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TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 18 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,551 TWO CENTS

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY IS 42

UNIONIST CANDIDATES ELECTED IN TORONTO AND THE FOUR YORKS

SIR GEORGE FOSTER North Toronto, majority, 14,607.

DR. CHAS. SHEARD South Toronto, majority 3117.

SIR EDWARD KEMP East Toronto, majority, 7648.

H. C. HOCKEN West Toronto, majority, 6522.

EDMUND BRISTOL Centre Toronto, majority 3479.

MAJOR H. M. MOWAT Parkdale, majority, 1379.

J. A. M. ARMSTRONG North York, majority, 557.

W. F. MACLEAN South York, majority, 8835.

THOS. FOSTER East York, majority, 764.

TOM WALLACE West York, majority, 7258.

CANADA ANSWERS THE APPEAL MILITARY SERVICE ACT SAFE

Unionists Sweep Ontario and the West, With Maritime Provinces Split About Even—Quebec and Prince Edward Island Solid for Laurier.

Returns up to 1.15 give the following figures: Union, 133; Opposition, 94; deferred, 4. Incomplete or unheard from, 7, namely: 1 in Ontario, 3 in British Columbia, and 3 in Alberta.

So far as Ontario is concerned the day passed off with few disturbances. There was an indication of serious trouble in Kitchener owing to the celebration of the Laurier Liberals of their victory threatening to rush the Unionist committee rooms, and the military authorities were appealed to, but the disturbers dispersed and the order for soldiers was countermanded before they had been started for the city. One other isolated case of disorder was reported from Verner, in Nipissing, where two Unionist scrutineers were badly beaten up by a mob of French-Canadians, and those responsible for the assault were arrested by the civil authorities.

The Union government has been returned with a majority of between 40 and 45 and Canada's honor is preserved. Returns from the west are still a little uncertain, particularly in Saskatchewan, but in every case the Unionist is leading and altho there may be one or two reversals the indications are that the province will return an almost solid delegation of Unionists, as will the rest of the west.

In the maritime provinces Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia show majorities for the Laurierites, the Island returning four supporters of Laurier, and the latter returning nine Liberals to five Unionists.

New Brunswick, however, has partially redeemed itself with seven Unionists to four Laurierites.

Quebec is Solid.

Quebec, as was predicted, has returned 62 Liberals out of 65 seats, two of the three Unionists elected being ministers, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, and Sir Herbert Ames, all of whom were elected by big majorities.

In Ontario only 10 Laurierites were returned to 72 Unionists, with two constituencies yet to be heard from.

With the exception of the two French-Canadian ministers, Hon. T. D. Bondin and Hon. A. Sevigny, both of whom ran in two constituencies and were defeated, all the ministers were returned.

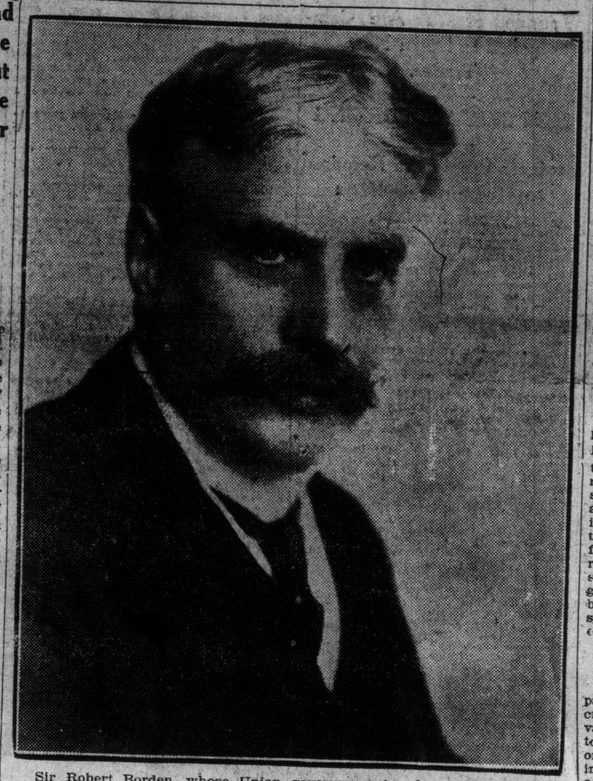
In King's Nova Scotia, Sir Robert Borden had a majority of more than 1000, and in no case did the majority drop below 700.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated in Ottawa, by A. E. Fripp, who had more than 500 majority. In Quebec east, however, Sir Wilfrid rolled up a majority of 6000 over O. Drouin.

