

## George Dawe, Wounded at Dardanelles, Now in Hospital

Nurse Gallop, of Hr. Breton Writes His Mother

Wingfield, Military Hospital, Oxford, England, October 24, 1915.

DEAR MRS. DAWE.—I know this writing will surprise you, but it is good news. I was able to visit your boy this afternoon and he is getting on well. He has had dysentery very badly indeed but now he is a great deal better and is having every care. He says "Tell mother I am getting on fine," but he has been too weak to send a post-card. I believe it was a great joy to him to see a real Newfoundland in this afternoon. He was asleep when I went in, but I had two hours off duty, so I waited till he woke up.

If he needs anything he will send to me and I will do all I can. When he is stronger and I can get an empty bed I am going to ask Colonel Brookes to send him up here. The air is splendid up here and the wards are very large and bright. Your boy was very cheery and was glad he still has two legs, two arms and his teeth.

I went down the first day I heard he was in, but it was late in the evening, and the Matron (who is a great friend of mine) promised to see him herself and let me know if he got worse; but he is doing well and I hope this little note will relieve some of the anxiety you all must be feeling. We can't do too much for the brave laddies, or their plucky mothers either.

It may interest you to know that I come from Hr. Breton and have been at the Front eight miles from the firing line, but now I am "sister" of 40 beds. So you see I am still rather busy but will visit George every visiting afternoon I can get away.

So goodnight now, George will be writing himself after he has had more sleep. He is in the best of health. His address is Hut No. 1, The 3rd Southern Hospital, Oxford, England.

Yours very sincerely,  
AGNES GALLOP,  
"Sister."

Oxford, England,  
October 28, 1915.

DEAR MOTHER.—Just a few lines to say that I am getting on fine, and I hope this will find you all well. Well, mother, I have experienced a hard old time of it since writing last, as you know I have been sick over a month now, but I am getting better now and will soon be the same as ever. Mother, I was the front about three weeks. Although it wasn't a very long time I saw a good bit of shell fire and lots of other things a little uncomfortable, but that's nothing when you get used to it.

Well mother I am feeling grand to-day, I can sit up at my little table and write this letter. I expect it will take a couple of months or so before I will be able to do anything. When I am quite better I shall be sent to France with another regiment, so that will be a lot better than the Dardanelles. I am still anxious for the second try at it. I have heard some soldiers say after they had been to the front and saw the dangers if it didn't have much of a heart for it the second time.

But mother, I feel just as happy as I did first when I went. I daresay you have had a letter concerning me that was written by a nurse from

Newfoundland. She was down to see me the other day. She has been to the front. She also said that she would only be too pleased to write for me as I wasn't able to do it myself at the time.

Now mother I suppose you want to know if its a leg or an arm cut off. I am glad to say, thank God, it is neither. What I am suffering from is dysentery. I expect you got an idea what kind of a disease that is. I suppose all the crowd are home from Labrador by now. I do hope it was a good summer for fish with father and all hands. If it is not it will be bad for all of you. Now mother don't worry about me, I am looked after all right. The nurses can't be any better, and when the people come around visiting and I tell them, I am a Newfoundland, they nearly go crazy. I am the first Newfoundland boy to come to England sick since we went to the front; no doubt I got a good reception. I tell you what, the Newfoundland boys are the "candy-kids" with the English people.

Now, Mother, I have had good luck so far, though our little regiment has struck some nasty places; also I have seen some of our brave fellows fall (they were not afraid to die for the native land and Empire). It only gives me more courage to have the second smack at it. Mother remember me to father, Venie, Sarah, Uncle John and Aunt Julia and all the friends around. Good bye for now from,

GEORGE.

### NAVAL RESERVISTS RETURN HOME.

By the express yesterday, six naval reservists returned. They are Reservists Warren (who is invalided); Roberts, Gallout, Cullen, Hiscok and Butler. Butler, as well as Warren, were with a landing party at Savila Bay on April 26th last and are severely wounded. All the others were on active service also and reported on board the Calypso today.

