

BOMBAY EXTENDS TO HER ROYAL GUEST AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Prince of Wales Received With a Tumultuous Demonstration Unprecedented in the History of Bombay—Bearing and Manner of Heir to the Throne Create Best Impression.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales, in a long detailed despatch, describes the reception of the Prince by the populace of Bombay when he landed and during the four-mile circuitous procession through the city. The splendid military cortege at various points along the route touched the fringe of the native bazaar, where there was tumultuous enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of Bombay.

The route of the procession was lined with British and Indian troops. A public holiday had been declared and all the inhabitants closed their shops and lined into the streets to greet the Prince, whose manner and bearing made a great impression.

The correspondent adds that, although the political atmosphere in Bombay is rather tense, the tour of the Prince is considered to have opened with splendid promise.

The Bombay correspondent of The London Times says the non-co-operationists had made the utmost efforts to render the boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit effective, but the only result was an overwhelming and tumultuous reception, passing all possible expectations.

Experts say it will be a severe blow to Gandhi and his party of discontent, but the correspondent refrains from prediction. At the moment of the demonstration Gandhi himself was somewhere in Bombay, but is reported to have been assisting at "a farcical bonfire of imported clothing."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will have a strenuous time during his four months' stay in India, beginning with Bombay, where the battle-cruiser Renown, on which he sailed from England on October 27, arrived on Nov. 16. He was greeted by Lord Reading, the Viceroy, and the ruling Princes on the staff of his Royal Highness. The initial ceremony upon his landing at the Gateway of India, on the Bunder, which was built to commemorate the durbars of the King and Queen, was the

presentation of an address by the Bombay municipality. A state drive through the city to Government House at Malabar Point was followed in the evening by a reception, preceded by a quiet dinner. On Thursday morning the Prince held a durbars of the ruling Princes. A dinner and ball at Government House at night concluded the Prince's initial visit in Bombay, and shortly after midnight he left for Poona.

After a public welcome to the Prince in Poona his Royal Highness will unveil the Mahratta War Memorial. He will attend the races in the afternoon, and will then return to Bombay. Among his engagements in Bombay will be his attendance at the quadrangular cricket match (so called from the competition of European, Parsee, Mohammedan and Hindu elevens), and the sports tournament of the great Bombay Maidan.

The Prince will leave Bombay on the night of Nov. 22 for Baroda, which last received a visit from the then Prince of Wales in 1875. After some formal engagements in Baroda the Prince will go into the country and have some black-buck shooting. He will then proceed to Udaipur, whose venerable Maharaja is considered the leading ruler in Rajputana, on account both of his legendary descent from the semi-divine Rama and the great traditions of chivalry associated with the ruling house. Through all the generations of Mogul domination it was the only ruling Rajput family which gave no daughter in marriage to any member of the Mohammedan Imperial dynasty.

The Prince will spend a couple of days in the valleys not far from the palace of the Maharaja, shooting leopards and possibly some other big game. The Prince's visit to Patha, the youngest of the British Provinces, will be of historic interest, as it will be the first time that a member of the Royal house will be the guest of an Indian Governor, in the person of Lord Sinha. There will be a durbars at Patna.

Injection of Oxygen Enables Man to Soar

A despatch from Paris says:—Flight to rarified altitudes, and even to the moon, is now possible for human beings without being equipped with special breathing tanks, through a discovery by Dr. Bayeux, which has been communicated to the Pasteur Institute. An injection of oxygen replaces the artificial respiratory tanks hitherto in use. Dr. Bayeux has proved the feasibility of his discovery by its use in the Alps, where he ascended 18,000 feet without the slightest difficulty.



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University Spirit.

"There's no use betting on a university team. University boys always play to win," said a more or less professional "sportsman" apropos of the rugby games played at the University of Toronto stadium. This man has an insight into the spirit which is produced by university athletics. University boys play hard, are glad to win, are good losers, if they lose, and they do not resort to "shady" tricks. They are trained to be above that sort of thing. Not the winning of the game, primarily, but good, clean sport is their objective. And what a valuable asset that spirit is to an individual! The people of Ontario are proud of their provincial university, of its excellent teaching, of its success in research, of its widespread extension service, and they do not forget that, at that university, young men and women are being trained to be citizens of the highest order, unsuspicious and above suspicion, honest and upright, and that the training in sports and general athletics is helping to produce that type of citizen.

RISE IN QUOTATION OF POUND STERLING Due to Improvement in Great Britain's Foreign Trade Balance.

