

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867

Published Wednesday Afternoon
Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year
United States, \$1.50 in Advance
Copy for changes of advt. must be
in this office by 10 o'clock Tuesday
morning.

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1915

THE END OF THE WAR

The war has now been in progress for nearly a year and a quarter, and has so far resulted only in the bloodiest and most fruitless deadlock known to history. Four millions of men lie dead in the trenches, and the slaughter has hitherto swayed backward and forwards, losing today what was gained yesterday; regaining tomorrow what is lost today. A continuance of this state of affairs can only result in automatic exhaustion.

The war has resolved itself into a struggle, which side has the most men to be killed? second, which side has most shells to do the killing? and lastly, which side has most money to buy the shells? On all three of these factors, automatic exhaustion is at work, though some of the belligerents are nearer it than others.

Next to so appalling a disaster for Europe, and indeed for all mankind, as would be involved in a complete Teutonic victory, the most deplorable consummation would be a stalemate on both fronts, and a cessation of hostilities because both combatants had fought themselves to a standstill. All the ingredients to make further trouble at a future date would remain, with the imminent risk of a flare up at any time. Should this calamity, what is to be expected? In view of the adamant determination of the Allies, it is generally conceded that, come what may, Germany must be beaten.

Though the issue of the war is dubious and uncertain and though in the outlook at the present time, there appears to be an appreciable advantage for the Allies, it is one that can only be made use of by the most strenuous and determined efforts. The moral for the Allies at all events is patent. It is that they must go on creating new armies, and adding to their stores of munitions, the latter especially. It is most unwise to lay any stress on problematic hopes, which may, or may not, materialize. Definite facts are the only safe guide. It not only looks at present that the war will be very protracted, but as if its main theatre of decision must be found on the Western front. The Allies must conquer in the West if anywhere, and a conquest there will be decisive.

The enormous wastage of men and material in this tremendous campaign is an appalling feature which carries with it its own consequences. Germany has put all her strength into the field; France has devoted to the war all her manhood. Russia's available levies are large, but necessarily slow, and it will be some time before the pressure which she can exercise on the eastern frontier becomes really formidable for Berlin. Great Britain alone of all the warring nations, has not yet tapped the full reservoir of her strength and it is more than probable that she may ultimately be called upon to give that final exhibition of her strength, her tenacity and her resources which may be needed to bring victory to the Allied standards.

Indications are that the Allies are in the ascendant, though their progress is slow. If their final triumph is to be assured, Great Britain's task is to mobilize every soldier and every workman, in order to prove that whoever may ultimately fail, she at least does not intend to desist until the final triumph is won.

Sonnie's Prayer

Listen Saviour, while I pray
For my daddy, far away;
Gone—as mother says—to fight
For our Country, King and Right!
Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield
On the distant battlefield.

When the shells are falling near,
Wounding, killing, front and rear;
When his trench is bullet-swept,
Safely may he then be kept;
Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield
On the distant battlefield.

Take away my mother's fear,
Bid her dry each big warm tear.
Thou canst guard him to the end
And from every foe defend;
Shield my daddy, Saviour, shield
On the distant battlefield.

Answer, Saviour, while I pray
For my daddy, far away;
Grant us victory, send us peace,
Let this cruel war-time cease;
Until then my daddy shield
On the distant battlefield.

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR

A Bulletin of Information Published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce

German Peace—Whilst, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Declaration of War, the Allies have once more affirmed their steadfast union and unshaken determination to carry the struggle through to the end, and never to lay down their arms till they have ensured for the world the triumph of Liberty over Teutonic tyranny, Germany has been circulating rumours of peace, and her press has been discussing them as if, in reality, such a question had been mooted by all parties concerned. However, such is not the case; and Germany, will not find, at the present time, any authorized intermediary ready to begin a conversation with her which can have no object or purpose. Besides, the mere fact that she is hoping for peace may naturally inspire her adversaries with confidence, and strengthen their determination. And to increase this confidence as well as to induce salutary reflection amongst those countries remaining outside the conflict, it would be well to examine, by the light of recent German proclamations, what, in point of fact, this "Peace with honor" which the Kaiser promises his subjects, would be.

On March 20th last, an address—which has just recently come to light—was sent to Mr. V. Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the Empire, by six large industrial and agricultural Associations; the Agriculturalists' League, and the Manufacturers' Central Union being amongst the number. These Associations exercise very considerable influence throughout Germany—in the country, where they represent the Junkers, the great manufacturers, the middle classes and the peasants, at the same time;—in Parliament, where they hold complete sway over two of the most important parties, the Conservatives and the National Liberals;—with the Emperor, the arbitrator of parties, who has always great regard for the desires of these different parties which number several hundred thousand members. The above-named Address, and a recent proclamation drawn up in the same spirit, by a notable group of German University men, merchants and traders, fully confirm all that is already known of the exorbitant expectations which Pan-Germanism has for a long time past aroused in the German mind. "We require," say they, "the possibility of extending our culture and our industrial and commercial power all over the world; such is the fixed determination of the German people."

