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MUCH INTEREST SHOWN
IN PEEL NOMINATIONS

Contest Now on Between J. R.
Falls, Conservative, and W.
J. Lowe, Liberal.

BOTH WELL RECEIVED

Hartley Dewart, K.C., and Rich-
ard Blain, M.P., Asked Sup-
port for Candidates.

eldom in the history of a provincial
election in Peel County has such
much interest been manifested as
that which characterized yesterday's
proceedings when James R. Falls, con-
servative candidate, and W. J. Lowe,
liberal candidate, were nomi-
nated to contest the seat.

No other names were placed in nomi-
nation, the proceedings remaining
open from noon till 1 o'clock, while the
speaking was scheduled to begin at 2
o'clock. Long before that hour the
local theatre where the proceedings
were held was crowded, and hundreds
were unable to gain admission.

Representing the Conservative in-
terest were Richard Blain, M.P., and
the candidate, Mr. Falls, while Hart-
ley Dewart, K.C., and W. J. Lowe
spoke in the interests of the Liberal
party. The candidates were fairly
well received.

The only point in this contest is
whether I shall continue as the repre-
sentative of Peel County in the legis-
lature," declared Mr. Falls in opening.
Mr. Dewart declared at the party con-
vention that there would be no dis-
cussion on the general policy of the
government. I am prepared to appeal
to the voters on that ground and will
stand or fall by it.

His Horse Deals.
He reviewed at some length his con-
nection with the horse deals, charging
that he had taken only the ordinary
commission such as any other man
as a member of the legislature would
be entitled to and that \$100,000 had
been put into the pockets of the farm-
ers of Peel through his appointment as
a government buyer.

"I bought and sold horses long be-
fore the war broke out," said Mr.
Falls, "and I never had anything to
do with the government at all in the
beginning of the war and it was not
until December, 1914, that I was ap-
pointed purchasing agent. What harm
was there in my taking money out of
horses any more than out of cattle?"
he queried.

He had no doubt but that the people
of Peel would return him by a substan-
tial majority.

"If Mr. Falls is convinced that the
money he received from the purchase
of horses was honestly obtained, why
should he turn it over to the Peel Bat-
talion?" asked Mr. Lowe. He char-
acterized as regrettable the causes
which had led up to the present situa-
tion and stated that he was not in the
fight of his own volition. The action
of Mr. Falls was one, however, which
could not be lightly passed over by
the Liberal party, and all honorable
men. He made a strong appeal for in-
dependent support, and was accorded
a fine reception at the close of his
speech.

"Sordid Avarice."
Hartley Dewart, K.C., made a bit-
ter arraignment of the status of the
conservative candidate, taking up in
detail the several charges in connec-
tion with the now famous horse deals
and commenting at some length on
the finding of Sir Charles Davidson,
the special commissioner. "Some peo-
ple who have taken secret commis-
sions have been prosecuted," said Mr.
Dewart, referring to the deals of Mr.
Falls. "Sordid avarice," was the term
used by the K.C., to express his
opinion of the ex-M.L.A. for Peel
County.

"I admit that Mr. Falls made a mis-
take politically, but he has not know-
ingly violated the laws of the land,"
said Richard Blain, M.P., who ap-
peared as sponsor for Mr. Falls.

He scored the Liberal leader's claim
to the discovery of a new type of
political morality in Peel County and
made a strong appeal for the support
of the Conservative party to return
Mr. Falls to the legislature on Thurs-
day next.

EX-BURGOMASTER MAX
RELEASED BY KAISER

Belgian Mayor of Brussels Out
of Prison, Residing in
Switzerland.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—It is reported at
Havre, says The Journal des Debats,
that Adolphe Max, former burgomaster
of Brussels, who was arrested by
the Germans shortly after the outbreak
of the war and later taken to Germany,
has been liberated and sent to Swit-
zerland, where he now is.

The military government of Brussels
announced the arrest of Burgomaster
Max in the latter part of September,
1914, in a public poster which said:
"I have found myself obliged to sus-
pend Burgomaster Max from his of-
fice on account of his irreconcilable
attitude. He is now in honorable cus-
tody in a fortress."