## Joe Batt's Arm Celebrates The Prohibition Victory

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR.—According to Rules of War after the smoke is cleared away and the victory pronounced by the General in command, the living start out to pick up the wounded and dead.

In this case of Prohibition we have no dead to look on but we have some badly wounded, some raw recruits slightly scared, and we have two or three chaplains I fear are marked for life. They are to be pitied, not knowing the dangers that surround them. They risked too far ahead on the firing line and sorry to say on Nov. 4th they got caught between the two lines, Layman and Lalley.

If some of our self-drinkers or so-called inspectors were to visit Joe Batt's Arm to-day they would not see we were all drunkards, neither could they say we did not favour Prohibition. Flashes flying from almost every dwelling besides the business firms, confirmed the eagerness in which the news was received.

And on Clark's Head, to-night the school boys are enjoying bon fires to celebrate the event. Mr. Levi Perry and the Manager of the F. P. U. store kindly gave them tar barrels and old casks to help fill the burning pile.

To-morrow night the Prohibition Committee members are going to have a partridge supper, and invitations has been sent to four of our Navy boys who returned home to-day on short leave, Messrs Arthur Brett, Fred Butt, Lot Coffin and William Hy. Brett. These young men we feel proud of and when they cross the Herring Pond we know they will give a good account of themselves. We wish them Good speed and safe return.

One question, Mr. Editor, how is it the Government took so long before

the eruption in the telegraph wire was fixed. Thirteen or fourteen days is not so very long to be marooned. But when a fellow reads in foreign paper the smart crowd that's running this country, why he is led to believe its a lie and a big one. If Mr. Stott or Mr. Morris wanted to get news to J. B. Arm for their own personal benefit, I venture to say they would not be thirteen days getting it here.

The people are more than convinced that they have to look to Mr. Coaker for fair play and equal rights. And thanks a thousand times for the glorious fight he put up for Prohibition. His name will live for ever in old Terra Nova. God bless Coaker was repeated more than a thousand times today by men who only three years ago fought bitter against him.

These men are ready to back him up now in anything he undertakes for the uplifting of the poorer class. The ladies of St. John's must feel thankful to us Northern folks in helping them to stamp out the liquor traffic, and I trust your city folks will work in 1917 to help us Northern folks to drive the biggest crowd of "Cods" that ever stuck together out of the Government and replace them with men like Coaker, Stone, Abbott, and other Union men.

TOILER.

Yours etc.,

FRATERNALLY.

J. B. Arm, Nov 26, 1915.

## Will Prolong Life of Parliament

When War Ends the Life of the Present Parliament Will Run For Seventeen Months—Cabinet Agreed on This Scheme

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In the Daily News this morning the lobby correspondent says:

"The bill which the Home Secretary will introduce in the House of Commons to amend the Parliament Act so that the present Parliament will not be limited to a five-year period, has been unanimously agreed on by the cabinet. It is understood that the principles on which the bill is founded is that the period of duration of the war be eliminated from the calculation of the life of the Parliament. When the war broke out on August 4, 1914, this Parliament had until January, 1916, to run—that is, sixteen or seventeen months. The intention is that when the war ends the position should be as it was on August 4, 1914. That is to say, there will still be sixteen or seventeen months of statutory life remaining to this Parliament.

"It would at any time during the sixteen or seventeen months be open to the Government to resign or advise the King to dissolve Parliament, but it would be very injudicious to precipitate a general election immediately after the war and it is proposed to embody in the bill provisions requiring special registration for a general election after the war. "This scheme of registration will require a good deal of time to work out and time will also be necessary for bringing back our soldiers so that before the scheme can be put into operation a consideration period must elapse after the close of the war."

## German Task Now Hopeless

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says: "The Germans have commenced the evacuation of Mitau, their forward base in the Riga-Dvina region, and are preparing to withdraw from the now hopeless task of capturing Riga and the Dvina line.

