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WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 8 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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HOUSE COMMONS P

HUGHES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.

FRENCH MAKE SMASHING ADVANCE TOWARDS PERONNE

Russians Defeat Austrians In New Drive Into Transylvania

RUSSIANS WIN BIG VICTORY IN TRANSYLVANIA ADVANCE

Austrians Retreat Several Miles Before Heavy Blow in Region of Tulghes Pass, Northern Roumania.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Nov. 7.—Word of an important Russian victory in the region of the Tulghes Pass, northwestern Transylvania, was received from Austrian sources tonight, but details are still lacking, and Petrograd had nothing to announce about it today. The official communication issued by general headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian armies today says that after several days' stubborn fighting near Tulghes, Transylvanian front, the Russians pressed back the Austrian front some kilometres.

The Austrians also admit they have evacuated Dedul Mountain in the face of the massed fire of the Russian artillery.

These operations are believed to be the beginning of a big Russian drive.

The Russians are advancing on a wide front between the region of Kirlibaba and the Tulghes Pass towards Transylvania and Hungary. The official communication from Petrograd which deals with developments of two or three days ago, announces the winning of several successes in this region. For the past three days the Russians have been recording the capture of heights from the Austrians.

In connection with the new campaign, the Russians announce the winning of several successes in the mountains. South of Dorna Watra near the frontier triangle of Roumania, Bukowina and Transylvania, the Slav forces launched impetuous attacks in the valley of the Dorsek and Poutna Rivers, taking in two days' fighting seven machine guns, 15 officers and 800 men.

The Russians announce the success of an attack in the region east of Kirlibaba. In this operation they dismounted two Austrian guns, and captured trenches with more than 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

The evacuation of Dedul Moun ain, east of Kirlibaba, as admitted by the Austrians, was on account of their inability to stand the massed fire of the Russian artillery. This admission shows that the Russians have been able to mass considerable supplies of shells in this region in preparation for offenive action.

The Germans also admit that they are fighting Russian troops in the Tulghes region of Transylvania and that the Russians after several attacks without success gained ground at some places.

The fighting at Tulghes, with the Russians engaged, reveals the fact that they are now in control of a considerable section of the Russian front and that they have superior forces in this region.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Perhaps the Result of Yesterday's Election is That It Will Be Pretty Much the Same Old United States.

Yet quite a number of things will happen as a result of Mr. Hughes' return. Financially it gives Wall street a new lease of life; and all stocks are likely to go up today in a surprising way. The whirl of speculation will be bigger than ever. And even the American railroads will now think they will be able to float out a lot of fresh securities on the American public for the purpose of all kinds of betterments for their lines; but whether they can get out bonds or stock remains to be seen. They may, however, be able to negotiate large short-term loans; the rail mills and the engine and car and other equipment factories will all get large orders.

The big industrial concerns and big business generally will no doubt take on a considerable boom; and the American workman who has not had to look for work for a long while will find his services in still greater demand and more wages in sight. So will the rest of the railroad men be inclined to follow up the success of the brotherhoods and seek better pay. We imagine the farmers and the live stock men and the cotton planters will all also feel an impetus in the demands for their products.

* * * * *

As to the individual, Mr. Hughes will go into office with a freer hand as far as commitments are concerned, than almost any other man who has held the office for years, with the possible exception of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Wilson.

As for Mr. Wilson, he will go out with a most creditable record for four years as president; his currency and banking reform, his legislation for reducing the interest on farm loans and of organizing the credit of the country for benefiting farming will hold up his record for many a day. Just where he will get off eventually in the matter of his conduct in the chair in connection with the war in Europe will be for history to deal with, rather than men of the present day.

The next personage in importance is Col. Roosevelt, who now is at best second to Mr. Hughes. It may be that in his inmost heart he would have preferred to have seen Mr. Hughes defeated, as he might then have had a better chance to rise to a still greater future.

