

Victory for the Union Government

Sir Robert Borden and his Union Cabinet, composed of the best element of Conservatives and Liberals, will face the next parliament of Canada with a majority of close on sixty when the soldiers' votes are counted. At the present time the majority for the Union Government is fifty-seven, and it is expected the Overseas votes will change eight or ten seats now claimed by the Opposition.

The latest returns are as follows:

Government	139
Opposition	92
Deferred	4

The Government will not be declared elected until the votes of the Expeditionary Force have been counted and transmitted to Canada.

The soldiers from the outset of the campaign have declared themselves openly in favour of the Government policy of reinforcements by selective draft, and it is estimated that fully 95 per cent. voted for it.

In the Opposition are included Mr. A. McCoig, Kent, Ontario, and Mr. R. E. Truax, South Bruce, Ontario, who voted in favour of the Military Service Act and will probably vote for the Government.

Sir Wilfred Laurier contested two seats. He was elected in Quebec East by a Majority of 6,000 and was defeated in Ottawa by 1,000. Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister for Militia, at present in London, was returned for Toronto with a majority of 7,648. North Toronto returned Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with a 15,000 majority, the highest secured by any candidate.

labour the hotel people had not succeeded in getting their furniture out, and soon we had streams of furniture going out, and other streams coming in. This work was so well organised that there was no confusion. By this time the engineers and our instructor from the Arts and Crafts were busy making the necessary alterations and installations, and within two weeks from the time our gear was unloaded, we were taking in patients, and now, in December, we are caring for 600. This remarkable record is due to one thing only, and that is the splendid spirit shown by all ranks in working exceptionally hard and with the greatest care and skill. The greatest credit is due to the W.O's, N.C.O's, and men, for they had to suffer great discomforts in their quarters and at meals, yet they never slackened in their efforts, because they knew that the harder they worked the sooner we could take in their wounded comrades, who were in need of our special forms of treatment. We are now occupying ten buildings, two of which were hotels of the largest size, and the machinery shows excellent signs of running with its old time smoothness.