A despatch from New York says:—British exchange, as reported by the pound sterling, rose to a fraction over \$4 for demand bills in this market on Thursday. This is the highest quotation in over six months and equals a gain of six cents from the low quotation of the week.

The rise again was associated with developments at the Armament Conference in Washington, as well as improvement in Great Britain's foreign trade balance.

French and other leading Continental remittances also strengthened, and German marks, which recently reached their most acute stage of demoralization, were relatively firm.

Seven Miles of Eels Exported to New York

A despatch from New York says:—Seven miles of eels, valued at \$100,000, reached this city on Thursday from Quebec in three specially constructed barges, so arranged that water will flow in and out of the vessels at all times, keeping the eels alive.

Possibly in the stress of other things the residents of this city have failed to note a dearth of eels in the local market. Dealers assert that for a long time there has been a startling absence of eels from the local fish stalls, and that to overcome the eel famine 200,000 of the finest kind of silver eels, from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, were ordered captured and forwarded here without regard to cost.

Admiralty Will Retire 280 Officers

A despatch from London says:—In connection with its policy of retrenchment in administrative expenditures, the British admiralty has resolved to retire on pensions eighty naval captains and 200 commanders early next year, according to the Evening News. These retirements would not involve taking more ships out of commission, it was said, and if the Washington Conference agrees on the United States naval restriction program, further reduction in the admiralty's personnel are contemplated.

Ulster Firmly Maintains the Stand Taken

A despatch from London says:—Ulster's reply to the latest British Government communication on the question of an Irish settlement was delivered at Downing Street on Thursday afternoon. It indicates that Ulster stands firm in the attitude she has taken and will not submit to anything considered a violation of her rights.

BARON KATO WANTS MORE TONNAGE THAN ALLOWED BY UNITED STATES PLAN

A despatch from Washington says:—Admiral Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation to the armament conference, announced on Thursday that Japan would ask modification of the United States naval limitation program, which would permit Japan to maintain a "general tonnage slightly greater than sixty per cent." of that of each of the other two powers.

Japan would also ask, Baron Kato said, for the right to maintain "a type of vessel of strictly defensive character," with tonnage approximating that maintained by the other two powers.

A statement issued by Baron Kato said:—"Because of her geographical position, Japan deems it only fair at the present time that the other interested countries should agree that she should maintain a proportion in general tonnage slightly greater than sixty per cent., and in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character, she might even desire to approximate that of the greater navies."

Baron Kato's statement was made at a conference with newspaper correspondents, but he would not give details as to the modifications his delegation would submit, saying this was for the conference to discuss. It was assumed generally, however, that the "slightly greater" general tonnage

that Japanese desired would include the battleship Matsu, probably just commissioned and that the type of defensive vessel referred to was a light cruiser suitable for policing the waters of the Orient against pirates and the like.

The Mutsu is a ship of some 33,000 tons, armed with eight 16-inch rifles. She is comparable to the United States Maryland class and, according to Secretary Hughes' program, each nation would retain but one ship in this class. Great Britain has no battleships of this type. If the Mutsu is later added to the ships Japan is to retain, she will make the second 16-inch gun ship for Japan, and it was assumed that if this was granted, the United States delegation would desire to retain the West Virginia, of similar characteristics, to be launched next Saturday.

Admiral Kato made his statement in the presence of M. Hanihara, the vice-minister for Foreign Affairs, and several other members of the Japanese delegation. He was then asked to define more clearly what he meant in stating that "in a type of vessel of strictly defensive character she might desire to approximate that of the greater navies," and in reply, said he wanted to make perfectly clear that the above reservation did not apply to capital ships but to other ships of defensive character.

CANADA PROPOSES THE HOLDING OF FURTHER CONFERENCES ON ARMAMENT

A despatch from Washington says:—It is learned that Canada's proposal for the holding of further conferences with the object of perpetuating the idea of armament limitation will likely meet with the approval of a number of the British Empire delegates, though no information is available as to when it will be placed before the General Conference. It is anticipated, however, that it will be brought forward at a later stage of the proceedings.

The proposal appears to have aroused a great deal of interest, and the general belief is that it would assist in a very large measure in maintaining the great purpose for which the conference has been called. It would provide a means for meeting changing conditions, and for dealing with any new means of carrying on warfare which may be invented from time to time.

Canada, it is considered certain, will support the Mother Country in opposing an excessive allowance of submarine tonnage. Canada's position on this question is understood to be that it would be advantageous to the world if some plan could be reached of disposing altogether of the U-boat method of warfare.

