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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1915

### PEACE TALK

That the persistent introduction of peace talk all emanating from German sources, has some foundation in fact cannot be doubted. It is, however, next to impossible to place one's finger on the actual foundation. German statesmen deny the rumors, but the latter still persist all the same. On the other hand there has never been the faintest suggestion of any peace proposals on behalf of Britain, or France, or even Russia; and it is safe to say that no such thought has ever entered the heads of those in control of the fortunes of the Allied nations.

Despite all their denials, German public men, German newspapers, and the German people generally are discussing the possibilities of peace. In view of the fact that hardly a foot of German or Austrian territory is in the hands of the Allies, their discussion is at least peculiar. The condition of affairs at present existing has been brought about by the success of the Teutonic armies, which although they did not accomplish what they set out to do—take Paris and overrun France—have in the main been victorious. They are holding foreign territory on all points, and are showing no signs of weakening. Why then should the German people be discussing peace?

The New York Tribune in a recent article expresses the view that this seeming contradiction can only be accounted for by the fact that Germany is bleeding to death. Says the Tribune, "her commerce has been ripped to pieces, she can only buy and sell to a limited extent. She is outnumbered and doomed to ultimate defeat unless she can destroy the armies before her and this is proven to be beyond her strength. She can win battles, can win campaigns, may even overrun the Balkan States but to what end? Nothing can ultimately be accomplished, and no one knows this better than thinking Germans."

Hence then public men talk "and thing of peace at the height of her success. They figure wrongly no doubt, that better terms can be obtained within six months time than a year or two hence."

Germans on three points are killing British, French, Russian and Serbian troops, but their own men are being killed in turn. In Germany practically every available man is already on the job, while with the British and Russians, the resources in men are practically inexhaustible. And as it is with men, so it is with supplies of all sorts. The Allies have the whole world to draw on, while the Germans have only themselves. It is then not difficult to understand why the Germans think and talk peace, and should be endeavoring to set on foot plans to bring it about.

Germany is now approaching her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield, for that is now too late. It will be made in conference, in peace negotiations through neutral nations. In view of the expressed determination of the Allies not to consider the question of peace until German militarism has been crushed out of existence for all time, Germany would seem to have a long road yet to travel before her peace proposals can be entertained.

### THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The Toronto Saturday night takes a view of the method of raising funds for Patriotic purposes that probably a large number of citizens will heartily concur in. While admitting that the funds must be obtained, it declares the Patriotic movement is only part of the rounded out scheme for taking care of the dependents of our men at the front, and consequently asks, "Why then should these funds be obtained through the usual Federal sources? It is," declares our Toronto contemporary, "just as much a part of the duty of the country to take care of soldiers' dependents, as it is to pay these soldiers' pensions when they return wounded from the front."

As long as money for the Patriotic Fund is raised under the present system of voluntary contributions the duty of giving is left to that section of the community which is

open handed and generous. The "right wad"—and there are quite a large number of them—will still wriggle out of giving, and the more generous men and women in the community are compelled to give both for themselves and their more stingy brethren.

The Saturday Night suggests that the Hon. Mr. White should charge up the operating expenses of the Fund and provide for it in the usual way in the Budget, leaving the administration of the Fund in its present able hand. The estimate for the year commencing September last, shows that \$7,500,000, or roughly speaking \$1 per head of the population, will be needed for the Patriotic Fund, and those people who will not contribute their share voluntarily, can be made to do so by taxation. No fault can be found with the manner in which appeal to the fund have been responded to in the past, but there is a limit to one's powers of giving, and the limit is reached just by those who are the most generously inclined.

### Four Millions Gain In The Revenue

Expenditure for October Considerably Below That of Corresponding Month Last Year.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—The Dominion revenue for October was \$14,496,222 which is nearly four millions more than October, 1914. For the seven months of the present fiscal year it was \$87,382,848, compared with \$80,972,466 during the same period last year.