That old veteran, Mr. Bryan, is still away down the line, notwithstanding the fact that he has stumped nearly every state in behalf of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Taft has had a kind of rebirth, and altho comparatively young in years, will pass into the row of elder statesmen alongside, perhaps, Mr. Elihu Root.

* * * * *

In the way of journalism, The New York Tribune comes back again as a leader of the Republican party. As for The New York World, the ablest political paper in the United States, it will have to start again, in a way, afresh. Mr. Frank Munsey and his reconstructed New York Sun may feel that the election has justified his breaking into the morning field of New York newspaperdom. Probably the paper that will take the most credit out of the result, however, is The Chicago Tribune. Life, the leading satirical paper of the United States, also gets something of a setback on account of its pro-British and pro-Wilson attitude. It managed to mix its drinks. The same is true of The New York Times, which has been the most outspoken paper of first-class rank in favor of the allies, and has the reputation of collecting and publishing more good information on the war than any other paper in the world.

* * * * *

A matter of more interest, perhaps, than anything else is to sense this morning where the German vote in the States gets off and what its influence and object will be hereafter. We cannot say at this moment that it has any special grip on Mr. Hughes, the new president, altho it may have done a lot to elect him. But certainly they will try to do something and try to aid the cause of Germany from this side of the Atlantic; and perhaps succeed in making the cause of the allies, and especially of the British, still more unacceptable in the eyes of Americans.

* * * * *

A still more important question for the people in the United States is not what part they will take in the war, but how much headway they will make hereafter in the direction of preparedness. How big an army will they have and how big a navy; and how much will both these items cost in the annual budget if the union seeks to be a power next to England at sea and have an army sufficient to clean up the situation in Mexico and fight a war with Japan? More likely the future policy of the United States in regard to war and its relation to other countries will be dictated by the decisions reached by the allies and the other great powers of Europe as to world peace conditions hereafter, than by anything the States can do themselves. Certainly America cannot make the program itself, but it may be able to do what some of the English publicists think, and that is lead the world in a program that will strive for a lasting peace after the war.

* * * * *

The most interesting question is that which will come to Mr. Wilson for treatment from now on, the conduct of Germany in carrying on the war. He certainly will not be guided in the next four months to come as he has been in the last year by the opportunism that party consideration has forced on both the party leaders having an election in sight. Now he has a chance to show what strict Americanism is, and he may do something rather surprising in that direction. Whether he will be weak, however, depends upon how forceful Germany chooses to be when the United States has no army of any account and only the skeleton of a navy.

* * * * *

But no matter who is in office, whether Republican or Democrat, the next few months will see the beginnings of agitations for the adoption of very radical reforms in regard to enfranchisement for women, still greater restriction of the drink evil, social uplift programs of various kinds, and, perhaps before politicians may know it, a widespread movement for the nationalization of railways.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

An important turn has come about in the face of the war on the Transylvanian front as a result of an important success won by the Russians in the region of the Tulghes Pass in northern Roumania, near Bukowina. News of this advance comes first from Austrian sources and the Russian official communications, which are usually a day later than the Teuton official communications in making their announcements, do not mention the fighting referred to by the Austrians. The foe acknowledged, in a bulletin issued at Vienna yesterday, that after several days of fight about Tulghes Pass, the Russians have succeeded in pressing back the Teuton front for a distance of some miles. To the northwest of the Tulghes area, but east of Kirlibaba, Vienna says, the massed fire of the Russian batteries has forced the Austrians to evacuate Dedul Mountain. On the other hand, Petrograd, which is late with its information, only mentions a successful advance south of Dorna Watra on the Dorsek and Poutna Rivers with the taking of more than 800 prisoners, and also the capturing of Austrian trenches in the district east of Kirlibaba.

* * * * *

In conjunction with this southward advance, the Russians and Roumanians are making affairs hum in the Dobrudja. They are pressing the pursuit of Von Mackensen with great vigor. Their whole front has advanced. The Roumanians acting in co-operation with the Russians in the Tulghes Pass have moved slightly forward in the Buzeu Valley.

