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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved"—H. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

CANADA'S WAR BUDGET.

That the war budget proposed by Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance has justified itself by the results it has brought, is shown by a return of the public revenue for the month of November and for the fiscal year to date. For the month of November the total revenues were $17,072,456, an increase over the same month last year of more than $7,500,000. The return quoted constitutes a record for any one month of Canadian revenues. Eight months of the present fiscal year show revenues of $104,750,000, as against $90,400,000 last year, an increase of more than fourteen millions.

When Hon. Mr. White submitted his war budget in February last he said he expected to be able to raise, during the year, from twenty-five to thirty millions of extra revenue through the added duties. The returns to date show that his estimate will be realized. It may also be recalled that, speaking in opposition to the Finance Minister's proposals, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the regret of the opposition "that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed which must be oppressive upon the people while yielding little or no revenue." In that utterance Laurier stood revealed as the peevish prophet of gloom, who could see nothing ahead but terrible war expenditures and falling revenues. The war tariff "could not hope to provide" the revenues expected but was "designed rather to keep out imports and to protect privileged interests."

In support of his opinions Sir Wilfrid moved a want of confidence resolution, and he and his followers fought the tariff proposals with all the force at their command. The measure, they claimed, would defeat the very object at which it aimed, would benefit the privileged classes and operate against labor and the consuming public. Indeed that sweet Laborite, Mr. Verville, who is a Laborite only when it is not necessary to break away from the Liberal party, went so far as to oppose the "Made in Canada" propaganda which he said would result in spreading inferior goods at top prices and encourage the production of shoddy articles. But the Made in Canada plan has proved its value, the war budget has justified itself by the results achieved. The wisdom of the Finance Minister's policy has been demonstrated in practical fashion. The Liberals who opposed it are "in wrong" again.

A DECISION IN 1916.

The French Minister of War, General Gallieni, has told the Chamber of Deputies that in the Spring of 1916, "in concert with our Allies, our reinforcements and our armaments will permit us to make the decisive effort." This plain intimation that no general offensive on the west is contemplated for several months will bring no comfort to German hearts, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Every month the strain is prolonged the less Germany can have of hope, and the more she must have of despair. It may be thought that General Gallieni's statement may be of value to the Germans in freeing them from fears of a western offensive while in the east they confront, in the depths of Winter, a great movement from the Russians. But General Gallieni speaks of the "decisive effort," really the irresistible effort, and the close co-operation of the Allied commands is assurance that their plans will fit together for the best results.

Of the wisdom of continuing the work of attrition until next Spring there is full assurance. Highly placed government officials in Germany, such as the President of the Reichstag, admit that economically Germany is in straits. Their brave words but accentuate the impression of national misery. Germany now earnestly desires peace, and officially admits it. Dr. Solf, Secretary for the vanished colonies, says Germany wants only an honorable peace. The people who have been such docile slaves to the war lords begin to murmur. Riots are frequent. The god of militarism is no longer worshipped by them. After another Winter the deadly work of the silent British navy will have been completed. Germany's economic destruction will have beeen made inevitable. After another six months of bitter war the German armies will have been whittled down by another million and a half, the much-shaken national morale will have been broken into despair. No longer do the German people dream of ultimate, sweeping victory. Rather do they cry only for peace. If, as M. Venizelos says, a big military reverse to Germany would bring a revolution there now, what will be the frame of mind in Germany after another six months of the merciless destruction? The Allies have larger and more effective armies than ever, soon to be more amply supplied with munitions than the Germans, and their finances can outlast those of the Teutonic allies. They will be at the zenith of their military power next Spring, while Germany and Austria-Hungary will be far down hill.