Reports from Germany at the time
said discussions had arisen between
the German government, Gen. Von Der
Goltz, and Burgomaster Max. Von
Der Goltz ordered the burgomaster to
remove Belgian flags from public
buildings, and Max published a man-
ifesto which explained to the popula-
tion the necessity to comply before he
was forced to do so. This, it was said,
cured, angered Von Der Goltz and the
arrest of Max soon followed.

FARM HANDS SCARE.

Government Will be Asked to Admit Men
from United States.

Special to The Toronto World.
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 17.—The farm-
ers of Frontenac County are up against
hard for farm help as a result of the
work of the recruiting officers, and will
ask the government to allow farm hands
from the United States to come in and
help them.

Information was received today that
the 4th C. M. R. was on the firing line.

SWISS SHOW BENEVOLENCE.

GENEVA, via Paris, Feb. 17.—The
Swiss Postal Department has spent
\$1,800,000 to date in handling gratis
the mail of prisoners of war.

LIBERAL CRITIC CALLS
FOR TAX ON INCOMES

But A. K. Maclean Was Not Se-
vere in Assailing Proposed
Methods.

DENOUNCED PATRONAGE

Sir George Foster Joins in Con-
demning Ills of Party
System.

(Continued From Page 1.)

manded free wheat and a radical re-
form in the banking system that would
establish rural credits. The big gov-
ernment elevator at Calgary, he said,
served no useful purpose and its lo-
cation at that place showed that Sir
George Foster had but recently di-
vorced his department from the bale-
ful influence of the party patronage
system.

Col. John A. Currie (North Simcoe),
moved the adjournment of the debate,
which will be resumed on Tuesday.

A. K. Maclean Opposes Fine.
A. K. Maclean (Halifax), resuming
the budget debate adjourned from
Tuesday, said that the country should
not be deceived by the boast that
we had a balance of trade in our favor
amounting to \$200,000,000. It would
be found that this surplus was more than
eaten up by the interest payments we
had to send to England and by the
heavy exactions levied upon Canadian
trade by the shipping and insurance
corporations. We had to send every year
to Great Britain upon interest charges
\$150,000,000 and another \$50,000,000 to
our creditors in the United States.

Moreover, we should remember that
the current year was abnormal in
many respects. There had been a
bumper crop and great industrial ac-
tivity from the munition business.
Next year our crop would be smaller
and our munition orders might be ex-
pected to decrease. Great Britain
would probably make all her own mu-
nitions and he doubted if our manu-
facturers could afford to make mu-
nitions for the allies and take their se-
curities in payment.

Referring to the domestic loan float-
ed during the parliamentary recess,
Mr. Maclean objected that it was not
really a popular loan. The prospectus
issued by Sir Thomas White, he said,
was the stereotyped appeal intended
for underwriters rather than investors.
Most of the bonds had been purchased
by the banks and resold in the United
States.

Surplus Not Actual.
Mr. Maclean thought there was a
good deal of "bunk" about the finance
minister's alleged surplus. As a mat-
ter of fact the financial operations of
the current year, altogether apart
from war expenditures, would show a
deficit of \$5,000,000. There should have
been a surplus, he said, so far as or-
dinary expenditures were concerned
and there could have been except for
the reckless extravagance of the gov-
ernment.

Mr. Maclean then drew a rather
doleful picture of Canada's present and
future financial position. For the fis-
cal year ending March 31, 1915, our
total revenue had been \$135,000,000.
In that year we had spent \$135,000,000
on current account, \$1,000,000 on capital
account, and \$50,000,000 on war account.
The deficit for the year had been
\$102,000,000. For the fiscal year that
would end March 31, 1916, our revenue
would amount to \$170,000,000, but our
expenditures would be \$135,000,000 for
current account, \$150,000,000 for capital
account, and \$120,000,000 for war account,
making a deficit for the year of \$125,000,000.
For the coming year, ending
March 31, 1917, we figured upon spend-
ing \$135,000,000 on current account,
\$30,000,000 on capital account and
\$250,000,000 on military account. By
the spring of 1917 our national debt
would have risen to \$835,000,000. Nearly
one-half of all the money we could
collect from customs and excise would
soon be required merely to pay the in-
terest due upon our national debt.

