

Announces Finding Super-Star Millions of Miles In Diameter

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Discovery of the existence of greater stars than Betelgeuse, the giant star, whose diameter was measured as 200,000,000 miles, was announced by Prof. Walter W. Rouse, at an address before the convention of the national academy of sciences, made public today.

Antares, a star in the constellation of Scorpio, was named as one of the super-stars, but its exact size has not yet been determined, he said. Other stars whose magnitude may surpass either of these are to be measured, he said, by means of the new interferometer developed by Prof. Michelson.

Other speakers before the academy, Prof. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University and Prof. E. Bernardi of

Yerkes Observatory, described investigations of human mortality and the "astronomical milk way."

Too much pampering and hospitalization are weakening the human race, Prof. Pearl declared, drawing his conclusions from experiments with species of fly. His experiments showed, he said, that there are more centenarians among the flies than among humans.

"The fly," he said, "has a poorer chance of life than the human up to the relative age of 70. After that he has a better chance."

"Under present conditions," he said, "the human race is taken care of so well that weaklings are kept alive much longer than they would live normally. Marriage of the weak is a detriment in a gradual weakening of the race."

CITY FACING HOUSING LOSS

Continued From Page One

will regulate the cut that will be made in the price of the houses. Mr. Weekes does not think that the cut in the price will be quite 10 per cent.

The advertiser asked Mr. Weekes if this was a legal act. Has the commission power to charge 6 1/2 per cent for money which the province is lending at 5 per cent?

Claims Action Legal.

Mr. Weekes held that the act is a legal one. The government lent the money to the commission and the commission may get the money back on any terms it likes. It may lower the price and lose the difference or it may lower the price and make up the difference in interest. With any new buyers it can make any agreement it likes. If they don't want to buy, they don't have to.

Briefly, then, the decision of the commission in regard to the twenty houses in Pine Lawn remaining unsold, and which the commission has been unable to sell, is this:

The present price is considered too high. The price is to be lowered. Those unsold houses cost the commission an average of \$2,746, plus interest. The commission decided to cut the price somewhere around 10 per cent. Fifteen per cent would mean a loss of \$41,190. The intention is to make this loss up by increasing the interest. If there are buyers come forth. If there are not, and the present price, which will be the old price in a new sale of debentures, the commission finds that it cannot raise the interest rate, and still must sell at the reduced rate, another loss of \$11,900 will be sustained.

Sustained. The commission will also sustain another loss of several thousand dollars. Writing to the commission some days ago the provincial director estimated that the loss on the sale of debentures, \$300,000 in all, would be \$7,500. Since then, however, the money market is improved, and today the loss on the sale of these debentures would average 120 on every thousand, or \$6,000 in all. The general taxpayers have already been asked to pay out \$1,000 for the commission. The auditor's report for 1919 shows that the city paid \$979.83 and the 1920 report shows \$959.58 paid out.

City Clerk Baker was asked if the commission had the right to reduce the price of houses and take a loss which the council would have to meet under the general tax rate without securing authority from the council.

He said he did not think so.

Merely Names Members.

The bylaw authorizing the commission just contained the names of the commission and states that they are appointed under the provincial act. The provincial act sets forth that the commission shall select its members from the names of all houses in the city.

Mr. Baker is of the opinion that if the houses are to be sold below cost, a resolution of the council is necessary. He believes that the commissioners should submit a matter to the finance committee of the council and receive its approval of its act.

Summing up the loss and expenses of the commission, as near as possible, which must come out of the general tax rate, the figures are as follows:

Loss on sale of debentures \$10,058.22
Loss on sale of debentures \$6,000.00
Loss paid by city \$1,335.19

Total \$17,393.41

To this figure must be added the loss on interest in both cases, no matter how the Pine Lawn sales go through.