An examination of the general situation not only confirms confidence in ultimate and thorough victory for the Allies, but in the wisdom of waiting the general crushing of Germany until she can make the least resistance. Hundreds of thousands of lives will be saved, perhaps millions, and the war in reality be shortened by refraining from a premature attempt to force a conclusion. In notifying Germany that there will be no "decisive effort" until the Spring, General Gallieni is merely granting a stay of execution—a very doubtful solace to the German war lords. It merely means completer ruin for them, and a freer foundation for the arising of a new Germany.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

Despatches from the war zones indicate that Greece and Roumania have not yet come to terms with the Allies regarding their participation in the war. Greece still objects to withdrawing her troops from Saloniki, the exclusive use by the Allies of her railways from that point to the interior, and the policing of her waters against German submarines. Despite the unsatisfactory reports coming through from time to time, and the evident opinion of France and Italy that more strenuous measures should be taken to bring Greece to terms, there is little reason for uneasiness. King Constantine, unlike Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is not in secret alliance with the Central Powers, nor is there any likelihood that he will make such an agreement. He is merely temporarily impressed by Germany's apparent success and naturally desires to spare his country from the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Poland. Indications, however, point to the probability of the Allies appearing in overwhelming numbers and when that happens Constantine will quickly go to their side.

Germany affirms that the use of Greek territory by the Allied armies constitutes a breach of neutrality. This is not correct, for the Allies are by various engagements bound to do just what they are doing in any emergency threatening the existence of Greece. The Allies must use Saloniki and any other ports available, also they must use Greek railways in order to prevent the Germans and Austrians from reaching a position in which they could possibly threaten Greece herself. If Greece will not police her own waters the Allies must undertake that duty. The Allies are hunting German submarines on the high seas and if necessary will not hesitate to go inside the three mile limit to find them.

Roumania, on the other hand, is in a turmoil. She is surrounded by dangers on every hand, and even the members of her government are not absolutely decided as to their course. There are, however, many reasons why Roumania should side with the Allies and not one why she should go against them. Despatches emanating from German sources indicate that she will not reach such a decision, but they, like all communications from Germany, are not to be trusted. A few days ago, for instance, it was stated that Roumania would not permit Russia to use the Danube, but this is not credited. On the contrary all indications are that in a very short time Russian troops will be marching through Roumania and into Bulgaria. When that time comes it will be speedily followed by the alignment of the Roumanian forces on the side of the Allies.

The news of the safe arrival in England of the 52nd Port Arthur Battalion, which sailed from St. John on the steamer Californian, will be received with satisfaction here. The men of the 52nd were stationed in this city but a short time, but they made many friends who will watch with pride and interest their fortunes at the front.

Open Letter To St. John Globe.

To the Editor of St. John Globe.

Sir,—In your editorial columns of Saturday's issue, a charge is made—regarding a raid on a club room—which is sufficiently serious, to demand a proper answer.

The facts are these, viz.:

About 5.30 or 6 a. m., Sunday the 29th ult., my phone rang, and a citizen informed me that, he and others were under arrest. He informed me that their club room had been raided and he thought as a gambling place. He asked me if I would be willing to go to the station and enquire into the matter, as he was positive that they did not run a gambling room, but simply had a social club, which had been running for ten or twelve years. I went to the station, and interviewed Chief Simpson before seeing the parties under arrest.

The information received by me was to the effect that occupants of an adjoining building had complained a day or so before, of the noise made by the persons who occupied this room, and also stated that there was gambling going on. A warrant had been procured in case of a further complaint coming in. On Sunday morning about 4.30 a. m. the complainant phoned headquarters that there was more noise and gambling. A raid was made. A description was given me of the conditions found and the contents of the room. I was satisfied that the case was not one of gambling but that of being noisy and disturbing the slumbers of parties in the adjoining building.

Upon interviewing the men arrested they enquired if it was not possible to put up a deposit for their appearance.

I phoned the magistrate and he stated that he would have no objections to a deposit of fifty dollars each being made. After consulting with the parties arrested, and knowing them to be well known and respectable citizens, who were easily located, when wanted, I phoned the Attorney General and simply asked him if as commissioner I was eligible as bail for them.

He gave it as his opinion that I was. There was no intervention on his part, but he simply gave an opinion, which I asked for. I then phoned the magistrate and this time explained to him the circumstances and that I did not think the case was one of gambling—as it just then occurred to me, that the fifty dollar deposit was one that was required in gambling cases but simply that of creating a noise and disturbing the neighbors. I asked him if under the circumstances it would be necessary to demand the larger amount.