In East Hamilton Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia, scored a victory over Ald. Halcrow, Independent Laborite, his majority being 1196. T. J. Stewart, endorsed Unionist candidate in West Hamilton, beat his unionist opponent, Col. McLaren, by 1100 majority, while Walter Rollo, Labor candidate, was third.

The returns by provinces at an early hour this morning, subject to a few changes, were as follows:

Province	Govt.	Oppos'n
Ontario	72	10
Quebec	3	62
Nova Scotia	5	9
Prince Edward Island	0	4
Saskatchewan	16	0
New Brunswick	7	11
British Columbia	11	1
Alberta	8	0
Manitoba	12	1
Total	134	98



Sir Robert Borden, whose Union government has been returned to power with a large majority.

OVERSEAS MINISTER WINS HANDSOMELY

Sir Edward Kemp's Friends Pile Up Majority of Nearly Eight Thousand.

Kemp	11,853
Vick	4,205
Majority for Kemp	7,648

Unionists in East Toronto took the election very seriously. The workers begrudged Vick his votes until the majority began to swell into the two-to-one class. Then their enthusiasm overtopped their anxiety for Sir Edward Kemp, if his chances ever deserved their anxiety, and the workers expressed their readiness to "concede Vick enough votes to save him his deposit."

Several impromptu meetings were held thruout the riding. At the Oddfellows' Hall, Broadview avenue, a large crowd gathered to hear the reports of elections all over the Dominion. "Billy" Fitzgerald presided. On the platform with him were James Norris, John Winnett, president of Ward Two, and George Crighton, president of Ward One Conservative Association.

The returns were greeted with loud cheering as a rule, but the reports from Quebec aroused much ill-feeling. One old gentleman rose and made a serious protest against the "chairman giving them French-Canadians so much publicity." When the returns from East York and Parkdale came in a voice called out, "What will Jack Robinson think of that?" and his cry was greeted with loud cheers.

Captain William Crawford came in with the information that "Sheard had downed the other fellow in South Toronto."

On the whole East Toronto expressed every satisfaction with the results.

Did Not Give Support.

East Toronto workingmen did not measure up to the expectations of John Vick, Labor candidate, at the polls yesterday, and neither the defeated office-seeker nor his friends hesitated to admit this freely. At the Labor committee rooms there was a tense half-hour prior to the receipt of the initial returns.

Comments by Mr. Vick on his fight were staccato-like. The largest factor to which he attributed his defeat was that laboring men had not stood behind their candidate. The Wartime Election Act was also blamed, as reports from all over the riding indicated that women had voted heavily for Union government, and the Vick scrutineers agreed that the percentage of women voters who had availed themselves of their prerogative was much larger than in the case of the male sex.

"This is a workingman's constituency, and if they had given their support to the Labor party's nominee," was the way Mr. Vick summed up the situation, and his followers subscribed to like views. A particularly small vote for Labor in individual sub-divisions drew little comment from him. The consistency of the ratio in favor of the Union government cabinet minister from widely divergent points of the riding made it quite plain even in the early stages of the returns that a large majority would be piled up for him, and Mr. Vick's sole reply to telephone inquiries was that he was being beaten by at least two to one. That prediction was more than verified when more complete figures were available. Retaining his fighting attitude, Mr. Vick found his chief consolation in the conviction that he had put up a stiff fight and that he had faced a formidable opponent.