While the increase in revenue although satisfactory is not very large, the expenditure is much less. During seven months last year it was \$65,211,702. This year it is \$56,317,563 so that the surplus last year was only half the thirty million betterment this year.

Customs duties, post office and public works, which include railways all show increases in revenue. There is an increase in the national debt of over seven and a half millions during the month of October.

The total net debt now stands at \$492,528,492 compared with \$352,675,250 a year ago. Temporary loans which include war loans amount to \$169,149,270.

### Diseases of The Nerves

Are Due to Poor Blood and Only Curable Through the Blood

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuritis, sciatica and other complaints of the group known as disorders of the nerves. This group also included nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exists because the nerves are not getting a proper nourishment from the blood. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is because they make the rich, red blood upon which the nerves depend for proper tone. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood, and while they are doing this they strengthen and fortify the whole system against disease. Among the many who have found relief from pain through this great medicine is Miss Ethel Smith, residing near Burford, Ont., who says:—"Some years ago I was seized with a great pain in my right leg, between the hip and knee. It became so bad that I got no rest, day or night and often cried with the pain. The doctor said the trouble was rheumatism of the sciatic nerve. Liniments were used until they actually took the skin off, and still the pain grew worse and worse. Then all the other nerves in the limb seemed to be affected, and it kept jerking and twitching until it would have to be held to keep it still. Then the doctor put the limb in a paper machine case, but it was not long until the trouble began in my other limb and it had to be treated in the same way. I lay in that condition for three years with my whole nervous system so badly shattered that it would make me scream if any one walked across the floor. Then my throat became partially paralyzed and I could scarcely speak. During this time I had been attended by three different doctors, who did all in their power, but each said I would never be able to walk again. Then my father decided to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used them long I felt them helping me. This so encouraged us that the use of the pills was continued and in a few months I was able to walk half a mile each day to get the mail, and I used in all eighteen or twenty boxes of the Pills and they did what no three years of doctoring had not been able to do. I am as well as ever I was in my life, and have had no return of the trouble. My family and friends think my cure was a miracle, and we give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BORN

At Newcastle, on November 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Elkin Delano, a son.

## SUMMARY OF THE WAR

### "SERBIA AND THE ALLIES"

All other campaigns in the European war have paled in interest before the sudden Balkan move. The small Balkan States are becoming of vital importance in this war of the first nations of the world. Through their active aid it is conceivable that the Teutonic Allies might be able to break through the ever contracting steel ring of our Allies. On the other hand, with their active assistance on our side it is probable that Germany and her Allies would be much sooner crushed and lasting peace established. But, it is beyond question that who ever among the Balkans is dragged into the German fold is doomed from that day on.

We and our Allies have undertaken to aid Serbia in every way possible. Greece is by treaty bound to aid Serbia against Bulgaria, but so far she has not lived up to her obligation. We are still hoping that she will join us and it seems probable that she will, certainly the voice of her people calls for war on our side. But, Bulgaria was in much the same state, yet her royal family and political leaders delivered her to Germany. As a result, there is much disaffection among her troops, heavy desertions, and a total lack of spirit in the part they are playing against their brother Slavs in Russia and the Balkans.

When the German drive against Serbia started, with Bulgaria's co-operation, there was a great cry went up to rush aid to Serbia and head off the German dash toward

Constantinople. By the numerous accounts given one would have thought that Germany had only a few days battering to make connections with Bulgaria and then all would be clear sailing.

