it is resolved that
the Catholics of Hawera request the
Government to remember that marriage is
an ordinance of God against which the
State is powerless, and that the Govern-
ment be advised to keep within their own
sphere and be content with regulating the

civil effects of marriage, and not degrade
the Dominion by accepting the amend-
ments of the Upper Chamber, which are
without precedent." As this resolution is
the embodiment of all the churches who
would like to usurp the authority of all
the people by claiming that marriage is a
sacrament, from whence do they derive
this authority for such an attitude? Not
from the Bible. It has always been a legal
binding or contract entered into by a man
and a woman before witnesses and the
fact registered, the woman being given to
the man by those whose right it was to
give her to the man, and were known as
husband and wife as long as they lived,
under the Mosaic law. A writing of
divorcement was obtainable for several
reasons. But our Lord only allowed the
man to put away his wife for fornication
only and both were debarred from marrying
again during the time both were living.
The marriage vow, like all other vows,
was always to be considered sacred, no
matter how and before whom they were
made. And when the priest, clergy, or
parson took upon themselves to say that it
was by them the marriage vow was made
sacred therefore it became a sacrament,
they did what they had no authority for
doing. But now that the power by which
they have held the people in slavery is
being taken away, they are disturbing
the peace and threatening rebellion by
playing on the ignorance of the people or,
as the Bible says, making merchandise of
them. Where does Bishop Richards ob-
tain his authority for saying, as he is
reported to have said in St. Paul's
Cathedral on Sunday, 19th September:—
"In such circumstances our Lord Himself
would be imprisoned for giving his teach-
ing on marriage and divorce?" Several of
the Canons of the Church of England de-
clare it to be no less than prostituting
one's daughter to give her in marriage
without the blessing of the priest—(see
Concil Winton A.D. 1076; Constitut.
Richardi Episc. Sar. 1217 Spelm. Tom.
11). Truly verse 3, of 2nd Peter, Chap.
2 has come to pass and is very active
now at this time. So "through philosophy
and vain deceit" have the churches taken
upon themselves the right to perform the
marriage ceremony, but from the begin-
ning it was not so. The Bible from which
the churches are supposed to take their
authority is silent as giving them that
authority. Marriage has always been a
legal contract. We have a very good in-
stance in the marriage of Boaz and Ruth
—(see Ruth 4th, read the whole chapter,
especially from the 9th to the 14th
verse). It was only when a man was
troubled by jealousy that he had to appeal
unto the priest, there being no witnesses
against her (see Num. 5th from 14th to
end of chapter), were there any witnesses,
the law was swift and sure. The New
Testament is silent as to the marriage
ceremony as a sacrament. In Southland
Times, dated 30th September, Dean Burke
makes the statement in his letter to the
editor under the name of W. Burke, cor-
recting the Rev. H. Sharp, who had
stated that "But the Roman Catholic
Church claim that he (the priest) is neces-
sary for all marriages." He, as W. Burke,
denied that statement, and says "The
Catholic teachings is that not the priest
but the contracting parties are the minis-
ters of the sacrament of matrimony. The
priest is only the church's witness at the
ceremony and may be done without." He
says this as W. Burke, but as Dean
Burke in doing his duty he would have to
say at what a cost the priest can be done
without. The Roman Catholic Church is
well organised, for under certain circum-
stances the several sacraments can be ad-
ministered by one who is not a priest but
belonging to the church. It is owing to
these several provisions that they hold the
people in slavery as it were and her
daughters are walking in her footsteps.
Whereas our salvation is founded on the
believing of the fact that Jesus is the
Christ, the Son of God. This enables the
believer to enter into His Father's House
in which there are many abiding places.
Some enter in and abide in the vestibule
instead of pressing on into the guest
chamber where they will be treated as
guests, for our Lord has said, "He will
come in and sup with him and he with
me." God has said in his word, "Who
is among you that feareth the Lord that
obeyeth the voice of his servant, that
walketh in darkness and hath no light.
Let him trust in the name of the Lord and
stay upon his God." Dean Burke may be
the servant of the Lord and walking in
darkness having no light, yet those of his
flock who obey him fearing the Lord it is
well with them. The fault is not theirs,
but that of their teacher. Had they
been taught right, they would have done
right just as they have done wrong, which
they had believed was the right. I mean
no offence to Dean Burke in using his
name. I have done so just to illustrate
the Scripture.—I am, etc.,
GAVIN BRIGHTON.
Nightcaps, October 27, 1920.

MARKET NOTES.

BRAY BROS. REPORT.