* * * * *

On the whole it looks as if the Russians and Roumanians had concentrated large forces in the north so as to strike athwart the

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2).

BARONETCY CONFERRED ON SIR MAX AITKEN

Canadian "Eye Witness" Has an Added Honor Thrust Upon Him.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Nov. 7.—Sir William Maxwell Aitken is gazetted a baronet.

Sir Max Aitken's name is familiar to the Canadian public by reason of his "eye witness" reports from the front. He was born at Newcastle, N.B., 37 years ago and earned fame and fortune as a financier in Montreal in a surprisingly brief time. He entered British politics in 1910 as Unionist member for Ashton-under-Lyne.

GOES OVERSEAS.

Miss Annie Bowlby Leaves to Become a Nurse in France.

Brantford, Nov. 7.—Miss Annie Bowlby, daughter of Mr. Frank Bowlby, Simcoe, has left for Montreal, whence she will sail for England to take up her duties as nurse. Miss Bowlby has already put in a year's service in Malta. Miss Laurel Misner of Port Dover was another Norfolk girl to leave for the same work.

LANAO HAD FULL RIGHT TO FLY AMERICAN FLAG

Capt. Mainland Clears Up Legal Status of the Steamer.

London, Nov. 7.—Captain Mainland, master of the Lanao, sunk by a German submarine, has telegraphed from Cardiff the following signed statement:

"The Lanao sailed from Hongkong under the American flag, which flew day and night and was flying when sunk. I heard rumors of sale, but nothing certain. The submarine captain gave a receipt for the ship's papers as from an American ship. The legal status of the vessel was Philippine registry under American protection, which gave the right to fly the American flag."

FRENCH STRIKE TEUTONS HARD BELOW SOMME

Captured Two Villages in Smashing Advance North of Chaulnes.

TO SEIZE RAILWAY

Allies Make Further Progress Upon Le Transloy in Action.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Nov. 7.—Launching a strong attack in heavy rain this morning south of the Somme the French ripped open two and a half miles of the German front, and they captured the Villages of Ablaincourt and Pressire and pushed on to the outskirts of Genrecourt. North of the Somme the French also made progress on the front between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel. During the day they took more than 500 prisoners, including several officers.

The fighting south of the Somme began with a brisk attack against the front between Chaulnes Wood and a point south of the Ablaincourt sugar refinery. The French infantry dashed into the Villages of Ablaincourt and Pressire with hand grenades and speedily cleared these places of Germans. Continuing the struggle the French poilus also drove the Germans back, capturing the Ablaincourt cemetery and progressing south of the sugar refinery as far as the outskirts of Genrecourt. The fighting for these lines was desperate and it was warm while it lasted.

On the British front today the Germans heavily shelled the region about Les Boeufs. The British retaliated by shelling the German front in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Wytschtete, near Ypres.

The Germans dropped incendiary bombs on Nancy, doing no damage. On the Verdun front intermittent cannonading prevailed.

The French announced today that a total of 71,532 men and 1449 officers had been taken by the allies in Somme offensive between July 1 and Nov. 1. Of these the French captured 40,796 men and 809 officers. The allies also took 173 field guns, 130 heavy guns, 215 trench mortars and 535 machine guns. Of these the French captured 77 field guns, 101 heavy guns, 104 trench mortars and 235 machine guns.

SEVERAL CANADIANS IN GERMANY IMPRISONED

Long Sentences Imposed and Delivery of Parcels is Refused.

