

As the North Sees It.

(Twillingate Sun.)
OLD LABRADOR BOUNDARY.
 Great many people fondly suppose that the purpose of the Premier and Minister of Justice in England all through this summer and was for the purpose of "settling" the Labrador boundary question between this country and Canada, and will be surprised to learn that "settling" so far has merely been bringing of the question before Privy Council.
 The Labrador Boundary Dispute provided excellent pleasure for many members of the present Government, including notables as J. M. Kent, E. P. Donald Morison, A. B. Morison, R. A. Squires, W. F. Lloyd, W. Warren, while if we mistake not, the aristocratic R. Bond did not touch down on this little ques-

is to be hoped for the sake of great legal lights of past, present and to-be Governments that the Labrador Boundary will not be settled too suddenly, else we shall have some new "cessions" where our great ones may spend much of their many days' sojourn at the Savoy Hotel, London, free of cost (at the Colony's expense).
 Would the Labrador Boundary be to a sudden and unexpected change, we suggest the next question to occupy the Government's attention might be the establishment of sovereignty over the Funks: they belong to Newfoundland or they entitled to self-government? getting the assistance of the Self-Determination League in St. John's as well on this question we think it ought to be good for at least a half dozen trips each to London for the Premier and Minister of Justice.

Mr. Squires returned to the man of a long-suffering people last "fed up" in more senses than with high living and high thinking on the Colony's behalf. When he regained his breath after the question marks have been shot him perhaps we shall hear what has to say.

EARLY SESSION LIKELY.

The Herald thinks that as the Canadian Parliament expects to meet on January 20th in order to permit the Canadian Premier to attend the Colonial Conference at London in 1921, that our Parliament will also meet early for a short session in order to allow Premier Squires to attend, and to permit Mr. Coaker to visit Europe as well.

HOW MANY MORE AWARDS?

One of the most serious questions that faces this country, or will face in a few months is the question of the railroad. By the action of Mr. Coaker's Railway Commission (a commission that was intended to oversee the expenditure of the \$100 million loan to Reids) the contract has been apparently annulled and it is openly stated that Reids intend to throw the railway over on the Government's hands at the end of June, and demand compensation improvements and additions made. If we remember rightly under the 1900 contract the Government Sir Robert Bond undertook to pay certain additions which were made with the Government's sanction. These additions may quite easily run into a very large sum of money, and it is openly hinted that bill of enormous proportions faces the unfortunate country.
 With the recollection of the Telegraph Award, following the Bond settlement in our minds, it is not altogether surprising eventually.

New Bank Official at St. John's.

Mr. B. C. Gardner has been appointed Assistant Manager of the St. John's branch of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Gardner, who was born in England, and was educated in Montreal, comes to St. John's from the office of the Bank of Montreal. He took up his residence in Canada about fourteen years ago, and since that time has held important positions, first with the Bank of British North America, and later with the Bank of Montreal, after the former institution had been taken over by the latter. These positions have included branch managerhips at Trail, B.C., and Rossland, B.C., and an assistant inspectorship at Winnipeg. He left the last mentioned position during the war to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He served overseas in the 43rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders of Canada, and rose to Lieutenant in Major second in command. He was twice severely wounded, and was decorated with the Military Cross. On his return to Canada in April, 1919, he was attached to the head office staff, and he remained at headquarters until his present appointment. While in Montreal he took great interest in golf, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Kanawak Golf

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Tatoing in South Seas.

Tatoing as it is known in the South Seas is pretty well out of date, says a correspondent. At one time it was a matter of record for the individual's accomplishments and distinguishing marks, a sort of heraldry, but the old artists died out, and the islands began to fill with bunglers and near-artists whose work was a blotch. This was not so much the fault of the artist's lack of ability as his lack of practice. The artist must have a living model on which to practice, and living models were hard to get, and became more and more difficult to bribe into standing still while the would-be artist pricked away. It wasn't the pain of the thing, although that a great deal, but it was the fact that the amateur worker's results were generally funny or cartoon-like, and the model's friends and relatives made all manner of fun of the decorations that would not wash off. It finally came to a point where only the most degraded of the natives would submit to being practiced on and, the supply being gone, the profession began to pass as well. A few of the old artists are left, and their work is beautiful as well as

exact, and rich white women are not above having richly colored butterflies tattooed on their legs or breasts, or a flower of delicate outline twined on their arms or back.

