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THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

STILL SHOW INCREASE IN TOWN POPULATION.

There is Less Urban Growth Than in Boom Periods—How the Largest Places in the West Stand.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—A preliminary report issued with the results of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces, taken last June, gives the population of cities, towns and villages in the three provinces. In all but a few cases increases are shown, although the growth of urban population has not been nearly so great as was the case during the boom times of the two previous five-year periods.

The Largest Cities.

Winnipeg, the largest city in the middle west, increased its population from 128,925 in 1911 to 162,229 in 1916, being a gain of 25,964, or nearly 20 per cent, in five years. For the ten years 1906 to 1916, Winnipeg shows an increase of 72,852, or more than 80 per cent.

In Saskatchewan, Regina leads with 24,112, although a decrease of 4,108 has taken place. Both Saskatoon and Moose Jaw show material gains since 1911.

In Alberta, Calgary still stands first with a population of 56,353, followed by Edmonton with 53,792. Of the population of the latter, 12,429 represents that of the former city of Strathcona, now municipally part of the provincial capital. In 1911 Strathcona had a population of 5,579, and in 1906 one of 1,550.

CALLS MARRIAGE "CURSE."

Duke of Orleans Seeks Divorce From Austrian Wife.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Duke of Orleans is about to apply to the Court of Rome for the annulment of his marriage to the Archduchess Marie Dorothea of Austria, according to the Figaro. The duke contends that the marriage was not concluded on the Austrian side in accordance with all the requirements of ecclesiastical law.

The Duchess of Orleans won a suit for separation in January, 1914. It was reported that she charged the duke with neglect owing to the fact that she was childless. At the outbreak of the war the duke, in sending back the insignia of the Golden Piece to the Austrian Emperor, wrote that his marriage had been the curse of his life.

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QUEEN'S HOLDS HER CONVOCAION

(Continued from Page 1.) years he had been closely identified with the interests of Queen's.

Another reason for the presentation was the resignation of Dr. Gordon from the presidency. Because of what he himself and because of his activities on behalf of the university the trustees desired that his portrait should be placed by side with those of the past heads of Queen's. The retiring principal was worthy of all honor. Everything that could have been expected of him he had done, and more. By his grace, judgment and the other elements that characterized the true Christian gentleman he had enabled the friends of Queen's to realize their ambitions.

The portrait was then unveiled the audience standing and the students giving the college yell most enthusiastically.

The portrait proved to be a splendid likeness of the principal. It is the work of E. Wylie Greer, the famous portrait painter, of Toronto. Dr. Gordon, who is standing, is wearing his robes and is holding a bible in his hand.

Dr. Gordon's Reply.

Dr. Gordon made a touching address of thanks. He referred to his pleasant connections with the staff, the students and the trustees, and said it was only by their co-operation that he had been able to accomplish what he had done. He had been encouraged beyond words by the faith and confidence of the students. Their interests had always been uppermost and had weighed the heaviest upon his heart. Although his official connection with Queen's would probably terminate before many moons, he would always be glad to do what his strength would permit for Queen's and her students. He appreciated the thoughtfulness and generosity of the trustees in presenting the portrait, and expressed the hope that it would find a fitting place in the noble hall dedicated to the memory of that peerless college president of Canada.

W. F. Nickle, M.P.

W. F. Nickle, in a graphic and entertaining manner, took his audience from New York to the front. He told of the precautions that were taken while crossing the ocean to guard against enemy submarines, how the vessel, when it got in the danger zone, followed a zig-zag course, in order that the possibility of a torpedo hitting it would be greatly lessened. An extremely interesting part of Mr. Nickle's address was that in which he described his ride in an aeroplane. The machine, which rose to a height of 1,300 or 1,400 feet, was made to perform various feats while in the air. It galloped, it ascended and descended, and did many other hair-raising things.

While these were going on Mr. Nickle said he consoled himself with the thought that if the machine were to fall he and the pilot would reach the ground in safety. A remarkable thing about the aeroplane was that there was no jolting. The machine, too, seemed to be stationary, the earth doing the moving. Another noticeable feature was the vividness with which the things on the earth appeared to one looking at them from the aeroplane, as if they were being viewed through a powerful magnifying glass. The aeroplane had well been called the eyes of the army, and they had made strategy practically impossible.

Visit to the Front.

Mr. Nickle passed on to speak of his visit to the French front. On his journey to the trenches he reached a dividing line. He climbed a tree, which served as an observation post. In front were all the hideous horrors of war; behind only rural quietness. When he returned to Canada and saw the prosperity and peace he could not help thinking that the French front line trenches were the trenches that were protecting Canada to-day.

The speaker told of his visit to desolated Ypres, passing along the road that was a path of glory that led to the grave of many a brave British and Canadian soldier.

While visiting the British front Mr. Nickle met Col. Ross, a kindly, dignified, resourceful man. A big officer told the speaker that he didn't know whether Col. Ross knew much about medicine, but he knew how to choose that did, with the result that the division of which he had charge was the healthiest in the army.

Mr. Nickle referred to the hospital work, and said that everywhere he had gone he had heard only good things of Queen's hospital. He told of the efforts that were being made to make sightless and limbless soldiers useful members of society.