Messrs Bray Bros. Ltd., Auction-
and Fruit Salesmen, Dee street, Invercargill,
report as follows for the week ending
to-day:—

Potatoes (seed).—Inquiry is for prime
hand-picked samples.

Potatoes (table).—Large supplies. Price
for prime quality from 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.
others, 5s to 5s 6d per bag.

Onions, Victorian to 35s cwt.

Oats, 15s to 24s per bag.

Chaff, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bag.

Meggitt's Calf Food, 27s 6d per bag.

Bran, 11s 6d per bag.

Pollard, 15s per bag.

Molasses, 12s 6d per tin.

Mutton Birds, 1s 1d per bird.

Posts and Stakes.—We accept orders
o.t. for Totara and Broadleaf.

Fruit.—Supplies now show a consider-
able decrease and prices have advanced.

Apples (dessert), choice Sturmers, 12s 6d
to 10s; Rokewood, 11s to 10s; Beauty,
to 9s; cooking apples, prime
quality to 9s; others 7s to 8s. Peas.—
Scarce, 2d per lb. Rhubarb, 2d to 3d
per lb. Cabbage to 10s.

General.—Lepp Salt Lick 2s 3d per
brick. Cow Covers, 22s 6d to 30s each.
Horse Covers, £2 15s to £3. Honey in
10lb tins, 11s.

Furniture.—We have a special line of
dining room suites in moquette, tapestry,
etc., at our Spey street warehouse. Also
a big selection of linoleum, rug, door
slips and seagrass mats. Several nice oak
sideboards in latest designs at reasonable
prices. Visit our showrooms Spey street,
and compare our wholesale values against
retail prices elsewhere.

Land Department.—Six-roomed house in
Liddel street, gas, h. and c. water, con-
crete paths, 4-acre section, ten minutes
walk to P.O. No tram fares. Cash price
£600. Bray Bros., Agents.

SOUTHLAND MARKET REPORT.

Since last reports the demand for oats
for local consumption and for seed pur-
poses has been strongly maintained, even
though the sowing season under such con-
ditions as have existed should be consid-
ered over. Almost without exception
merchants' cleaning plants are still busy
dressing to meet the exceptional demand,
the quantities arranged for in anticipation
of requirements having been absorbed
some weeks back, which shows the new
crop is undoubtedly very much greater
than for some years past. This can be
gauged not only by the quantities of oats
sold for seed purposes, but by the consid-
erably increased quantity of grain now
being sent out by manure merchants. The
new crop, so far as Southland is concerned
cannot affect the position regarding South-
land supplies at the earliest before the end
of April. It is evident, therefore, that
there will be a very small surplus over
and above the needs of the local trade left
in merchants' hands when that time comes
along. The same feeling of confidence in
the future of the market still exists, de-
spite northern quotations, which it is re-
ported have been made as low as 4s,
f.o.b., s.i.

Considering the tone that exists in
respect to oats it is not surprising that
prime quality chaff finds a ready sale at
£7, on trucks, and that the demand much
exceeds the supply. As farmers get
busier sowing their turnip crops the pos-
ition will become even more strained.

During the past week or 10 days several
lines of 50 to 150 sacks of ryegrass have
been offered at figures on the basis of 7s
to 7s 3d for 27lb seed, and 5s 6d to 6s
for 21lb seed, for fairly well dressed lines
from the mill. There is very little activity
in the hemp market, except for the de-
mand which exists for good fair, of which
only very small stocks are held. Low fair
is worth £32, on trucks.

During the past week the stock market
has remained quiet, excepting for a little
business in ewes and lambs, while a few
lines of good forward lambs have been sold
for forward delivery. A few fairly large
lines of forward-conditioned fat hogs have
gone north, prices in northern mar-
kets leaving an opening for this class of
business. The fat sheep market remains
unchanged, and there is no prospect of
an early improvement, as the number of
fat sheep in Southland is likely to exceed
local requirements. At Winton on Thurs-
day ewes and lambs and good ewe hoggets
were selling well, while ordinary ewes
and hoggets were practically unsaleable.
Prices may be quoted:—

Fat Cattle.—Prime ox beef, 70s; heifers,
65s; cow, 50 to 60s; extra prime bullocks,
£33; prime, £18 to £24; lighter, £15 to
£17; prime cows, up to £18; good, £15 to
£15; lighter, £9 to £11.

Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, 60s;
good, 42s to 46s; lighter, 35s to 40s; heavy
ewes, up to 40s; lighter, 28s to 32s.

Store Cattle.—Good forward three-year