EULOGIZES KIWANISANS' WORK.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 14.—"Underprivileged Boys" was the subject of an address delivered by Hugh Murray of London to the St. George Brotherhood of the First Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. Murray told of the work of the Kiwanis Club of London, of which he is a member, among the boys of that city. He announced that through its efforts four boys who recently were convicted of stealing an automobile were freed from prison, and the members of the organization had undertaken to care for the boys in the future.

MURINE You Cannot Buy New Eyes
But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes with Murine Eye Lotion "Night and Morning."

rep your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy. Write for Free Eye Care Book. Active Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

We Serve Western Ontario With Gilt-Edge Investments.

Victory Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted

We have a special department to take care of Victory Loan trading, and shall be glad to have you correspond, telephone or telegraph for latest quotations received instantly over our Toronto wires. Bonds will be delivered direct on to any bank.

JONES, EASTON McCALLUM CO.
LIMITED.
Royal Bank Building, LONDON, Ont.
Phones 212 and 234, London, Ont.

Write For Our Partial Payment Plan
EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Cronyn Building, 71 Bay St., Toronto.

ACCEPT U.S. PLAN TO SCRAP NAVY

Continued From Page One

wholly immune from the perils to which the British Empire is subjected.

"Suppose your Western States were suddenly removed ten thousand miles across the seas; suppose you found that the heart of your country was a small and crowded island depending on overseas trade, depending on overseas communication for raw materials? Suppose your own food, and that this had to be replenished from overseas."

"Then you'll understand."

"Then you will understand why it is that the very citizens of the British Empire, no matter where they live, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives, and that without it he cannot live."

Mr. Balfour said he did not want the audience to be misled by the "lamenting over the weakness of my country."

"Far from it," he explained with emphasis. "We are strong in hope and in the ardent patriotism that binds us together. But this strategic weakness, obvious to everyone who reflects, is known to our enemies. They do not let it be forgotten by our friends."

These references I have indulged in to explain why I am addressing you. We have considered the great scheme laid before you by our chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armament and preparation for war that has even been conceived or carried out."

Repeated in French.

After Mr. Balfour's conclusion, the official interpreter took up its repetition in French.

Premier Briand and the French delegation listened intently. So did Mr. Balfour, who at times during the reading, whispered with Lord Lee, seated on his left.

Baron Kato, head of the Japanese, then rose to make his statement.

Baron Kato spoke in Japanese and kept all around the big table guessing what he was saying.

During the delivery of his opening sentences, however, it became known that he was bespeaking Japan's acceptance of the Hughes' proposals "in principle," as had Mr. Balfour before him.

A free translation of Admiral Kato's remarks was in substance as follows:

"With your permission I wish to present my views on this great question. I must speak frankly. Japan appreciates the sincerity of the purpose of the United States Government for limitation of arms. She is satisfied it will relieve nations of vast expenditures and cannot but make for the peace of the world."

Denies Fleet Desire.

"Japan has no desire for a fleet equal to the United States or Great Britain. Japan is ready to proceed to a sweeping reduction of naval armament, but wishes to propose a few modifications of the Hughes' proposals."

When he said "Japan is ready to proceed with a determination for sweeping reductions in naval armament," the audience roared and applauded.

"The nations must be provided with such arms as required for their security," the Japanese spokesman continued. "This requirement must be fully understood. With consideration of this requirement a few modifications to the proposals from the United States will be proposed, for replacement of the various classes of ships. This must be given special consideration by the naval experts, and when such modifications are prepared I believe that the United States and other delegates will consider them with the same consideration that our delegates will give to theirs."

Baron Kato declared the Hughes plan would relieve the nations of great expenditures, and "cannot fail to make for the peace of the world."

Speaking for Italy, Senator Schanzer told the conference that the Hughes plan had the general approval of his Government.

Premier Briand, speaking for France, declared the general adherence of the French Government to the purposes of the plan.

Sees Trouble Unless Japan Is Satisfied
[Written Expressly for The London Advertiser.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—Japan and the United States stand today precariously where Japan and Russia stood on the eve of the Russo-Japanese War.