"Extravagance" Alleged.
Mr. Maclean said that he presented
these striking figures to the house to
show the urgent necessity for econ-
omy. He was sorry to say that the gov-
ernment had shown no disposition to
check any extravagance. The reason
was to be found in the patronage sys-
tem, and he was free to say that never
had patronage and party spirit been
so rampant as it has been in Canada
since the beginning of the war. The
estimates presented by the finance
minister were swollen by votes be-
hind all justification. There was \$12-
000,000 appropriated for rivers and
harbors which ought to be stricken out
summarily; work on the Hudson Bay
Railway should be discontinued, and,
perhaps, that enterprise should be al-
together abandoned. It was said the
minister of public works would not
spend the enormous sums placed at
his disposal. Perhaps not, but that
gentleman's portrait hung in the
gallery of prodigal administrators at
Winnipeg and Ottawa alike (Laugh-
ter).

High Running Expenses.
Mr. Maclean complained that the ex-
penses of the immigration department
had not been cut down after immi-
gration had practically ceased. The
postoffice department, he said, showed
a deficit for the year ending March 31,

1915, of \$3,000,000. If it surrendered
to the receiver-general the money it
collected during the current fiscal year
from the sale of war stamps its deficit
on March 31, 1916, would not fall short
of \$5,000,000. During the current year,
Mr. Maclean said, the government had
expended a great amount of money in
printing voters' lists and soldiers' bal-
lots, while the prime minister occu-
pied himself cutting clippings from Lib-
eral newspapers which protested
against a war time election.

The government had covered up a
great many of the expenditures by
charging them up to war account.
Fudge the department of trade and
commerce expended \$3,000,000 labeled
as war expenditures. Nearly every
other department had dipped in. Even
the department of Indian affairs had
obtained \$81.72 from the war
credit. Was it really, necessary
for us to borrow money from
England to carry on the war and to
take \$81.72 and give it to the depart-
ment of Indian affairs?

Criticism Retractions Taxation.
After criticizing the increased duty
on apples and petroleum, which he
said were injected into the budget to
plague the apple growers and oil
operators of British Columbia, Mr.
Maclean dealt somewhat gingerly with
the business tax. He said it was not
altogether devoid of merit, but open to
certain criticisms. He objected to the
retroactive feature except in the case
of munition manufacturers. The re-
troactive feature would hit the small
manufacturers. The retroactive fea-
ture would hit the small manufacturer
and not the big corporation. The rail-
way companies, for example, had a
very lean year after the outbreak of
the war.

Premium on "Water."
The budget also put a premium up-
on watered stock. A substantial sum
like the Eddy Company in Hull, with
an enormous plant, but a small capi-
talization, would have to give up an
enormous sum, with perhaps more prop-
erty and larger profits would escape the
tax than having vast issues of watered
stock. He also complained that the
tax did not get the man getting rich
thru unearned increment or real estate
or the possession of inherited or in-
vested wealth. It discriminated
against stockholders in favor of bond
holders. It was a tax on business in-
stead of a tax on wealth. It would
frighten off foreign capital so badly
needed by our industrial, mining and
transportation companies. He, there-
fore, urged the government to substi-
tute an income tax.

Foster Makes Reply.
Sir George Foster commented upon
A. K. Maclean's "moderate and cau-
tious criticism." In every scheme of
taxation, he said, there were bound
to be some inequalities and injustice.
He had no doubt that the govern-
ment would carefully consider when
the house got into committee any
suggestions coming from the opposi-
tion.

Amid cheers from the opposition
benches Sir George declared his be-
lief that the patronage system was an
unmitigated evil; a grievous canker in
our body politic. He would speak
and he hoped his gray beard
would give him license to say what
was in his mind. He had been in
public life for 34 years, and he had
seen the party patronage system at
work during all that time and he did
not believe that it ever really helped
a party, a government, or a member
of parliament. On the contrary, it
was usually the canker that disin-
tegrated and ruined a government. He
quite agreed with Mr. Maclean that
strict economy should be observed in
the public expenditures.

Calls for Retrenchment.
"These narrow and tight in the his-
tory of Canada," declared Sir George,
"never a time in the history of any
administration when the call came
more clearly to those administering
the affairs of the country to be more
careful in the matters of expenditure
to direct them properly and to admin-
ister them with honesty; to be strong
enough and brave enough to reduce un-
necessary demands. It is our business
to administer the funds of the people
with perfect economy, and to devote
ourselves to the total purpose of
prosecuting this war to its successful
and final conclusion."

Great Changes After War.
Sir George turned his attention to
the future economic situation of Can-
ada. He thought it was mischievous
nonsense to talk about our doubling
our population after the war. Three years
after the war, he believed, the belligerents
were exhausted and tired of the war
it would take perhaps a year to con-
clude treaty of peace; demobilize the
armies and exchange the prisoners.
The war would be followed by great
social as well as economic changes.
but he believed two lessons would be
learned from it. The first was the
necessity for military preparedness,
and the second was the necessity for
co-ordination and co-operation,
among the parties of the British Em-
pire.

Australia's Example.
Australia, he said, had set a great
example by seizing all her metal re-
sources. All the natural resources of
the empire should be conserved for
the good of the empire. Our present
military war would be followed by a
great commercial war and he hoped
to see the alliance between Britain and
her allies remain unbroken. He would
not look for German immigrants and
Germany should be the last place
from which any of the allies here-
after should buy goods.

West's Demands Reiterated.
Mr. Buchanan (Metairie Nat.), com-
plained of the increased tariff on ap-
ples as an unnecessary hardship im-
posed upon the people of the prairie
provinces. He said it was customary
to brand the western grain growers as
a lot of agitators. They were peace
lovers, he said, but they were de-
manding relief to which they were
entitled. Some system of rural credits
must be instituted, and the bon of
free wheat must be conceded to the
west if national unity was desired in
Canada. He feared that Sir George
Foster was still wedded to the old
patronage system when he built his
government elevator at Calgary. That
elevator had a capacity of 2,000,000
bushels, but had received less than
200,000 bushels up to January 1. The
farmers would not send their grain
there because it meant a back haul.
The excuse was made that the elevator
had been located at Calgary to facili-
tate all shipping wheat thru the Pa-
nama Canal, but no one was yet in
a position to say that shipping wheat
by that route was feasible.

EUROPE CONSERVES HER BEER SUPPLY

The following is an excerpt
from an editorial published
in an evening newspaper in
New York Dec. 22nd, 1915:

"The German Government takes
the tax off beer supplied to men
in hospitals and in the trenches,
and compels each brewer to sup-
ply a certain amount of beer to
the army."

"And France at the same time forbids the exportation of light
red wines from France in order to make sure that the soldiers
shall have enough."

THE NATIONS AT WAR REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE NUTRITION
FOR THEIR SOLDIERS, AND THEIR FOOD EXPERTS FULLY APPRECIATE THE
FOOD VALUE OF BEER.

Good, pure beer, used intelligently, is a constructive agency; it gives vigor, strength and endurance
to the body.

Because of the positive knowledge that the moderate use of good, pure beer is beneficial to the
human race, we recommend