\$5,000 for a Flea.

Some fleas are worth their weight in gold thousands of times over. The rarest specimens are found on the blue fox, some species of Polar bear, and a certain breed of Eskimo dog. Often scores of animals need to be caught and searched before a rare flea is discovered. Even then the flea hunter's troubles are not ended. A slight mishap, and away goes the "little fellow" for dear life. Seldom, if ever, is he seen again. And so the search begins once more, the phials laid ready, the chloroform handy. There is no limit to the price that a rare flea may command. The public scoffed when M. Perier, of the French Institute, valued a particular sea otter flea at one thousand pounds. What was regarded as farcical turned to fact, however. A British collector came forward, paid over his thousand "Jimmy's" goblins, and tucked away the treasure in his waistcoat pocket. It wouldn't have been a bad bargain at double the price.

Lt.-Col (Rev.) Nangle

WRITES ON WAR MEMORIAL.
 Albert, Somme, France, 7th December, 1920.

Dear Sir.—I am enclosing a letter to the ex-members of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and the relatives of the Fallen, in the hope that the crazy scheme put forward by the Memorial Committee may be "washed out" and at the same time to arouse the enthusiasm and sympathy of all citizens to action in a matter which has been allowed to die by those entrusted with the sacred task. I can do nothing at this distance except write. But as one who has laid to rest more of our heroes than any other man, I claim to have the interest of those men more at heart than those who take twelve months to come to a rotten decision. Personally it makes no difference to me, neither have I a brief for Gotto, but I want to see those men fitly commemorated, and that cannot be done by a "shabby gesture" attempt at a University.
 Thanking you in anticipation for publishing my letter, and asking you to keep awake those entrusted with the duty by publishing from time to time the "PROGRESS" they are making, and by reminding the people of Newfoundland that the debt of the Fallen remains unpaid.

I am,
 Yours sincerely,
 T. NANGLE, C.F.,
 Lieut.-Colonel.

Albert, Somme, France.

**TO THOSE THAT MOURN,
 TO THOSE THAT MOURN.**

It is now more than two years since hostilities ceased. Since then nearly every community has in some form or other sent down to posterity in an imperishable form its appreciation of those of its members who made the supreme sacrifice, and in the vast majority of cases this was done through the medium of a monument, for it is hardly a compliment to the glorious Dead to look around one and seek something that is thought to be needed, to endeavour to supply that want, and then call it a memorial to the Fallen. A true memorial should be a SACRIFICE made by the living to the dead; it should have no utilitarian motive in view.

A year ago the Great War Veterans' Association, through its executive, recommended this course to the Patriotic Association, who accepted the proposal. His Excellency the Governor, who was chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee, whose duty it was to make preliminary arrangements for a similar memorial for St. John's as is being erected by the Government on the battlefields. This memorial is distinctive of the region; it stands for everything dear to its members. But apparently the Memorial Committee (few, if any, of whom ever served a day with the colours) do not appreciate what the caribou stands for. The Secretary of that Committee might have been good enough to advise me that the decision arrived at had been altered, for on arrival in England I communicated to Basil Gotto the decision of the Patriotic Association to erect his battlefields memorial in St. John's. Gotto, I know, has refused other work to hold himself in readiness and give all his thought to this work; now a year later I see by the public Press that the committee had turned down the whole plan. To-day we find that a meeting of the Patriotic Association can muster only twenty of its members; that out of even twenty the Memorial Committee cannot get all to agree to the new proposals they have brought forward, and that a further delay is recommended. To my mind, the Memorial Committee is being run by out educationalists (school inspectors who don't inspect) to suit their own ends, and the sooner it is relieved of its duties the better.

It has been the duty of every Government for the past twenty years, it is the duty of the present Government, and will be the duty of future Governments to erect a normal school. Why do not our educationalists (so called by courtesy of government appointment) enforce their views on the Government and not on the Patriotic Association, who are only anxious to honour the dead, and not provide a playground for the C.H.E.?