And unless the diplomats gathered here for the conference shatter precedent and play fair, Great Britain and America have hardly a ghost of a show to escape trouble in the Orient.

England, under these circumstances, has become a vital factor. If not the shatterer of the conference, it will largely determine whether there is to be peace or war in the Pacific.

Japan's Ally.

When Russia and Japan stood glaring at each other in 1904, England had just become Japan's ally. Without England's moral and financial support Japan would not have dared tackle the great Slav bear. But having England's support, Japan struck. For Russia stood in her road to Manchuria.

Today—whether rightly or wrongly makes little difference—Japan considers the United States in her way. China blocked her ambitions in Korea and she looked China. Russia opposed her in Manchuria, and she looked Russia. Only America remains, and she would like to brush America aside as she did Russia and China.

New Zealand Lauds Plea Hughes Made to Powers.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 14.—Premier Massey today expressed satisfaction over the limitation of armament proceedings at Washington, and said it should be remembered that Great Britain took the lead in disarmament by scrapping scores of her ships and reducing the personnel of her navy by about two-thirds.

Australia Glad Path of Peace Now Looms.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 14.—"The United States is sincerely to be congratulated on its practical disarmament scheme," declared Premier Hughes tonight.

After referring to possible difficulties arising from different circumstances in the different countries, the Australian premier said:

"The whole civilized world must rejoice in the prospects of lasting benefit arising from this conference."

QUEBEC BOYS SENTENCED.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Because they stole an automobile for a "joke," Fred Corbett and Armand Lavigne, 18 and 20 years old respectively, of St. Luc, near St. Johns, Que., were yesterday sentenced to a year in the penitentiary by Judge Cusson, after being found guilty of the theft. They pleaded that they stole the car for a "joke."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL POTATOES STRONG ON LOCAL MARKET

Light Offering of Fresh Eggs At 85c Per Dozen.

Potatoes were the feature on the local market Tuesday morning. Several loads of 30 bags each were offered. Prices ranged from \$1.75 for single bags to \$1.90 for 5-bag lots.

Hay was offered at prices from \$15 to \$21 per ton, but only one load obtained the top price.

One load of new oats sold for \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

Straw was in good demand and found ready sale at \$12 per ton.

Some choice hand-picked apples were offered at \$1.75 per bushel, and \$5 by the barrel.

Very few strictly fresh eggs were offered. Some sold at 85c per dozen.

Grain, per cwt.
Barley, per cwt. \$1.40 to \$1.50.
Buckwheat, per cwt. 2.25 to 2.50.
Oats, per cwt. 1.10 to 1.20.
Do, new, cwt. 1.20 to 1.25.
Wheat, per cwt. 1.65 to 1.66.
Do, new, cwt. 1.15 to 1.30.

Grain, per bushel.
Barley, per bu. 67 to 72.
Buckwheat, per bu. 1.50 to 1.55.
Oats, per bu. 58 to 60.
Do, new, bu. 59 to 62 1/2.
Wheat, per bu. 1.00 to 1.09.
Do, new, bu. 69 to 78.

Hay and Straw.
Hay, new, ton 18.00 to 21.00.
Straw, new, ton 12.00 to 13.00.

Vegetables.
Cabbage, new, each 10 to 20.
Do, doz. 1.00 to 1.50.
Celery, per bunch 1.25 to 1.50.
Do, doz. 1.25 to 1.50.
Hubbard squash, each 10 to 25.
Lettuce, per doz. 40 to 45.
Mint, per doz. 40 to 45.
Onions, green, doz. 30 to 40.
Do, 11 quarts 1.10 to 1.15.
Do, dried, bu. 5.00 to 6.00.
Peppers, green, doz. 10 to 15.
Potatoes, new, peck 40 to 45.
Do, per bu. 1.25 to 1.50.
Do, per bag 1.75 to 1.90.
Parsnips, per bu. 1.00 to 1.25.
Pumpkins, each 10 to 15.
Radishes, per doz. 20 to 25.
Spinach, per bu. 20 to 25.
Turnips, bu. 15 to 1.00.
Vegetable marrow, 10 to 15.