PLANS TO ELIMINATE PASSENGER TRAINS

Canadian Railway War Board Aims at Conservation of Labor.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—The Canadian Railway War Board is working out plans for the elimination of some passenger trains with a view to conserving labor and fuel for the more urgent purposes of the country's existence, and the question is the degree of elimination to agree upon without interfering with the claims of legitimate travel. The board is also doing all possible to overcome the difficulty caused by the scarcity of freight cars, and is meeting with considerable success in this.

VOTE OF SOLDIERS IS NOT REQUIRED

N. W. Rowell Says Victory is One for Democracy.

Vociferous cheering greeted Stewart Lyon, editor of The Globe, when he introduced the Hon. N. W. Rowell to the big crowd that stretched in front of The Globe office from Yonge to Jordan street.

"I want to introduce to you one who has contributed so much toward this splendid victory," declared Mr. Lyon. "The soldiers' vote will not be needed to return the Union government to power. The people of Ontario and western Canada have decided that the war shall be carried to a successful conclusion. The vote of the soldiers will add more strength to the Union forces, and this evening I bid citizen of Ontario, Mr. Rowell." (Loud cheers.)

"I was never prouder of my native province than I am tonight," declared Mr. Rowell. "The great victory in this issue demonstrates that ... renewed faith in democracy. We shall fight on until a noble victory is assured. The people of the Dominion owe a great debt to the press of the Dominion. Papers like The Globe fought a magnificent fight, and the result is a justification of their stand and the formation of Union government. Canada tonight is to be congratulated for showing the true spirit, the one that will endure to the end." (Loud cheers.)

CROWDS THRONG STREETS.

Favorable weather no doubt was partly responsible for the large crowds that assembled in front of the various newspaper offices last night to see the returns that were thrown on the screens from time to time. The importance of the election, however, and the popularity of the Toronto men running for parliamentary honors were the main elements responsible.

Perhaps the largest crowd was that in front of The World office, where the returns were flashed as quickly as they were received. The latest releases in moving pictures were also shown on the large sheet which was erected on the old registry building across the street. By nine o'clock the crowd was so dense that the police had to keep them back. But it was a good-natured mass that enjoyed the pictures and bandied jests with one another. The crowd was well divided among the screens of the various newspapers, and as the final results were made known they gradually dwindled away, until the down town streets once more assumed their normal aspect.

Down-town stores and cafes were stormed all evening by those who combined Christmas shopping with viewing the election returns. Great credit is due to the police of the down-town division for the excellent manner in which the crowds were handled. Lou Skuce kept the crowd in front of The World office in laughter with his speed cartoons funded on the results as they became known.

CHINESE UNDERTAKE TO KEEP HARBIN QUIET

Bolsheviki Entirely Control Population of Russian Town—Disorder Prevails.

London, Dec. 17.—News received in London is to the effect that the population of Harbin, Manchuria, is entirely under the control of the Bolsheviki and that great disorder prevails there. Movements of the Russian railway administrators and of the civil governor are being hampered. The governor's authority is being ignored. The Bolsheviki in Harbin are said to be more aggressive than those in Petrograd.

A despatch received here from Pekin says that the allied ministers in the Chinese capital decided that at the present juncture the preservation of order in Harbin should be entrusted to the Chinese Government, and that two battalions of Chinese regular troops were despatched there from Kierin.

FURS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Dineen's superb furs for Christmas. The selection includes a most complete and fashionably styled assortment of furs for ladies, misses and children and gentlemen. Also motor robes. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

TORONTO ELECTS FIVE UNIONIST SUPPORTERS

The Clarion Voice of Canada

The elections in Canada yesterday have, first of all, cleared the air; and all the world knows now that the voters of Canada are behind their Canadian boys at the front; and also for Union government as the best and only means of winning the war in so far as this Dominion is concerned. We get a fresh start from more solid ground.