A Mr. Scott has submitted a sketch for a memorial, which the Memorial Committee has recommended. Of course, it had a school-house as a main objective. Mr. Scott may be a very good architect, but he must naturally lack the first and most important qualification of a memorial artist; knowledge of the man he is to commemorate, and the spirit which made the regiment was it was—second to none. I do not wish to question Mr. Scott's ability to design, but I fall to see how he can estimate the cost in a country in which he has spent only a few days; and when he speaks of planting an avenue of trees on the "Barrens," Triumphant Avenue, etc., I am afraid he has not grasped conditions as they are.

Something must be done and done quickly. The modus operandi to my mind would be for the Governor to appoint a committee whose members

would be nominated as follows: Three by the G.W.V.A. from members who had seen real Active Service; three by the Board of Trade from the Business Men of Newfoundland, and one Cabinet member, who would God-father the proposals with the Government. That this committee should be authorized to decide the form of memorial, confer with the Government as regards finance, ascertain the views of the public and make preliminary arrangements, and "get on with it." On Armistice Day in London, in company with S.M. Lambert and S. Q.M.S. Murphy, I had the honour of representing the Newfoundland Contingent in paying tribute to the Unknown Warrior. I was so impressed with the ceremony and the effect it made on the supposedly phlegmatic English, that I resolved at once to submit the following idea to Newfoundland. The outline of my scheme is:—

(1) To select an unknown Newfoundland soldier, the area from which the body would be taken to be unknown anyone but myself;
 (2) That the Imperial Government be asked to place a destroyer at our disposal and convey the body direct from France to Newfoundland, via Cape Breton, V.C. Forbes-Robertson, V. C. Commander McDermott and other outstanding officers who had connection with our sailors and soldiers, as pall-bearers;

(3) That an organized reception be prepared for the home-coming, which would take place on Decoration Day;
 (4) That the remains be placed in a mausoleum prepared for it;

(5) That the field burial service be read over the remains by various Padres, as on the battlefields, and that the usual ceremony attending a military funeral be carried out;

(6) That the portion of Bannerman Park bordering on Military Road be reserved for a Memorial Park and that the mausoleum be erected therein; that this should take the form of a vault or chamber of native granite, which would contain a simple sarcophagus in which the remains from France would be placed; that the chamber would be so constructed as to allow the public to pass through on Decoration Day or at any other time at which the next-of-kin may wish to pay tribute to our Gallant Dead, and that their names could be engraved on its walls;

(7) That this vault or erection should be surmounted by a bronze group, consisting of an old fisherman and his wife, representing the parents of the Dead, a young wife with her children clinging to her skirts, comrades of the dead represented by a sailor and a soldier, that the younger and older brothers, sisters and sweethearts of the dead should also be represented; all carrying aloft on a bier the figure of a dead soldier, the whole to be allegorical of sacrifice, either the supreme sacrifice made by the fighting men or the more painful sacrifice made by those who lost their nearest and dearest;

(8) That this memorial should be unveiled by H.M. the King in the same manner as the laying of the cornerstone of the Seamen's Institute.

This, to my mind, would be a memorial not too expensive, but at the same time worthy of our men and their sorrowing relatives. It would be a mausoleum which could be used each Decoration Day to pay tribute to the Dead, and show to posterity that we who survived understood their sacrifice.
 Some at least of that Memorial Committee should not have forgotten the parable of the spikenard ointment. Had anyone objected to a Monument, on the grounds that it served no utilitarian need, just as the apostles of old said: "Wherefore this waste?" they could have replied: "You can build a school-house at any time, but it is once in history that we have the opportunity of erecting such a memorial as this. It is nothing but sentiment that called our men to the colours—let not the committee play on that sentiment to serve even the ends of education. Ninety-five per cent. of the next-of-kin will never visit the war cemeteries; let us give those people a shrine in our midst at which they may pay their homage, as also all Newfoundlanders, until the Great Revellie.

I am,
 Yours faithfully,
 T. NANGLE, C.F.,
 Lieut.-Colonel.

Turks' Paintless Houses.

Turkey is a paintless land. Most of the houses are wooden and unpainted. This is not a condition growing out of the war. The short-sighted policy of the Government in imposing taxes on buildings in proportion to the tightness of their exteriors has encouraged shabbiness. Even in Constantinople a large percentage of the residences and of the business houses are of wood. Many of the large apartment-houses and office buildings have brick or stone fronts, but wooden sides and backs. Hence the disastrous fires which have laid more than one-third of the city in ashes since the beginning of the war, and the general terror of the population when a fire alarm sounds.

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