Fruits, Retail.
Apples, per bu. 5.00 to 5.00.
Do, 11 quarts 1.25 to 1.50.
Apples, St. Albans 2.50 to 3.00.
Do, eating, bu. 1.50 to 2.00.
Do, per peck 35 to 50.
Pears, 11 quarts 60 to 1.00.
Do, 6 quarts 50 to 60.
Honey, Wholesale—
Honey, 10 lb. 80 to 80.
Do, strained, lb. 17 to 17.
Do, comb, lb. 38 to 38.
Honey, 1/2 lb. 90 to 90.
Do, strained, lb. 20 to 20.
Do, comb, lb. 40 to 50.
Dairy Products, Retail—
Butter, creamery, lb. 38 to 40.
Do, dairy, lb. 40 to 40.
Do, crocks, lb. 40 to 40.
Eggs, doz. 45 to 45.
Do, crate 55 to 60.
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—
For roils, Wholesale—
Do, dairy, lb. 40 to 40.
Do, crocks, lb. 40 to 40.
Eggs, doz. 45 to 45.
Do, crate 55 to 60.
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale—
Chickens, per lb. 22 to 22.
Ducks, per lb. 22 to 22.
Do, each 50 to 1.50.
Turkeys, per lb. 22 to 22.
Old, fowl, per lb. 22 to 22.
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale—
Chickens, per lb. 22 to 22.
Ducks, per lb. 22 to 22.
Do, each 50 to 1.50.
Turkeys, per lb. 22 to 22.
Old, fowl, per lb. 22 to 22.
Live Poultry—
Chickens, per lb. 16 to 18.
Old, fowl, each 75 to 1.10.
Ducks, per lb. 16 to 16.
Geese, per lb. 16 to 16.
Old, fowl, per lb. 10 to 13.
Live Stock—
Hogs, alive, cwt. 8.25 to 8.50.
Sows, fat, cwt. 4.00 to 4.50.
Pigs, small, pair 8.00 to 12.00.
Dressed Meats, Wholesale—
Cow beef, 400 to 500 9.00 to 9.00.
Beef, hinds, lb. 18 to 18.
Do, fronts, lb. 8 to 9.
Heifers and steers, 500 to 600 lb. 10.00 to 11.00.
Hogs, dressed, cwt. 13.00 to 14.00.
Lamb, choice, cwt. 17.00 to 17.00.
Do, hinds, lb. 20 to 20.
Do, fronts, lb. 20 to 20.
Veal, choice, 100 to 125 lbs. cwt. 12.00 to 13.00.
Do, hinds, lb. 20 to 20.
Do, fronts, lb. 20 to 20.
Hides—
Cow hides, No. 1 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.
Do, No. 2 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.
Calf skins, No. 1 11 to 11.
Do, No. 2 8 to 9.
Horse hides, each 2.00 to 2.00.
Kip, per lb. 6 to 8.
Lamb skins, each 20 to 25.
Wool, coarse, per lb. 6 to 7.
Do, medium, lb. 9 to 10.

HAY
MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Baled Hay—Carrots, No. 2, per ton, \$27@28.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Baled Hay—On Carrots, No. 1, per ton, \$27@28; extra No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18. Straw—In carrots, per ton, \$11@11.50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Hay, easy:
No. 1, per ton, \$25@27; No. 2, \$24@26; No. 3, \$22@24; shipping, \$20@22.

FLOUR.
MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Flour is unchanged.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents firsts, \$7.50.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—Manitoba flour—On Carrots, each price; firsts, \$7.50; second patents, \$6.50.

Ontario flour—20 p.c. patent, bulk seaboard, \$4.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Flour unchanged to 10c higher, \$7.25@7.40 a barrel; shipments, \$7.00@7.25.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Flour, dull; spring patents, \$6.75@7.25; spring clear, \$4.75@5.50; soft winter straight, \$5.50@6; hard winter straight, \$6.75@7.