Some of our good friends in the states were asking: Is Canada going to quit? They will be delighted with our answer. We are with our neighbors and our mother country in achieving the defeat of that kaiserism and prussianism that have assailed the liberties of the world. As President Wilson put it, freedom and democracy in America can only be safe when Germany is beaten; and the biggest factor from now on in that defeat will be the help and leadership of the United States. The slump in Russia and the fall-back in Italy have put a momentary back-fire compared to the growing drive and forcefulness of the organization and power of the great United States with its hundred millions of people, their resources, their men, their factories, their food, most of all their devotion to liberty and the cause of humanity. Now all North America is for the cause of democracy, and Canada has the proud position of being the first part of this continent to see the issue in its widest meaning and to risk everything in that direction from the very beginning of the war.

The World congratulates Sir Robert Borden and the Liberal leaders who risked all in joining with him in a Union to win the war as far as Canada is concerned.

The Liberals who still remained with Sir Wilfrid Laurier will yet have time to think; so will Sir Wilfrid, and his thought this morning must be that he has made a supreme mistake at a supreme moment.

The Canadian west has spoken out for the justice of our part in the war. Ontario has renewed her pledges of devotion to the mother country; and Toronto and the Yorks renewed it in still more astounding majorities.

The World has no time at this hour for any other expression than that of pride and thankfulness over the declaration of the Canadian electorate (women and soldiers included) as recorded in the ballot boxes yesterday.

TORONTO ELECTION IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Voters Get Out Early and Large Poll Recorded for Union.

Toronto's first war-time election found the voters in an enthusiastic mood. The women especially were anxious to take full advantage of their new opportunities to do something substantial to back the boys in the trenches, and as early as 6 o'clock the steady stream of female voters began to flow towards the polling booths. And the soldiers. Over 7000 of them in Toronto and 15,000 altogether thruout this military district, it is estimated, cast their votes, and altho in some ridings the soldier candidates have split the Unionist vote, they were solid for the government.

Voting Starts Early.

Toronto voted early. The polling booths opened at 6 o'clock, and even that early hour found queues of electors, many of them women, lined up to cast their ballots. Some returning officers reported that between forty and fifty people had visited their booths during the first hour. At one, sixty-seven people had voted before 7.30. At other booths the vote up to 9 o'clock was said to be as large as that ever cast in any previous federal election.

Of course, the early opening caused some confusion. At one sub-division the returning officer found himself without a Bible upon which to swear in the electors. After a frantic search thru the upper rooms of the house a copy of the Good Book was eventually discovered. In South York the electors who visited one booth found they had to mark their ballots by the light of an oil lamp.

The candidates, too, were at the booths early. Archie Draimin and Edmund Bristol, opposing candidates in Centre Toronto, were each the first to appear at their respective sub-divisions.

Women Among First.

The women were out early as well as the men. Many an enthusiastic voter of the fair sex exclaimed, "I was the first woman in Canada to vote for Union government. I voted as soon as the poll opened," not realizing that hundreds of women were on hand at the other polling sub-divisions. At the Sherbourne House Club half a dozen of the women who have relatives overseas were up at 5.30 and cast their ballots before breakfast.

No little trouble was caused at some of the polling booths when a number of women claimed the privilege of voting altho their names were left off the list. In some isolated cases the returning officers allowed them to mark their ballots, but these were put to one side pending a ruling. All sorts of rumors were floating around during the morning as to what would be done in such cases. Judge Morson and Judge Coatsworth were each quoted as saying that the vote could be taken under protest in such cases, providing the elector were sworn in, but both judges denied this later. A. H. Birmingham, chief Unionist organizer, stated later in the day that no one would be allowed to vote if not on the list. But in some cases the voter's name appeared on the list supplied to one candidate and not on the list supplied to the other candidate.

Where Nurses Voted.

Two of the busiest polling booths were those at 142 Victoria street, which was invaded before 7 o'clock by forty nurses from St. Michael's Hospital, and the one at 123 Elizabeth street, where the General Hospital nurses to the number of fifty cast their ballots. In Earlscourt district the women's vote was the heaviest, and it is estimated that 20 per cent. of the votes cast in that district were the women's.