In the Far Eastern section of the conference Canada's voice will be heard, though no indication has been given as to details of policy. It is not considered that the Dominion has any interests in the Far East distinct from the rest of the Empire—apart, that is, from Canada's position on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is not shared by some of the sister dominions. It is not considered likely at this stage that the question of immigration will be brought before the conference, but if it is, Canada's course will be one of the vitally interested nations.

Incendiary Sentenced to 20-40 Year Term

A despatch from New York says:—Raphael Bocagna, 41, a cobbler, of 3886 Third Ave., The Bronx, convicted of first degree arson last week for having set a fire in the kitchen of his home July 6 last which endangered the lives of twenty-five families in the house, was sentenced in Bronx County Court to twenty to forty years in Sing Sing.

"I regret," said Judge Louis D. Gibbs, "that the law does not permit me to send you to the electric chair or give you life."

The fire was discovered in time and no one was injured.

Dried figs are, weight for weight, more nourishing than bread.

Living in Austria is now 98 times as costly as in 1914.

U.S. WILL STAND BY THE HUGHES PLAN

Diplomatic Struggle May Result if Japan Alters Proportions.

A despatch from Washington says:—Japan's request for an increase in the proportional strength of her navy may lead speedily to some of the plain talk across the council table of the arms conference. The United States delegation stands ready to dispute stubbornly any material change from the ratio set forth in the Hughes plan. That ratio, it was emphasized by highest authorities on Friday, reflects existing proportional strength and so cannot be altered without upsetting a fundamental principle of the whole plan.

In effect the United States figures would give Japan six fighting ships to every ten owned by the United States and every ten owned by Great Britain. The Japanese have hinted, but never formally announced that they want 7 to 10. The naval experts of the United States really believe that five to ten is nearer the proper allotment. Great Britain has accepted the six to ten plan in principle, but her spokesmen have been silent about the new Japanese proposals.

If it turns out that the "slightly greater" naval force suggested for Japan by Admiral Baron Kato only amounts to the addition of one battle cruiser to the Japanese figures, then the emphatic objections of the United States delegates may not be deemed necessary. But if the suggestion comprehends a real change in proportion, it is declared on authority that a determined diplomatic struggle will result.

PEACE IN IRELAND BEFORE NEW YEAR'S DAY, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George fully believes that peace with Ireland will be reached before Christmas. This information came on Friday from a person in close touch with Lloyd George. He refused, however, to disclose the newest phase of the situation which gives rise to the Premier's hope.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Sir Edward Carson were detained in London on Friday, both

suffering from chills, which are said to be a form of "diplomatic illness." No formal conferences were held by any of the delegations.

Lloyd George on Friday sent a communication to Arthur Griffith, in which he declared that the prospect of an immediate general election is totally removed, and that he is hopeful, without abandoning any of the principles laid down in his document bearing the terms for settlement, of securing agreement with Premier Craig.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14½; No. 3, \$1.08½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51½c; No. 3 CW, 47c; extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 2 feed, 42c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 65c; No. 4 CW, 60c.

All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 38 to 40c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot \$1 to \$1.05; No. 3 Winter, 97c to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 90c to \$1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93 to 98c; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 56c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.

Rye—No. 2, 75c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.30; second pats., \$6.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 19 to 19½c; twins, 19½ to 20c; triplets, 20½ to 21c.

Old, large, 26 to 26½c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c; geese, 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 25 to 28c; ducklings, 28 to 32c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select storage, 51 to 52c; new laid straight, 88 to 89c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35; maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½ lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Choice hvy steers, \$6 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$8.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$7; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9; do, off cars, \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$8.50; do, country points, \$8.25.

Montreal

Oats, Can. West No. 2, 56½ to 57c; do, No. 3, 55½ to 56c.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40. Roll-oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.80 to \$2.95.

Bran, \$22.25. Shorts, \$24.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 17½ to 18c. Butter, choicest creamery, 40 to 41c.

Eggs, selected, 50 to 52c.

Med. steers, \$5; poor, \$2 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.25; good veal calves, \$10; pail-fed calves, \$7 to \$8; grassers, \$2.50. Hogs, select, \$9.35.

Insurance Association Pays Heavily for Hail Losses

A despatch from Regina says:—Three-quarters of a million dollars in hail losses have been distributed by the Municipal Hail Insurance Association since payment of Saskatoon farmers commenced five days ago.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit