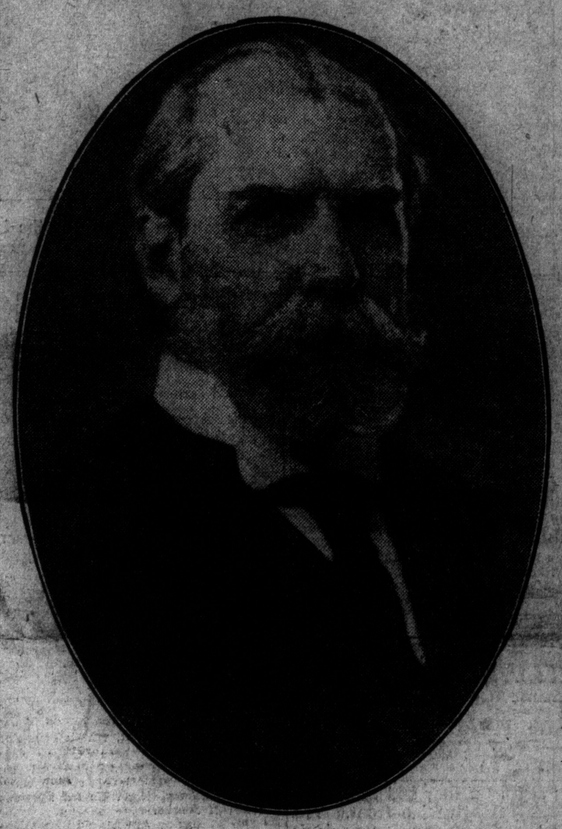
London, Nov. 7.—The war under-secretary in the commons tonight, replying to a question, said the American embassy reported several Canadians had been sentenced by Germans to twelve years' imprisonment. Endeavors have been made to induce the German Government on reciprocal terms to allow the prisoners under sentence to receive parcels, but so far without success. Some German prisoners he said were now under long terms of imprisonment here.

INSPECTS WATER SYSTEM.

Kitchener, Nov. 7.—Engineer Wilson of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association was in the city yesterday inspecting the water system with a view to improving the pressure for fire purposes. In a conference with Chairman Breithaupt of the water commission, he advised the connection of the Bridgeport wells as soon as possible.

HUGHES ELECTED PRESIDENT BY TREMENDOUS PLURALITY

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.



Charles Evans Hughes of New York, who yesterday was elected president over Woodrow Wilson.

Republican Candidate Sweeps State After State and Has Big Majority in Electoral College—Michigan Goes Dry and Defeats Local Option.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Hughes—		Wilson—	
California	13	Alabama	12
Connecticut	7	Arizona	3
Delaware	3	Arkansas	9
Indiana	15	Colorado	6
Idaho	4	Florida	6
Illinois	29	Georgia	14
Iowa	13	Kentucky	13
Maine	6	Louisiana	10
Massachusetts	18	Maryland	8
Michigan	15	Mississippi	10
Minnesota	12	Missouri	18
New Hampshire	4	Nebraska	8
New Jersey	14	New Mexico	3
New York	45	North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5	Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5	South Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	38	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	5	Texas	20
South Dakota	5	Utah	4
Vermont	4	Virginia	12
Washington	7		
West Virginia	8		
Wisconsin	13		
Wyoming	3		
Total	291	Total	199

—Doubtful.—

Hughes—		Wilson—	
Kansas	10	Nevada	3
Montana	4	Ohio	24

Necessary to choice—266.

New York, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—Charles Evans Hughes will be the next president of the United States.

At midnight last night it appeared certain that Mr. Hughes had carried at least 25 states with an electoral vote of 301, and that Mr. Wilson had carried 15 states with an electoral vote of 149. Eight states with an electoral vote of 81 were in doubt, including Ohio, with 24, Missouri with 18 and Kentucky with 13.

Almost without exception the Republican candidate swept the states that have a big vote in the electoral college. He carried New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. He won New England easily, carried the Pacific coast states without an exception, and skimmed the cream of the middle west.

Mr. Wilson is sure only of the solid south, with Utah, possibly; Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The returns from several states that had practically been conceded to him are such that these can be only regarded as doubtful. They include Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland.

At midnight the Republicans were claiming Ohio by 25,000, while the Democratic state chairman was sure of 75,000.

Missouri was very close, with the indications favoring Mr. Hughes and the Republican ticket.

Kentucky surprised the prognosticators, turning in such an evenly balanced vote that a positive prediction had to wait for a late hour.

Mr. Wilson seems to have gained considerably over the Bryan vote of 1908. His victory in Utah occasioned great surprise. The vote in Kansas was remarkably close. Montana gives indications of going Democratic. Mr. Wilson's vote in the electoral college will probably exceed Mr. Bryan's. But, with the single exception of Ohio, he fared no better than Mr. Bryan in the states with big electoral votes.

Result Known Early.

The result was practically certain as early as 7.30 p.m., when New York and Illinois were observed to be surely in the Republican column.

It appears from a general survey of the result that the president won over about 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote.

In the northwest, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, the old-time Republican pluralities were somewhat reduced, particularly in Wisconsin, where, thru the peculiar attitude maintained thruout the campaign by Senator La Follette, there was a sharp falling off in the Republican vote. Many Progressives evidently supported the president.

This also happened in Michigan, a state which gave Taft and Roosevelt individually more votes than Mr. Wilson received.

In South Dakota the Progressives voted heavily for Mr. Hughes, and at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4).

BIG LINER ARABIA SUNK PASSENGERS ARE SAVED

P. and O. Steamer, Carrying Four Hundred and Fifty Passengers, Victim of a Submarine.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Peninsular and Orient Liner Arabia has been submarined. She carried 450 passengers. All are believed to have been saved.

The steamship Arabia registered 9733 tons gross. She was last reported bound from Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 30, for London, sailing from Adelaide on Oct. 5.

MORE OFFICERS ADDED TO THE HOSPITAL LIST

Number of Canadians Admitted to Institutions in Britain and France.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Nov. 7.—The following wounded have reached London: Lieut. C. T. Croucher, shot in thigh; Major E. R. McNeill, shot in thigh; Major J. G. Carsley, shot in face, slight; Lieut. E. B. MacLatchy, shot in right arm, severe.

In France: Lieut. Hughson, shot in back, slight; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Stewart, shot in thigh, arm and back, slight; Lieut. H. M. Rose, shot in leg; C. G. Thomson, shot in leg.

At Torquay: Lieut. A. G. Kittson, shot in head, slight.

Returned to duty: Lieuts. H. F. Hill, R. Burchell and Major A. B. Stafford.

NEW YORK STATE GIVES HUGHES BIG PLURALITY

Ninety Thousand Votes Over Wilson, While Whitman Again is Elected Governor.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Republicans swept New York in the state election today, giving Charles E. Hughes a plurality of more than 90,000 over President Wilson in the contest for the presidency.

The state ticket headed by Charles S. Whitman was successful by an even larger margin and Wm. M. Calder was elected U. S. senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman. Republican candidates for minor state offices were also elected.

TWO OF ENEMY'S DREADNOUGHTS HIT

British Submarine's Success in North Sea Greater Than First Reported.

BOTH OF KAISER CLASS

Admiralty Issues Further Report By Captain of British U Boat.

London, Nov. 7.—A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported launching a torpedo at and striking a German dreadnought in the North Sea is contained in the following official report issued today:

"With reference to yesterday's communication, a further report has now been received from the commanding officer of the submarine. He now claims to have hit two dreadnought battleships of the Kaiser class."

The Kaiser itself was sunk in the North Sea May 31, 1916. Other ships of the class are Konig, Albert, Kaiserin, Frederic der Grosse and P. Regent Leopold. The ships are of 24,312 tonnage, 21-knot speed, and carry about 1000 men. Their heaviest armament consists of ten 12-in. guns. These ships have thirteen-inch belt armor and are particularly well equipped to withstand submarine attacks.

ITALIAN SOFT FELT HATS.

There is an unapproachable superiority in the Italian soft felt hat, and they are in such constant demand that the supply is becoming limited. Dineen's are fortunate in having received a second shipment this season, the new arrivals coming forward yesterday by express. All genuine made-in-Italy and introducing new shades of greens, grays, and pearls. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.