

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

The Police officer brought in four revolvers and placed them on a table.

The Court then asked the witness if he could recognize the revolver in question lying among those on the table.

Witness promptly selected a revolver from the lot on the table and swore to its identity as being the very revolver he had seen in Jemmott's premises in the month of October, just about two months previous to the shooting incident.

This witness on being questioned by the learned counsel for the defence corroborated all the testimony he had previously given.

Flavel Ferris aged 22 years, testified on oath that sometime in the month of July last the accused offered to sell him a revolver.

He, the accused, showed it to him holding it in his own hand.

He offered it to witness for ten dollars but witness refused to purchase as he said he did not want a gun.

The next witness Victor Ferris testified, that he saw accused with a gun about the month of July. This witness could not explain clearly to the satisfaction of the Court why he was quite sure that it was during the month of July that he had seen accused with the firearm. After much patient effort on the part of the Court to secure a lucid statement from the witness who remained somewhat confused and embarrassed was dismissed from the Witness Stand.

The next witness gave her name as Millicent Benjamin and testified, after being sworn, that she lived at home of accused for about two months. During that time she saw a revolver on a shelf in his house. She further testified that the accused had himself, showed her the firearm.

On her question being asked as to the revolver in the Court, she said that the one she had seen was about the size of those on the table, not bigger.

This closed the evidence produced by the People.

The Judge remarked, that it would seem from the evidence before the Court that there is probable cause for guilt of the accused, and on that account it was the Court's intention to hold him bound to the District Court.

Attorney Noli, for the defence, at this juncture, asked for an adjournment of the Court until 2 p. m., as it was the intention of the defence to produce some testimony.

The court remarked, that there was every willingness to give the accused every possible chance to establish his innocence and accordingly adjourned the investigation until 2 p. m. to give accused an opportunity to produce witnesses or to make a statement.—West News, Dec. 20th.

(To be continued)

Washington, Dec. 18th.—The proposals made by the French delegation on Thursday to the Naval Committee of the Armament Conference, included a definite schedule of construction which contemplated the replacement by 1941 of the present French battle fleet by ten new ships totalling 350,000 tons. The proposals and the accompanying schedule of planned construction were presented with the full authority of the French Govt., it was learned on the best authority tonight, and were not as indicated in some quarters merely "tentative departmental plans". Authoritative French opinion as obtained tonight, was that the plan and its resulting ratio for France were entirely reasonable. It was made plain that there was no disposition to modify the proposals in their vital features, or to accept the 174,000 ton ratio proposed by the United States delegation. The first new ship would be laid down in 1926, under the French plan submitted to the Committee, and each year the keel of an additional ship would be laid to gradually replace and augment the present capital ship tonnage of France, which, in the opinion of her Govt., is antiquated in design and inadequate to properly protect the Nations interests. The Naval experts of the French delegation estimated that the fleet of new ships would be ready for service in 1941, or not before ten years after the end of the naval holiday contemplated in the limitation agreement now before the Conference. The essential features of the plan were submitted in committee in a table illustrating the proposed construction as follows. Year 1926. Capital ships tonnage all old dreadnoughts 164,000. 1931. Two new, six old 200,000. 1936. One new, seven old 255,000. 1941. Ten new dreadnoughts 350,000. An analysis of the table, it was explained, would show that the French navy at the end of ten years would figure about 200,000 tons of capital ships, including two new dreadnoughts and that would be only 60,000 tons, representing approximately the tonnage of the two new ships, over the allotment made to France under the Hughes plan. The members of the delegation are confident that the more the figures are examined, the less they will be opposed by either the United States Govt. or the United States public opinion but even if they were found unacceptable, they declared it is not seen how they could be reduced materially, having in view, the strength of the Colonial party in France. If public opinion is to be the guide for the French delegation, it was pointed out by its members, French opinion is the only one that they can follow. While much regret is expressed over the impression that appears to exist among the delegates of the three major naval powers that France has surprised them by asking

more than had been expected, members of the French delegation consider this as in no sense their responsibility, because they gave their figures as soon as they were asked to do so. M. Briand's acceptance in principle of Mr. Hughes plan, according to French circles, was it is indicated, not an acceptance of the status quo of navies, but an acceptance of the principle of naval limitation. The notes of the speech in the French text, it is averred, showed that this was the case and that all of the criticism of France, outside the Conference, as having changed her attitude since that speech, is due to a misconception of what he really said. Although the French naval plan itself stipulates that no new capital ship shall be laid down before 1926, the view of the French Govt. it is affirmed, is that building can be begun in that year and regularly continued, because by that time it is expected that French finances will have recovered sufficiently to permit this expenditure.

Ottawa, Dec. 17th.—Statistics have been compiled by the Bureau of statistics to show six months operation of the Fordney emergency tariff on affected Canadian exports to the United States the U. S. Emergency Tariff act was passed by Congress on May 23rd, signed by the President on May 27th and became effective on May 28th. The Emergency tariff has therefore now been in operation six months and the statistics compiled by the department compare this period with corresponding period of last year. For the month of November, 1921 the value of Canadian exports to the U. S. affected by this tariff was \$8,528,963 as compared period June, November \$25,928,059 as compared with \$93,454,446.

Trinidad, Dec. 18th.—A fire broke out at 2 a. m. this morning which completely destroyed the Dry Goods Messrs Salvatore Scott and Co., and the Hardware Store of Joseph Gonsalves both situated on Marine Square between Frederick and Henry streets. Messrs Arnolt Lambie and Cos. Hardware and Electric supplies store was also seriously damaged by fire and water. Cause of fire unknown. Estimated damage eighty thousand pounds said to be all covered by insurance.

London, Dec. 17th.—An Indian office statement says the position of the principal Moplah Rebel leader in Malabar and their followers is becoming desperate. There are increasing signs that the rebellion is collapsing, at least so far as active resistance is concerned. The remainder of the fighting gangs are penned in the hillside by the troops. The steady stream of surrender continues.

Dublin, Dec. 16th.—The vote on the question of ratification of the peace treaty between Ireland and Great Britain will be taken at a public session of the Dail Eireann on Monday, according to an announcement made public tonight signed by Eamon De Valera and Arthur Griffith.