The soldier vote was very heavy. There are in all about fifteen thousand military voters in this district, and 164 polling booths had been provided to take care of them. One hundred and ten of these were in Toronto. Major N. M. Young, in charge of the soldiers' voting in this district, stated that the soldiers were enthusiastic at their opportunity to cast their ballots.

Every military voter was first made to swear out an affidavit that he was or had been a member of his majesty's forces. His vote will be counted in Ottawa.

Soldiers who were not sure of their riding were given the opportunity to state to which riding their vote should be applied. Ten Americans were heard to observe that they had applied their votes to Paris, Ont., where the vote was expected to be a close one.

Sick Poll Taken.

Even in the military hospitals, where the elector was confined to his bed, a sick poll was arranged, and the deputy returning officer visited each patient and collected his vote.

When Mayor Church went to the old Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds to cast his vote for Union government he found a distinguished gathering of electors there, including Sir William Hearst, Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and others.

The oldest voter in the city was probably Joseph Mantell, 107 years old, of 49 Rainsford road, who voted for Tom Foster in East York. The youngest voter was probably a member of the soldiers' ranks.

Big Majorities Piled Up for Recognized Unionist Candidates --- York County Also Returns Four Unionists With W. F. Maclean's Plurality 8800 Over Three Opponents.

Toronto showed herself yesterday in no uncertain way in favor of Union government and conscription, and therefore in Canada continuing to take her part in the war by sending reinforcements to the soldiers who are bearing the burden of democracy at the front.

All six Toronto seats and the four seats in York County, part of which are outside the city limits, returned a candidate pledged to support the Union government. Not only did they do this, but they piled up such majorities for each of these Union candidates that there can be no doubt in the minds of people what this city thinks of Union government.

Members elected in Toronto and York County are:

North Toronto—Sir George E. Foster.
South Toronto—Dr. Charles Sheard.
Centre Toronto—Edmund Bristol.
West Toronto—H. C. Hocken.
Parkdale—H. M. Mowat.
East Toronto—Sir Edward Kemp.
South York—W. F. Maclean.
East York—Thomas Foster.
West York—Capt. T. Wallace.
North York—J. A. M. Armstrong.

Toronto once more came out and strengthened her claim to be the most British city outside the British Isles. Every speaker on the Union side spoke of the pride the sons of this city who are now fighting in the trenches would hear the news of what Toronto had done. There was happiness and joy on the faces of all the returned men who paraded thru the streets as soon as it was learned definitely that their comrades were to get the much needed reinforcements. Crutches were waved, caps were thrown in the air and those men who had done their bit were glad.

30,000 Women Voted.

The women contributed greatly to the grand result. It is estimated that in the City of Toronto 30,000 women cast their votes. Most of these women voted for Union government, and they have today the satisfaction of knowing what a valuable part they took in the glorious result.

Major N. M. Young, who was in charge of the voting of the soldiers, claimed that over 90 per cent. of the men had cast their ballots.

It was a day of lost deposits. Many, if not the majority of candidates opposed to Union government will never again see the $200 deposit which they made at the time their names were put forward. They were hopeful at one time. As the Liberal campaign sheet announced one day last week "It is all over but the shouting," but the shouting is all on the other side. Unionists who were afraid that people were going to vote as they talked, were agreeably surprised; Laurierites were the other way.

Heavy Labor Vote.

The labor vote was heavier than in previous elections, tho in no case did a labor candidate look at any stage of the polling like winning. The candidates under labor's banner expressed themselves in safe cases as disappointed with the support accorded them by their fellow workers, but on the whole they were not disposed to be downhearted.

The early opening of the polls facilitated voting considerably, and the vote was in early. In some of the polling booths over eighty per cent. of the vote was cast before noon. The women voters were out early.

There were large crowds in all the down-town streets, and it was noticeable that but little interest was evinced in the returns from Quebec. Ontario figures, however, were loudly cheered whenever they showed that Union government had been upheld, and this was in most cases in this province. The returns from the west, later in arriving, were awaited eagerly, and when the early figures showed that the prairie provinces

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1).