One great obstruction to the German drive has been the topography of the country. The entire country through which they must force their way is extremely mountainous. Their large armies must be split up into very small detachments and scattered over and among the mountains. The Serbs are much inferior in numbers but perfectly at home among these peaks and canyons. Their great superiority in mountain warfare has already been demonstrated by the way in which they have held the German drive. The Germans have so far gone hardly twelve miles into Serbia, at the point of greatest advance and their advance has been steadily slowing up. They have a very long way to go to Constantinople. Already Bulgaria has shown her weakness and been steadily driven back into her own country by the Allies. There is continuous rumor that Russia is sending 250,000 men to attack on the Black Sea Coast, and that the Allies are to send a half million men all told by way of Salonika. So long before Germany's battering at the entrance of the Isonzo Pass, after a battle lasting several days, according to announcement made by the Serbian legation at Athens and transmitted to Reuters Telegram Company, French infantry and British cavalry took part in the struggle for the entrance of the Isonzo Pass. The British horsemen arrived from Krivoklav to assist their allies. The Serbians captured Iavor, and Gradsko.

The Bulgarians, whose ranks are said to have been decimated, are retreating in the direction of the Veles and have evacuated the right bank of Vardar River.

Bahana Pass is about six miles northeast of Perlepe. This announcement of a victory for the Franco-British-Serbo allies apparent.

It is in direct contradiction of the statement made by the German war office yesterday that French forces had been completely defeated at a point northeast of Perlepe. Part of the French contingent was said to have been routed and the others made prisoners.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Serbian situation has improved in the view of the British and French staffs at Salonika, says the Petit Parisien's correspondent, wiring Friday. "British troops in splendid form, now have taken their place in the first line. The Serbians still are holding on at Perlepe, according to a wireless message. The Bulgarians subjected the French at Krivoklav to an intense bombardment for forty-eight hours. The net result was one man wounded."

"Fresh troops left today for the Serbian front as well as convoys of arms, munitions and provisions."

Petrograd, Nov. 5.—(via London, 11:55 p. m.)—The Russian War Office today gave out the following statement:—"Near Riga yesterday our troops progressed slightly towards the west of Lake Akkel. Artillery and rifle fire continued all along the front in this region."

"In the region of Jacobstadt and on the Dvina, there is no change in the situation. Near Drinsk, south of Lake Swenton, the enemy at five o'clock this morning, delivered an attack against the village of Platonovka, which was repulsed with heavy losses. So far over a thousand bodies have been found on the field. Further south calm prevails as far as the Pripiet."

"To the west of Ratalofka (on the Sty River) the enemy on the evening of the third, delivered an attack from the village of Kostukhnovka. After fierce fighting during the night our troops drove off the Austrians capturing two guns, three machine guns, 250 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

In the region of the village of Volitz north of Novo Alxienovka, we attacked enemy forces which had approached our entanglements. The enemy was driven back after a bayonet fight. We captured three officers and 160 men."

"Fierce fighting continues on the right of the Strva (East Galicia) in the region of Senikowitze, the artillery duel on both sides being violent. Our ships opened fire against the German positions near Shick west of Riga."

The situation in the Caucasus is unchanged."

Paris, Nov. 7.—German advance positions before Ardreech were captured and an attack against French positions east of the Butte Le Mesnil was easily repulsed, says the statement issued this afternoon at the French war office.

### Three Steamships Sunk by Germans

Submarines Passed Straits of Gibraltar and Sank Three Ships

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Straits of Gibraltar have again been passed by German submarines, which on Thursday sank two French and one Italian steamships. The crew of one vessel is missing.

The following statement was made by the marine ministry today:—"The enemy's submarines, coming from the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of November 2. They sank the French ship Arzeu, Algerian, and the French ship Calvados, and the Italian ship Ionia near Cape Ivi. The crew of the Ionia and Ionia were saved. There is no news from the crew of the Calvados."

The sinking of the Ionia was reported from London last night. The Ionia, 2127 tons, gross, sailed from port Talbot, Wales, on October 7 for Tunis. The Calvados is not mentioned in maritime records."

German submarines have penetrated the Straits of Gibraltar previously during the war. This was first accomplished successfully when Captain Hersing made his now famous trip with the U-51 from Germany to the Dordanelles last spring. In September some merchantmen and transports were sunk in the Mediterranean by submarines, but recently little has been heard of their activities."