He replied that he would accept twenty dollars each, and also arranged to hear the case at 2 p. m., on Monday, the 29th ult. The magistrate phoned his decision to either the chief or inspector, and the parties arrested decided to put up a cash deposit of twenty dollars each. The charge was properly placed in the books of the department and a copy sent to the magistrate the following day. The magistrate was present to hear the case at 2 p. m. Monday, but the defendants did not appear, and their deposits were forfeited to the city.

So far as I am personally concerned in the matter, I will accept any responsibility for my action, and I presume the magistrate will quite as readily accept the full responsibility for exercising his authority, which is the sole one in the matter.

Respectfully yours,
H. R. McLELLAN,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

WILL APPEAL FROM CENSORS' DECISION

Picture film "Neptune's Daughter" may result in interesting situation.

What is said to be the first occasion in the history of moving pictures in the province of New Brunswick when an appeal has been from the judgment of the Board of Censors has now arisen. Some days ago the Universal Film Company of Canada through their local agents released for production in this territory Neptune's Daughter, a film which has had a long run in theatres in the United States. The local censors viewed the picture and were undecided about it, finally agreeing to hold a second session when certain excisions were recommended. The management claimed that the cuts asked for destroyed the beauty and artistic value of the picture as well as the continuity of the story.

A private view of the film was held on Friday night in the Lyric Theatre and the opinion of those who witnessed it was it was one of the most beautiful and remarkable ever seen here. Consequently it is probable that an appeal from the censors' decision will be made to the government of the province.

As this is the first occasion on which such a question has arisen no authority has been named to whom the appeal can be made. The government at their meeting at Fredericton on Thursday night will consider the case and will probably name a representative who will view the picture and decide upon it. In the meantime the picture will be shown in the Opera House, commencing tonight, but it is not yet known whether the cuts asked for will be made. Dr. Daniel Mullin, K. C. has been engaged to represent the interests of the moving picture people and the developments in the case promise to be interesting.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

I went up in the setting room wile pop and ma was still eeting suppir yestidday, and I lit the lite and I hadent hardly did it wen a littel moth startid to fly awl erround it as if it was trying to commit soolcide, which it proberly was, and I took my ruler and startid to wave it at the moth, saying Hay, get out of that, you nut, do you wunt to go to hevvin befoar you die.

And the moth kepp awn flying erround the lite and I kepp awn waving the ruler and awl of a suddin I dident watch ware I was waving it and it hit the globe around the lite and made three big cracks in it.

G, now I went and did it, I thawt. And I went down in the dining room agen and sed, What do you think I di did, pop.

Out with it, this sipense is orfill, sed pop.

But I bustid the setting room lite doing it, I sed, I bustid the globe.

Wat, that globe I jest bawt yestidday, sed pop.

Now, Willyum, cotane yureself, arent you always telling him to be kind to dum animils, and now that hes so proud about saving the life of a poor tittel moth, you carry awn bekause of an old globe, sed ma.

A bran noo globe, you meen, and dum animils is rite, they don't come mutch dummer than moths, sed pop, howevvir, far be it frum me to be the ony dissentin gvoice in the famerly. And he kepp awn eeting his suppir and aftir suppir wen me and ma was in the setting room he came in with a cote, saying, Mothir, look at this, jest look at this, eeting throo by moths, my cote that was perfeckly good the last time I looked at it, and heers this darn kid of ours just bustid a globe to be kind to wun of the gosh blankety things, revenge is mine, Benny, follo me.

Wich I did.

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POLICE COURT.

One drunk was fined $8 and allowed to go.

Paul Pedro, charged with criminal assaut, was remanded.

Staney Moore, for assauting a soldier, was fined $20.

Oscar Johnston, arrested on suspicion of theft of property at Little River, was remanded until today.

Nolan Milzer and Morrison Goss, junk dealers, charged with not having a record of their sales in English, were in court with their books, which now answer the requirements of the law.

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