

PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVED LOYAL WELCOME ON ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY

Tour of His Royal Highness Has Opened With Splendid Promise—Gandhi, Leader of Non-co-operationists, Not in Evidence During Reception Which Surpassed All Expectations in Goodwill.

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 Bund, which was built to commemorate the durbar visit 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 durbar 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 Mahatta 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 durbar at Patna.

RATIO OF 5-5-3 MEETS APPROVAL OF BRITISH

Hughes Plan Accepted by Great Britain With Reservations.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Great Britain has endorsed with reservation the "5-5-3" ratio proposed in the United States naval limitation plan, it was learned to-night on highest authority. While accepting the plan as a whole only in principle because of their desire to put forward proposed modification of the submarine and replacement features, the British delegation is said to have approved the suggested relative capital ship strength for Great Britain, the United States and Japan, without equivocation.

Adherence of the British representatives to the capital ship ratio became known to-night as an aftermath of the conference yesterday between Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato, at which the naval question was canvassed thoroughly in the light of Japanese reservations.

The 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength for the United States, Great Britain and Japan is coming under increasing pressure as the important cards of the big diplomatic game begin to fall.

In the main, proposed modifications seem to centre about the contention that the "5-5-3" formula, which is based on tonnage alone, does not properly present proportionate strength when such other elements as speed, cruising radius and armament are considered ship for ship. Thus far there has been every indication that the United States group would "stand pat" for its proposal of maintaining the existing ratio, but it is declared the national viewpoints of the other powers as to what constitutes a fair basis of comparison will have due recognition as the negotiations proceed.

The result may be a more thorough review of the exact status of the

present naval establishment of the three powers, which the Japanese hold will show Japan's right to an increase over the "5-5-3" proportion, but which the United States experts declare will be more likely to establish that Great Britain and the United States each is entitled to almost a 2 to 1 advantage over Japan.

Germany Can Meet Pending Payments

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The Reparations Commission leaves Berlin for Paris, assured that the Germans can pay the January and February payments.

It is asserted here, however, that the payments now depend upon the result of the visit of Hugo Stinnes to London, where he was summoned yesterday by Premier Lloyd George. The Reparations Commission did not hold out any hope to Germany that a moratorium would be granted as to payments subsequent to February.

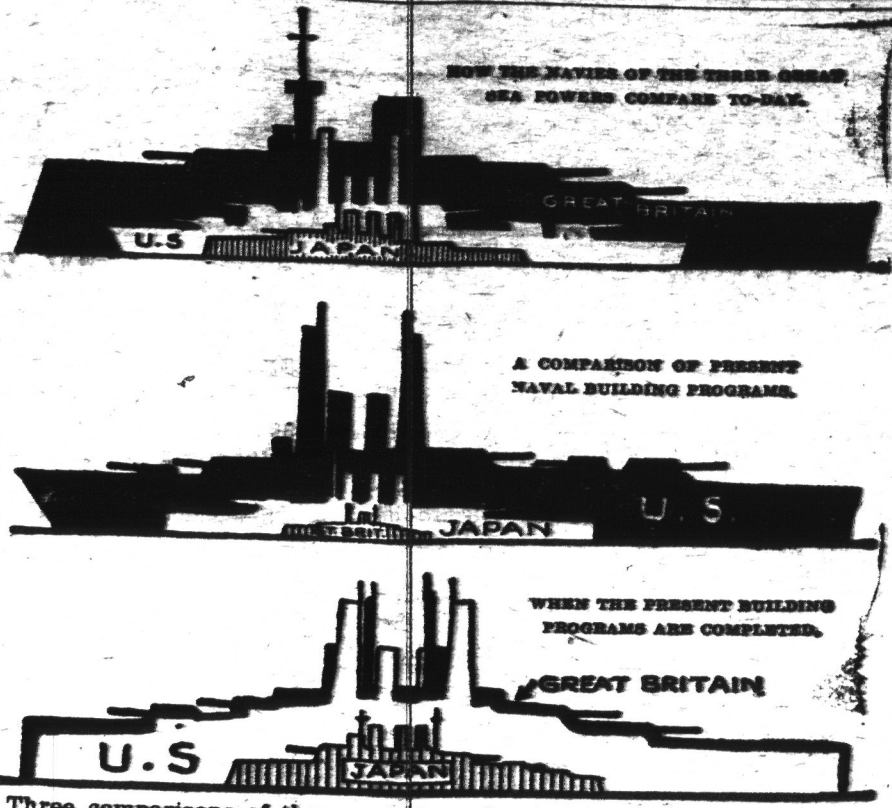
Retrenchment Policy of British Admiralty

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.

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

There are at least five women house-surgeons in English hospitals.

The 1911 census gives the Province of Alberta a population of 581,995, as compared with 374,663 in 1911, an increase of 207,332, or 55.34 per cent.



Three comparisons of the naval strength of the greatest powers in the world, as they are to-day and as they will be if the present naval building plans are completed. Note that Great Britain would still stand out above the other powers. Sir Ian Hamilton warns us as to Japan's great efficiency regarding armament. Note her position on the diagram.

U.S. WILL OPPOSE JAPANESE DEMAND BRITISH DELEGATES HAVE NOT MADE A PRONOUNCEMENT IN THE MATTER.

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 by authority that a determined diplomatic struggle will result.

Twenty-Four Year Sentence for Setting a Fire

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.

LLOYD GEORGE EXPECTS AN IRISH PEACE BEFORE END OF THE YEAR

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.

STERLING EXCHANGE OVER FOUR DOLLARS

Highest Quotation for Demand Bills in More Than Six Months.

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 Armsament 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.



F. C. Wade, British Columbia's Agent-General in London, who drew the attention of the British Admiralty to the fact that they were specifying United States salmon in contracts for supplying the navy. One of the officials admitted that they thought the Seattle was the only true sock-eye salmon. Mr. Wade dispelled the illusion and assurance was given that Canadian salmon will have first consideration.

BRITISH DELEGATES APPROVE CANADA'S PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER PARLEYS

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 of course will be one of the vitally interested nations.

\$100,000 Worth of Eels Reach N. Y. from Quebec

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 squirmers 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.

Marshall Foch to Spend Three Days in Canada

New York, Nov. 20.—Marshal Foch, commander of the Allied forces during the war, will be a visitor in Canada from December 11 to 13. At the conclusion of his three-day visit in New York to-day, the itinerary of a continental-wide tour was announced.

Marshal Foch plans to visit Ottawa and Montreal, Sunday, December 11; Quebec, December 12, and will make a brief stop at Sherbrooke, December 13, on his way back to complete his tour of principal cities in the United States.

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, suspicious and above suspicion, honest and upright, and that the training in sports and general athletics is helping to produce that type of citizen.

Large Sum Paid 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.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14 1/4; No. 3, \$1.08 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51 1/2c; 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, 53 to 56c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 66c.

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 19 1/4c; twins, 19 1/2 to 20c; triplets, 20 1/2 to 21c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/4c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, 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; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c; geese, 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 25 to 28c; ducks, 30 to 35c; geese, 27c.

Hogs, choice, 28 to 30c; butchers, 26 to 28c; country points, 24 to 26c.

Cheese—Choice hvy steers, \$6 to \$7; butcher steers, choice \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; butchers, choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$3.50; 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., \$3 to \$3.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$7 to \$8; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$7 to \$8.50; 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, fob., \$8.50; do, country points, \$8.25.

Montreal

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 54 1/2 to 57c; do, No. 3, 55 1/2 to 56c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40. Rolled 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, 17 1/2 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, selects, \$9.35.