GRAIN
Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Opening: Wheat—Nov., 1/2c higher to 1/4c lower, at \$1.63 1/2@1.64 1/2; Dec., 1/2c to 1/4c lower at \$1.63 1/2@1.64 1/2.

Oats—Nov., 1/4c to 1/2c lower at 44 1/2@44 1/2; Dec., unchanged at 40c; May, 1/4c lower at 42 1/2c.

Flax—Nov., 1 1/2c lower at \$1.73 1/2; Dec., 1/2c lower at \$1.70; May unchanged at \$1.75.

Rye—Nov., unchanged at 30c; Dec., unchanged at 29 1/2c; May, 1/4c lower at 32 1/2c.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Opening: Wheat—Dec., \$1.05 1/2; May, \$1.05 1/2.

Corn—Dec., 46 1/2c; May, 52c.

Oats—Dec., 23 1/2c; May, 27 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK
East Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 750; butchers steady, shippers weak.

Calves—Receipts, 725; slow, 50c lower, at \$2@12.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800; 25c to 40c lower; heavy, \$7@7.25; mixed, \$7.25; yorkers, \$7.50@7.60; pigs, \$8@8.25; roughs, \$6@6.25; stags, \$4@5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,200; active, unchanged.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 921. With the hold-overs from yesterday there are 2,000 cattle on the market. Trade opened fairly brisk at steady prices. One load of choice butcher steers and heifers brought 60. Two baby heaves sold for 80. Very few heavy steers were received. Feeder inquiry is good, but right quality is scarce. One good load brought 54c. Quotations:

Butcher steers, choice, \$5.00@6.00; good, \$4.50@5.00; medium, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$3.50@4.00; butchers heifers, medium, \$5.00@6.00; medium, \$4.50; common, \$3.50@4.00; butchers cows, choice, \$4.00@4.50; medium, \$3.50@4.00; canners and cutters, \$1.75@2.00; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$3.00@3.50; feeding steers, good, \$3.00@3.50; fair, \$2.50@3.00; stockers, good, \$4.00@4.50; fair, \$3.00@3.50.

Calves—Receipts, 211. Trade steady, with very few choice veals offered. Heavy calves are selling slowly. Quotations: Choice, \$10.50@11.50; medium, \$8.50@10.00; common, \$3.50@4.00.

Milk Cows—Choice, each, \$80@100; springs, choice, \$90@110.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,522. Lambs are steady; choice odd lots brought 3c, with the bulk at \$4.00@5.00. Sheep steady, at \$4.50 for tops. Quotations: Ewes, \$1.00@1.50; lambs, \$5.25@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,132. Hogs steady to 1c stronger in spots. Outside buyers \$4.50@5.00; new heavy hogs, \$4.50@5.00; fed and watered sows, \$4.50@5.00; light, \$7@7.25; heavy, \$8@8.25; sows, \$4.50@5.00.

NEW YORK STOCKS
New York, Nov. 15.—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Several of the war time favorites, which were subjected to sharp pressure yesterday as a result of the disarmament proposals, rallied briskly at the opening of today's stock market. United States and Bethlehem Steels were only fractionally higher, but Crucible Steel rose 1 1/2 points. Famous Players, United States Rubber and International Paper were firm to strong. Transcontinental led the higher trend among rails.

[Reported by Jones, Easton, McCallum Company for The Advertiser.]

Trunk Lines and Grangers—Open, High, Low, 1 p.m. Baltimore & Ohio, 36 1/2, 36 3/4, 36 1/2, 36 1/2.

Rock Island, 32 1/2, 32 3/4, 32 1/2, 32 1/2. St. Paul, 73 1/2, 73 3/4, 73 1/2, 73 1/2.

New York Central, 72 1/2, 72 3/4, 72 1/2, 72 1/2. Canadian Pacific, 114 1/2, 114 3/4, 114 1/2, 114 1/2.

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