In their eyes, the requirements of agricultural and industrial expansion necessitate the annexation of the coal fields and mining districts in the North of France, of the fortresses of Longwy and Verdun, of a part of Poland, as well as an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean by the possession of a part of the coast along the English Channel. "Landed property and enterprises should be transferred from anti-German into German hands, after the original properties have been indemnified by France. No political influence should be permitted to annexed populations." As for Belgium, there is no longer any question of allowing her the slightest compensation for the immense injury done by the violation of her neutrality. "We must keep her politically, commercially, and in a military way, in our hands. The people all believe that such a naval base against any attempt made by England, is unique and not to be found elsewhere, and the ever-increasing commercial power of the Belgian people, will be beneficial to the growth of our own power, when the Flemish have returned to their Germanic origin."

In short, "German Peace" signifies nothing less than the end of the independence of peoples and the inauguration of a regime of force upon the ruins of civilization. It threatens indiscriminately, all free nations whose future is at stake to-day. And, on account of the respect with which the nation, whose Zeppelins daily fly over Holland on the way to bombarding undefended towns on the English coast, professes to regard the neutrality of small States, the Allgemeein Handelsblad of Amsterdam very rightly says: "Not a Dutchman will be able to contemplate German ambitions without disquietude. The total superiority of a country which sets at naught the claims, desires and rights of other States, shows that the independence of our own Country will only subsist in so far as the interests of the stronger power will allow of its doing so." Who, indeed, could withstand the will of a Germany holding the mouths of the Rhine and the Scheldt, extending from the English Channel to the Adriatic Sea, which would make Turkey a tool for the furtherance of her pushing forward into Asia, and which would soon aspire to enslaving the whole universe under the domination of her Kaiser and Kultur. So, in order to save the world from the horrors of this German Peace, the Allies are more than ever determined to fight till final

United States into a conflict with Mexico; to stir up public opinion against President Wilson; to provoke strikes in the factories for war material; and to impede by bribery and wilful destruction the exportation of chloride, carbonic acid, flying machines and horses, for the benefit of the Allies. Direct pressure has been brought to bear upon Congress with a view to obtain an embargo on munitions. The disclosure of these criminal manoeuvres carried out by the agents of a foreign Government on the territory of a sovereign and neutral country, has roused public indignation throughout the United States.

Norway, Denmark and Spain find themselves no better treated at the hands of Germanic brutality. On August 17th a German submarine stopped the Norwegian steamer *Isaakon VII.* when sailing from Bergen to Newcastle, and seized all the mail bags. On August 19th the British E-3 ran aground on the Danish island of Saltholm. While it was endeavoring to get off, some German men-of-war hastening up from Kiel, opened fire and mercilessly shot the crew with their machine guns, in spite of the gallant efforts made by the Danish torpedo boats to save them. Some Spanish vessels, amongst which was the *Isidro*, have just been sunk in the Atlantic Ocean by German submarines. The Norwegian, Danish and Spanish Governments have made energetic representations at Berlin, protesting strongly against these flagrant violations of their neutrality, and of the Conventions of the Hague.

Germany thus shows to Neutral countries, as she has done many a time to the Allies, in the course of the present war, what the future peace of the world would be if German Kultur, and the "Deutschland war alles" theory, ever came into force.

The war from August 1st to 31st—On the Western Front, the situation on the whole has undergone no change. From the sea to the Vosges, artillery firing has been continuously intense. The efforts made by the Crown Prince's army in the Aronne, to drive back the French troops, covering Verdun on the west, have given rise to a series of sharp encounters with no important results, for the fighting line is in no wise altered. In the Vosges, operations have been successfully achieved in the regions of Lunéville, Delémontkopf and Barrenkopf. We have always continued to gain ground in spite of the repeated attempts made by the enemy to recapture their lost positions.

On the Eastern Front, the situation has been characterized by the evacuation of Warsaw and of the fortresses of Poland, all of which were of a kind already out of date, and unfit for withstanding the fire



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from the German heavy artillery guns. In their intentional retreat the rear of the Russian army has by very severe fighting impeded the advance of the Austro-German troops, who were thus unable to carry out their attempts at surrounding and hemming in their adversaries. In the Gulf of Riga, the Russian fleet, assisted by some English submarines, has dealt a serious blow to the German fleet. Consequently the advance of the extreme left of the German forces in Courland has been remarkably lessened. It not entirely checked.

On the Italian Front, the operations on the Alps are developing slowly, which is accounted for by the powerful offensive organizations by the Austrians in this region. However the advance is continuous, and the regularity of their successes proves the excellence of the training and material of the Italian army. The latter, along the other parts of the front, has occupied either on the frontier or on enemy ground, a series of positions protecting the North of Italy from any attack.

