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TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Nov. 18th.—Four policemen were killed and thirty seriously injured constituted the casualties in yesterday's rioting in Bombay, according to an official communication issued by the Indian Office today which adds that the situation was well in hand this morning in spite of disorders in the centre and north of the City. Although details are lacking, the casualties among the rioters are believed to be as great as those suffered by the police force. The communication says that the rioters were chiefly Mohammedans. Most of the mills were idle today, and large crowds were moving about, but their demeanour was less hostile. Another communication issued by the India Office this evening reports much anxiety in Calcutta over the activities of the non-cooperatives who are bringing pressure on the Moslem members of the police force, by intimidation and molestation to resign. Moslems make up nearly one quarter of the police force. The Government of Bengal has announced its intention of proclaiming the Bengal non-cooperative volunteers and other similar bodies illegal associations.

Mayence, Nov. 18th.—The iron and steel workers in the Dusseldorf area to the number of 60,000 have struck for an increase in wages amounting to 100 per cent. The masters have declared a lockout.

Washington, Nov. 18th.—China is opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and also desires the nullification of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, it was stated authoritatively today at the

headquarters of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference. These questions will be among those to be treated under the third of the Chinese points, it was said.

Washington, Nov. 18th.—The Pope, in a cablegram to President Harding, has expressed the hope that Almighty God may grant a happy issue to the initiative taken by the chief magistrate of the great American republic to tranquilize the trepidation of humanity. The messages of the Pope, together with communications from a dozen rulers and officials of various Governments received by President Harding in connection with the assembling of the conference, were made public today at the State Department. Others from whom messages were received include King George, King Albert of Belgium, President Millerand of France, the Emperor of Japan, the Presidents of China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, and Uruguay, the Chambers of Norway and Sweden and the President of the Peruvian Senate and Chamber of Deputies. King George in his message said, "On the occasion of the opening of the international conference at Washington I again send to you most sincere wishes for the success of its deliberations. The sympathy and goodwill of the whole British people will be with the conference in its labours for assuring the maintenance of peace". To this President Harding replied, "It is difficult to express to you the measure of my appreciation of your message on the occasion of the opening of the conference at Washington. The renewed assurances that your Majesty and the British Empire are in sympathy with the results hoped to be accomplished in the assurance of an enduring peace increases my confidence that the labours of the conference will attain this desirable end". Emperor Yoshihito of Japan in his message referring to the ceremonies for the United States unknown soldier, expressed the hope that the sacrifice of those gallant lives may, in the inscrutable workings of Providence, lead to a better and more fraternal era for the World". The President, in thanking the Emperor for his cablegram, said, "he valued it very highly".

Washington, Nov. 18th.—Peace between the United States and Austria was declared formally in a proclamation signed today by President Harding.

Tokio, Nov. 18th.—With the fading of the first enthusiasm over the anti-

pated relief of armament burden, a spirit of caution has developed in Japan with the inclination to look for a possible advantage to the United States in the proposal for a ten year naval holiday and limitation of navies. Expressions favouring a more equal balance of power have become the conspicuous note in public expression concerning the scheme with the probable disturbance of labour as a secondary consideration. The sacrificing of warships aggregating 450,000 tons by Japan, would be equal to the scrapping of 1,500,000 by the United States, Japanese analysts declare on the ground that in an emergency the United States could replace her lost tonnage within a third or even a fifth of the time required by Japan with her limited facilities. Neither do the experts believe that a full estimate of strength can be reached on a tonnage basis, but by considering also the speed of the vessels and their age. It is pointed out that the Hughes proposals would leave the United States five capital ships constructed between 1914 and 1916, and while with the exception of the Negato, Japan would all be of the period prior to 1913.

Washington, Nov. 18th.—The decision by Great Britain to stop work immediately on her four capital ships of the super-Hood type was heard with satisfaction today by members of the United States armament delegation. They regarded the order for cessation of work as indicative of the whole hearted espousal by the British of the principles of the Hughes naval reduction programme. Congressional leaders declared today that there was little prospect of any action in either the Senate or the House on resolutions designated to stop the United States 1916 programme, until the results of the conference are seen. It was pointed out that under authority of an amendment to the 1916 naval appropriation bill, the President, in event of international agreement, has authority to stop the present building programme without further authorization from Congress.

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