

The witness was subjected to severe questioning by the Attorney for the defence. He was also asked to draw a diagram of the house in question and to place on the diagram the position which he was in relation to the house at the time of the tragedy. Witness said that it was impossible for him to comply with all that was required of him by the Attorney as he had never learnt to draw, and was never accustomed to draw.

The next witness called was Inspector Prince of the Police Force who testified that within 20 minutes after the shooting affair he was on the spot. He saw a revolver on the floor.

The witness took up the firearm and examined it and found that it had been charged with six shots, one of which had been fired.

He asked the accused if he had ever seen the revolver before. He said, "No".

He asked the persons standing around whether they had ever seen that revolver before or could identify it in any way. Those who were around knew nothing about it.

Witness looked around the house and saw fresh needle work with blood clots. He took up the carpet and examined it.

He then left a patrolman and went to the Hospital, accompanied by Jemmott.

The accused told witness that the cause of the shooting was a letter the deceased had received that morning from a woman by the "Fort St. George" that her intended was to be married soon and that the letter bearing this information was missing and he would be glad if we could get a chance to overhaul the pocket of the deceased to see if that letter was there.

When we reached the hospital the Inspector informed us that we could not then see the deceased.

On leaving the hospital just as the witness reached the door he met the Chief of Police to whom he showed the revolver.

When witness returned to the office about 2 hours later several persons came there testifying that they knew the accused to be the owner of a revolver.

One individual testified that he positively knew the revolver as he could identify it from certain marks thereon.

The revolver was placed on a table with other revolvers and the person in question identified the correct revolver taking it from the rest.

Two hours later, two other persons came in and one said that the accused had offered him a revolver for sale.

In reply to the question from counsel for the accused, witness testified that he did not know of his own personal knowledge whether a revolver was in the possession of the accused.

At this stage the examination adjourned until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.—*West End News, Dec. 16th.*

(To be continued)

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

London, Dec. 15th.—The event of the day, in connection with the Irish settlement was the decision of Mr. Bonar Law, one of the strong men of the Ulster side, to accept the treaty, and if not to invite Ulster to come into the settlement, at all events to counsel the acceptance of the boundary's commission which the Marquis of Londonderry in the House of Lords hinted, Ulster might reject. Mr. Bonar Law had been confidently relied upon by the "Die-Hards" if he spoke at all, to support Lord Carson in opposing the treaty, or at the worst to remain neutral. His speech has taken much of the force out of the Carsonite attack, and is considered to have insured the ratification of the treaty by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

London, Dec. 16th.—Lord Londonderry, speaking in the House of Lords today in opposition to the treaty with Ireland, declared he listened to Lord Curzon's speech yesterday in favour of the pact with the greatest astonishment. He declared that the Foreign Secretary's remarks were not original, adding that their substance had been delivered on many occasions by Mr. John Redmond and statesmen of that type. "Lord Londonderry proceeded to declare that Lord Curzon, one of the negotiators of the treaty, had embarked on a gamble, the consequence of which, if it failed as he believed it would, nobody could predict. Lord Londonderry argued that the union of South Africa offered no analogy whatever to the Irish situation, and declared this treaty was only a temporary palliative and not a permanent solution. He declared that the Govt. which had failed to suppress rebellion would not be able to prevent secession. Lord Londonderry, who is a member of the Ulster Govt. hinted that Ulster might refuse to nominate a representative on the proposed boundary commission, Viscount Bryce, in the House of Lords, made a striking contribution to the debate. He admitted that the treaty was imperfect in form, but contended that Great Britain was entitled to the experiment of throwing the responsibility of its own administration on Ireland.

London, Dec. 16th.—Addressing a labour deputation last night, on the question of unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that before the war Great Britain drew about 200 million pounds yearly from investments abroad and also saved between three and four hundred millions pounds yearly for investments. The country could not do that any longer. Mr. Clynes interposed with the remark that France and Germany had practically no unemployment. Mr. Lloyd George agreed and said that half of the French population was employed on the land and a large proportion was absorbed by conscription.

Then there was employment provided by restoring the devastated areas. Regarding Germany, he said the people were living under artificial conditions on account of the large output, of paper currency. Mr. Rathenau, who visited England recently as a representative of the German Government, told me that there would be an absolute collapse in Germany if things go on as at present, said the Premier. Does the labour party suggest that we should adopt such proceedings in this country, turning to the question of reparations, Mr. Lloyd George said. Germany had not even begun to pay Great Britain on account of devastated areas and she had only partly paid for the cost of the armies of occupation. Was it really suggested, he asked, that Great Britain should not insist upon Germany paying for the damage she has done? "I am bound to see that Germany pay for the damage she has done to the utmost capacity. Apart from that, he did not wish to press overburdening claims on Germany. The British foreign debts, he said, amounted to millions of pounds sterling including interest. He agreed with the labour party that an agreement was desirable among the nations to deal with the question of national debts. He said he did not know whether the Irish problem really had been solved, but you will know, he concluded, what it means for the business man of the Empire. The Govt. has cured this running sore at the very heart, of the Empire and enable the Irish people to take their place side by side with the great self-governing Dominions, in the Council Chamber.

London, Dec. 16th.—The House of Commons today adopted the reply to the speech from the throne on the Anglo-Irish treaty, rejecting the Unionist amendment to the address, by a vote of 401 to 58. The adoption of the address means the acceptance of the treaty by the House of Commons. The House of Lords took similar action only a few minutes later. The Lords rejected the Unionist amendment by a vote of 166 to 48.

Dublin, Dec. 15th.—The second private session of the Dail today, having under consideration the Anglo-Irish treaty, adjourned without reaching a decision. It will reassemble in private session tomorrow, to continue its deliberations. The most that can be said tonight is that there is a strong possibility that the public session, at which it is hoped to take a vote on the ratification of the treaty may not be held until Saturday.

Washington, Dec. 16th.—Mr. Balfour gave notice today that Great Britain would propose to the arms conference the total abolition of submarines.

Paris, Dec. 16th.—The Senate tonight voted confidence in the Govt. of M. Briand on the question of the resumption of relations by France with the Vatican. The vote was 174 to 129.