In the Dardanelles, the attacking movements with the Turkish positions as objectives, are systematic and progressing. A fresh contingent of English troops having landed on the Northern coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, will facilitate operations. The Italy has just declared war against Turkey, and the effective blockade of the coasts of the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean and the Aegean Seas has just been decreed. They have driven them by the Allied Powers. In the Black back to the northern slopes of the Sea, the Russian fleet has intercepted Taurus Mountains, and as far as the ed all communications between Constantinople and the Turkish ports. The town of Bul-Van was re-occupied by our Allies about August 15th. These successes in the Caucasus, the Russians have routed the Turkish troops in Oltu, and along the shores of the Karo-Killise and Black Sea.

'THE BROKEN COIN'

30 REELS

THE SERIAL PHOTOPLAY SUPREME

15 WEEKS

THE AUTHOR
EMERSON HOUGH

EMERSON HOUGH has been the most consistent performer that the Saturday Evening Post ever produced. Year after year, from the inauguration of George Horace Lorimer's editorship of the Saturday Evening Post, until the present time he has had repeated successes in that magazine. His greatest Saturday Evening Post success, of course, was "Heart's Desire"; then there were the "Curley" stories, the "Willy Lou" stories, "The Singing Mouse" stories, and innumerable others as well as serials. His two greatest book successes were "The Mississippi Bubble" (over a million copies sold, and to be produced this year as a six-reel feature film) and "3440 or Fight," which was almost as successful as the former, and which, too, will be produced as a six-reel feature film in October of this year. Many other of Emerson Hough's successful novels date back to the early 90's, as "The Girl at the Half-way House," "The Way to the West," "The Law of the Land," "The King of Gee Whizz," "The Way of a Man," "The Spring," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Lady and the Pirate," etc. Emerson Hough has just closed contracts for his serial output for the next three years. Munsey is featuring "Meriwether Lewis" early this fall, and will have paid \$10,000 therefor. The Pictorial Review will make his serial, "Dewdney," their feature to follow Gilbert Parker in 1916. He is also now at work on "His Bonnie Bell," a serial for the Saturday Evening Post, and has an order for "John Randolph of Virginia," which is to be serialized in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. The price for these serials runs from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each. Because of his highly specialized ability to write wondrous stories of love and romance, Emerson Hough was paid an immense sum to write the story of "The Broken Coin."



EMERSON HOUGH

THE LEADING WOMAN
GRACE CUNARD

Call Grace Cunard "The Most Wonderful Girl on the Screen" is merely to give an extra shade of color to the Lily. Whether for her beauty, clever acting, splendid costumes, diversity of talent or any of a hundred other qualifications, she stands alone on a pinnacle of her own greatness. To millions of fans all over the world, the mention of moving pictures brings up the thought of Grace Cunard so associated is she in their minds with everything that is best in the photoplay world. Backed up by the wonderful skill and versatile talents of her co-partner and director, Francis Ford she has attained a position from which nothing can dislodge her. Her beauty and superb acting in such gems as "Smuggler's Island," "The Mystery of the Throne Room," "A Study in Scarlet," "The Call of the Waves," "The Ghost of Smiling Jim," "Naabee" and hundreds of other motion picture masterpieces, have placed her in a class by herself. If she had done nothing beside her wonderful work in the great "Lucille Love" stories, she would have made herself famous by this one great performance alone. In addition to all this, Miss Cunard is herself a Scenario writer of renown with many of famous Photoplays to her credit. She knows the motion picture business from A to Z and is never at a loss for either action or incident. Miss Cunard plays the leading woman in "The Broken Coin," opposite Francis Ford.



GRACE CUNARD

THE LEADING MAN AND DIRECTOR
FRANCIS FORD

FRANCIS FORD is the most versatile member of the great Moving Picture world today. Not only is he a star of the first magnitude but as a writer of the highest type of scenarios, as director and producer, he has made an undying mark in every branch of the game. His great sensational success in "Lucille Love," the first great serial Photoplay ever produced, stamped him as a past master of the 33rd degree in the production of the highest grade of masterpieces of photoplay art. Since then he has added to his reputation with such triumphs as "The Doorway of Destruction," "The Hidden City," "The Phantom of the Violin," "Three Bad Men and a Girl," "The Heart of Lincoln," "The Madcap Queen of Gretzhaffen," and hundreds of other photoplays, famous wherever the Moving Picture is shown. Wherever films are shown, Francis Ford is unanimously hailed as the "Uncrowned King of the Screen." Not only is he an actor of marked brilliance and versatility but his productions are far and away beyond those to which the ordinary producer, usually confines his efforts. Movie Fans know him as a brother and look for his productions with an interest born of the knowledge that whatever Francis Ford does is bound to be brilliant. Not only will he play the leading male part in "The Broken Coin," but he will direct every phase of the production of this great serial.



FRANCIS FORD

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