"Janopol, one of the points where the Germans had reached the Dvina and whence they had made attempts to cross, was captured by the Russians. A good deal of the fighting which has occurred lately in the northern war theatre has been directed towards securing a better line for the Germans' permanent winter fortifications.

"The Russians continue to press on various points to prevent the realization of this objective, and the German line, as now constituted, is far from satisfactory for anything more than brief defensive operations, in as much as the Russians threaten the flanks of the various positions.

"The Germans are constructing a strong four-fold line of trenches in their rear, with a formidable series of wire entanglements extending for scores of miles. In the extreme rear the Germans are busy completing field railways to the interior of Germany."

## German Prestige in the Balkans

It is not at all likely that Britain and France are overlooking the effect upon Eastern opinion, which is bound to be produced by the appearance of the Germans in Constantinople. Ever since last spring, the Eastern bazaars have buzzed with conjecture as to when the British and French would reach Stamboul. But if now, instead of British and French soldiers and warships, trainloads of German troops, possibly accompanied by the Kaiser, arrive at the Stamboul railway station, the news is certain to have an electric effect all through the East. Stamboul is the front window of their outlook on Europe. It is the home of the Caliph. German prestige will be augmented enormously by its conversion into a German Cairo.

The disturbances in Persia are but an early symptom of what this may mean. Russia has dealt with that danger summarily. Lord Kitchener can be depended upon to take care of British interests centring in Cairo. But we must calculate, in counting up our tasks for the future, on having to meet on some battlefield large levies of Turkish troops attracted to the "infidel" banner of Germany by the prowess of German arms.

### THE COFFEE CUP IN PERSIA

The expression "to give a cup of coffee" has in Persia a somewhat ominous significance. This is due to the fact that the coffee cup is one recognized medium for conveying poison. Some years ago the governor of Aspadana, having long been at daggers drawn with the chief of a powerful mountain tribe, determined in this way to put an end to all trouble. He professed to entertain a great degree of friendship and esteem for the chieftain and invited him to visit him at his palace.

The chief unsuspectingly came, accompanied by his two young sons. For a week they were royally entertained. But at last one morning when the chief came in to his host's presence he was coldly received, and an attendant soon stepped forward with a single cup of coffee in his hand, which he offered to the guest. The latter could not fail to understand that he was doomed. Preferring, however, steel to poison, he declined the cup and was thereupon, at a signal from his host, stabbed to death.

### The Folly of War

According to a wounded officer, a day before the great attack a curious thing happened. A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription—

"The British Are Fools."

No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down and re-appeared with the addition—

"The French Are Fools."

It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line—

"We Are Fools."

A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription—

"Why Not All Go Home?"

—Manchester Guardian.



## NOTICE

THOMAS JOHN, Nfld., December 2nd, 1915.

After this date the monthly allotment cheques payable to dependents of members of the Newfoundland Regiment, will be mailed to their addresses on the 7th of each month, and it will not be necessary for parties holding allotment certificates to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building for the purpose of receiving the same.

By order,  
J. M. HOWLEY,  
Deputy Paymaster.

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Collars made so that they can be used high or low. \$1.60

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Very Dainty.  
We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60

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Nice Pretty Stripe Effects.  
Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Sax Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons. \$1.20

### Black Sateen Blouses

With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. 90c

### Ladies' Flannelette Blouses

In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.

### Ladies' Wool Underwear

In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.

### Children's Serge Dresses

with Fancy Facings and Scalloped Yokes. 75c each.

### Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses

\$1.75 up.  
According to size.

### Infants Boots

In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.

### Children's White Fleeced Vests

Extra Special Value. 27c up.  
According to size.

### Children's Wool Caps

Various Colors. 35c up.

### Boys' Wool Underwear

75c up.

### Men's Pants

Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing quality. Regular \$2.20 value \$1.80

### Men's Shirts

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern. 49c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar. 85c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. \$1.25

Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. 65c  
Correct in style and shape.

Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each. 55c

Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without, col-lar. \$1.40

Boys' Negligee Shirts  
Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c

Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, 40c  
Band Cuff; good wearing, ea.

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