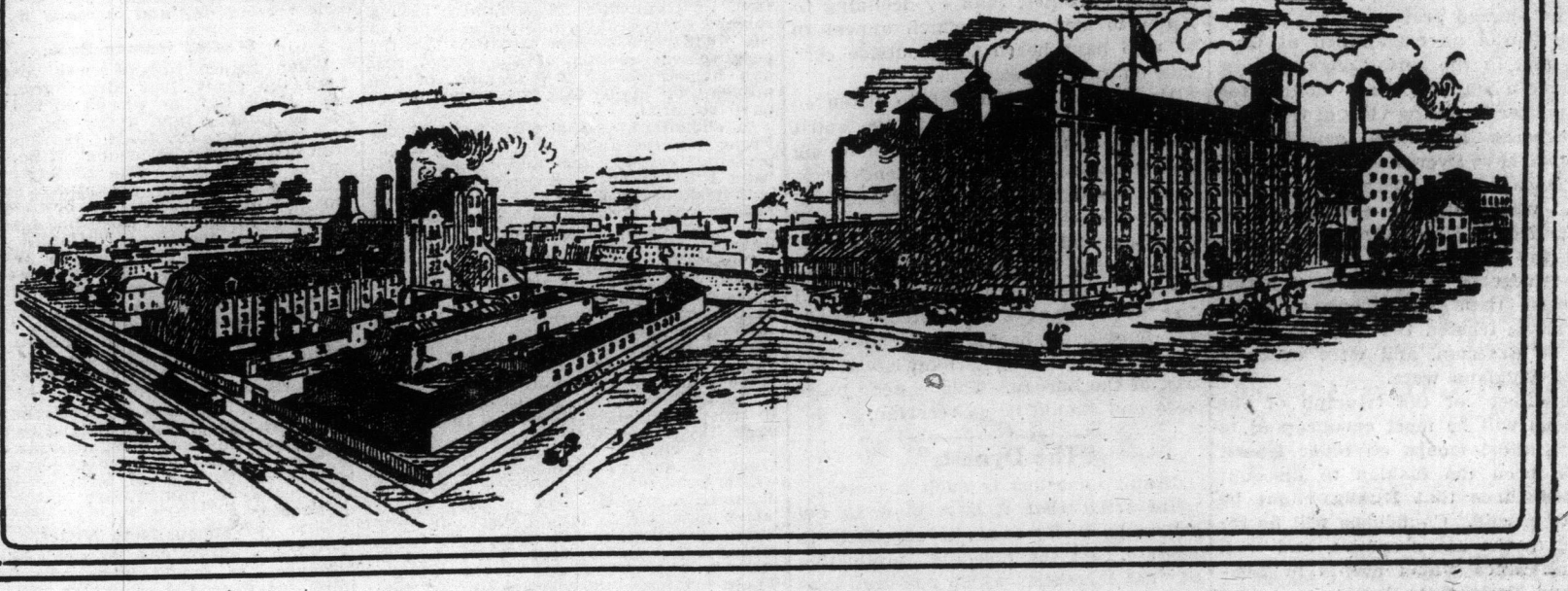
Cosgraves
Mild (Chill-Proof)
Beers

They are designed to meet a legitimate demand for a food beverage of absolute
purity. They are made from the most carefully selected materials and subjected
to special processes of brewing, filtering, ageing, bottling and pasteurization,
and as a consequence stand unsurpassed as safe, nourishing and healthful bev-
erages. Every bottle is absolutely pure when it leaves the brewery, and must be
absolutely pure when it reaches you.

Our brands are—
Mild (Chill-Proof) Pale Ale
Half-and-Half
XXX Porter

Bottled at the brewery exclusively.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited



BISHOPS TAKE STAND
AGAINST REPRISALS

Heads of Church of England Con-
demn Air Raids Against
Civilians.

WOULD DEBASE MORALS

Prelate of Bangor Comes Out for
Retaliation as a Means of
Stopping Hun Practices

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Church of
England today took a stand against a
policy of reprisal. The bishops, in con-
vocation today at Canterbury Cath-
edral, adopted a resolution against air
raids "which have as a deliberate ob-
ject the killing or wounding of non-
combatants."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in
moving the resolution, said that the
bishops desired to encourage all pos-
sible energy in the prosecution of the
war, but that there was danger of
proposals being made in the newspa-
pers to put to death innocent persons
in retaliation for gross and outrageous
wrongs that the moral currency might
be debased.

"We feel," said the archbishop, "that
one of our foremost desires surely is
that, when by the mercy of God this
terrible conflict comes to an end, we
should enter upon a discussion of a

WILL TAKE COPPER ROOF
FROM VIENNA RATHHAUS

Austria's Capital Gives Metal
Over to Military Authori-
ties.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 17.—
(Via London, 7.33 p.m.)—The Vienna
City Council has voted to remove the
copper roof of the historic Rathaus
and give the metal to the military
authorities. The roof will be replaced
by one of galvanized iron.

KINGSTON MEN KILLED.
Ptes. Wm. Williams and Harold Hawley
Shot by Germans.

Special to The Toronto World.
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 17.—Pte. Wil-
liam Williams and Pte. Harold Hawley,
two young Kingstonians, have been killed
at the front. Williams was shot by a
German while ministering to wounded
soldiers. Pte. Hawley was wounded, and
a short time after his return to the front,
he was the victim of a German shell.

Special to The Toronto World.
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 17.—The Third
Divisional area during the first two
weeks in February, enlisted 1580 re-
cruits, which is 200 more than the pre-
vious two weeks. There has been an
unprecedented stimulus to recruiting in
this division.

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