### Germans Left Over A Thousand Dead

Attacks of the Germans in the Region of Riga Repulsed With Heavy Losses

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## Telephone Directory

Subscribers will please make the following changes in their telephone directory.

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James Shearsgreen, South Esk. 107-2  
Wm. Taylor, South Esk. 107-4  
Neil Melver, Jr., South Esk. 107-5  
H. S. Tozer, South Esk. 107-11  
Wm. Shearsgreen, South Esk. 107-12  
E. W. Goodfellow, South Esk. 107-13  
Neil Melver, Sr., South Esk. 107-14  
J. D. Goodfellow, South Esk. 107-21  
E. J. Goodfellow, South Esk. 107-22  
Jas. Shearsgreen, South Esk. 107-23  
D. M. Goodfellow, South Esk. 107-24

### REMOVED

R. W. Crocker, Newcastle. 83-11  
E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle. 122

### CHANGED

J. D. Volkman, Millerton. 84-3 to 101-23  
Miller Tanning Extract Co., Millerton. 107-2 to 84-3  
B. N. Call, Newcastle. 107-2 to 84-2

W. LEWIS, Exchange Manager, Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 10th, 1915 42-1yr.

### GERMAN COURT MARTIAL SENDS THREE BELGIANS TO DEATH FOR SPYING

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 8, 12:35 a. m.—A despatch from Brussels, coming by way of Berlin, says:—"A field court-martial has sentenced to death three Belgians and condemned another to twelve years imprisonment. Since February, 1915, the condemned had noted all military transports proceeding to and returning from the front, along two railways which information they communicated to the Allies. The sentences were confirmed and executed."

Paris, Nov. 6.—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg today accepted the resignation of the Luxembourgian cabinet and charged Dr. Leusch, a lawyer, to form another ministry, says a despatch from Geneva to the Paris Temps.

Reichstag Meets November 30  
Berlin, Nov. 7.—It is announced that the Reichstag will meet on November 30.

\$100 REWARD, \$100  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Up to Parliament  
London, Nov. 7.—The new Greek

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## Crisis in Greece is

Considered About Over

## Neutral Cabinet Formed With M. Skouloudis as

Premier—Believed Will be Favorable to Allies

Athens, Nov. 6, via Paris, Nov. 7.—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis party are retained except the premier himself. The new prime minister has taken the portfolio of foreign affairs.

The formation of the new cabinet, it is generally assumed, will delay if not eliminate the crisis which probably would follow a dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the king. The cabinet is composed of the following ministers who took the oath of office today.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Skouloudis.  
Minister of Public Instructions—M. Michellidis.  
Minister of Justice and Communication—D. Reihallis.  
Minister of Interior—M. Gounaris.  
Minister of National Economy—M. Theotokis.  
Minister of War—Gen. Yanakitsas.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral Kountouriotis.  
Minister of Finance—Stephen Gramonis.

Besides the premier M. Michellidis is the only new member of the cabinet. The office he takes formerly was held by M. Theotokis, who becomes minister of national economy, a new post.

The press urges the advisability of going on without a dissolution of parliament and new general elections.

M. Skouloudis is not a deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat, known chiefly for the part he played in the London peace conference in 1913, after the Balkan war. He was minister of foreign affairs in the Rallis cabinet in 1897. He is reputed to be favorably disposed toward the Quadruple Entente.

General Yanakitsas, who remains in the cabinet as minister of war, is credited with having been responsible for the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of M. Zaimis. M. Venizelos who controls a majority of parliament took exception to a statement by the war minister, and when an apology was not forthcoming, brought about the vote which showed a lack of confidence in the government.

Up to Parliament  
London, Nov. 7.—The new Greek

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My stock is now complete, and having bought at the lowest possible prices I am in a position to give the best values in town, either wholesale or retail.

## Shoe Packs Re-bottomed

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