Canada, he continued, should treat generously the men who had lost their eyes or limbs in battle. These men would never be able to do a full day's work, but if employment should be found for them in order that they might realize that their lives were not altogether wasted.

The Navy Visited.

The speaker told of his visit to the navy. All Britain had been asked to do when the war broke out was to contribute 125,000 soldiers and to look after the German and Austrian fleets. She had looked after the enemy fleets, and, besides, had contributed millions of men. But for the British fleet France would have been attacked from behind as well as in front, and the cause of the Allies would have been lost. The Germans had claimed the destruction of the British battleship the Lion, but their claims were false, as the speaker had walked its decks.

In conclusion, Mr. Nickle referred to the optimism that prevailed in England and France. It was no longer a question if the Allies won the war, but when they would win it. The message that the Canadians in the trenches sent back to their brethren at home was: "We came over early and have borne the heat and burden of the day, and as opportunity offers we want you to come over and help win the war for civilization."

FRENCH POLITICAL WAYS

WILL HAVE TO BE REVISED AFTER THE WAR

Premier Briand Elucidates—Country Will Instinctively Resume the Motion of Direct Council and Authority.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The remodeling of French Political Methods after the war, resulting in a concentration of government, is predicted by Premier Briand, according to a conversation the Premier has had with his friends, which is recapitulated in the Figaro by Alfred Capus, the dramatist, and member of the French Academy. M. Capus quotes the Premier as saying:

"I do not pretend to do more than sketch the main outline. As the result of lessons, which it cannot escape, I believe our country will resume instinctively the motion of direct council and authority. There will be this difference, that while under past regimes this authority was imposed upon it historically and by custom, today it is the country itself which demands it from its elected representatives as well as a more firm and concentrated direction of its business."

"You understand I am not speaking for myself. I am thinking of the next group of politicians who will be in power. They are bound to come on the scene with a fresh outlook and, less bound by opinions and doctrines will submit themselves more easily to experience. Our present political methods are not at all damaged by the war. They simply require to be revised, remoulded and readapted. I am convinced for example, that the spirit born of the war is about to clash with the spirit of parochialism and that it will break it. There will be submitted the motion of public welfare, which has been lost in what one might call the pulverization of efforts. What will be wanted will be the concentration of efforts in the general interest."

"In my opinion the need of tomorrow is to concentrate instead of disperse and you cannot imagine with what good will universal suffrage will accept these principles. I believe it is ready to do so now. Thewar has put it in a state of receptivity and it remains only to speak to it clearly and frankly and to awaken it to a realization of its own condition."

A New Generation.

Speaking of the actual situation, Premier Briand said:

"I simply ask you to consider what has already been gained and what no hazard of war can take from us. Compare what France and Paris were in July, 1914, with what they are in October, 1916. The truth is that we are not decadent, but that a new generation has sprung up, more sensible, perhaps, to reminders of defeat; more nervous, more impatient, than those which had preceded it. German insolence had contributed a great deal to this state of mind, and as one, nevertheless, dared not to think of these things, it suited a continual conflict, between exalted imaginations and humdrum politics. It was a kind of moral confusion, which manifested itself by a acute need for distraction, by a violent desire for the new, the unexpected."

"No, again, it was no decadence; it was rather anger driven inward—the old insult revived bluntly in the mind by incessant provocation. And then we felt that the world did not, that it irritated and hurt us. "A nation seen from without has a general aspect to which all its citizens contribute. It is that aspect which a foreigner sees and upon which he forms his opinion. Well, that aspect was not in our favor, and that was because of our old defeats. It was distorted by an old defeat, and the truth is that the day the defeat was wiped out, when France showed by unheard of heroism that she meant to throw off the obsession—on that day suddenly all peoples by common agreement recognized their error as regards us, and the prestige of France has become again extraordinary—greater than it has ever been at any epoch."

Reconquered Influence.

"In regaining our individuality as a nation we have reconquered at a blow all our influence, all our attractions. That is what we have gained and nothing can affect it. That is the moral work accomplished in these two years, not the work of the rest. The consequences? Incalculable. They will affect all of us, our advantages as citizens as much as our individual property. They will affect labor, commerce and the arts of luxury."

"The completion of the task, the crowning of it by victory, is well worth taking time and patience over. And if that victory is hard to win it is precisely on account of its extent and of what must be wrested from the enemy before it can be complete. For much depends upon it—a free existence, prosperity, social reforms, republic powerful and unchallenged."

WILSON JUSTIFIES LUSITANIA SINKING

The New York Sun Says He Accepts Germany's Refusal.

New York, Oct. 19.—The New York Sun this morning gives unusual prominence to a Washington story under the scare head "Wilson calls actual Lusitania attack justifiable and accepts Germany's refusal to disavow sinking." The Sun quotes a "source close to the State Department" as authority for the statement that President Wilson has accepted the view that "the sinking of the Lusitania was justified" and had capitulated presumably in the interests of German-American amity, on the proposition advanced by the American Government "that while the sinking of the Lusitania was justified, the faking of American life was not justified." Germany, it is said, was willing to express regret for the taking of American lives, but was not willing to concede that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal, in view of Great Britain's illegal blockade.

In lieu of an admission that the

Probs: Friday, Showery and becoming colder.

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