T. JOHN MARKETS

e feature in the local market quo-
ns for the week was the decided
in all sugars. The drop ranged
fifteen to twenty-five cents per
in all brands, and merchants are
mistic about a still greater decrease
e near future. There were numer-
other changes, but none of them
ified any importance. The quota-
s wholesale were as follows.

COUNTRY MARKET.

toes per bbl.....	1.00	to	1.20
, western	0.11½	"	0.12½
, country	0.07½	"	0.12
ton, per lb	0.08	"	0.10
, per lb	0.09½	"	0.11
l, per lb	0.10	"	0.13
s, case, per doz....	0.21	"	0.22
butter, per lb....	0.25	"	0.27
mery butter,per lb	0.30	"	0.32
ls, fresh killed, per			
.....	0.00	"	0.25
ng chicken	0.28	"	0.31
n	0.00	"	0.20
.....	0.19	"	0.20
key	0.30	"	0.32
bage, per doz	0.00	"	1.20
ash	0.00	"	0.02½
nips, bbl	0.00	"	0.85
ach (bunch)	0.00	"	0.60
barb, lb	0.00	"	0.15
liflowers	0.00	"	0.35
natoes	0.00	"	0.30
umbers	0.00	"	0.20
lishes	0.00	"	0.07
hrooms	0.00	"	0.40

GROCERIES.

ice seeded raisins, ls	0.10¼	"	0.10½
ey, do	0.10½	"	0.11
rants, cleaned, ls..	0.08½	"	0.09
ese, per lb	0.19½	"	0.20
e	0.04¼	"	0.04½
am tartar, pure, box	0.42	"	0.43
arb soda, per keg..	2.10	"	2.20
ns, hand picked ...	3.60	"	3.65
ns, yellow eye	3.85	"	3.90
t peas, bags	6.00	"	6.50
barley, bbls.	6.95	"	7.00
nmeal, per bag	1.85	"	1.90
nulated cornmeal..	5.75	"	5.80
erpool salt per sack			
x store	1.10	"	1.15

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quo-
ions per case:

mon, pinks	4.90	"	5.00
mon, red spring ...	7.75	"	8.35
an haddies	4.50	"	4.60
pered herring	4.50	"	4.60
ms	4.00	"	4.25
sters, 1s	1.70	"	1.75
sters, 2s	2.65	"	2.70
ned beef, 1s	2.75	"	3.40
ches, 2s	1.85	"	1.90
ches, 3s	2.25	"	2.30
eapple, sliced	2.00	"	2.05
eapple, grated	1.55	"	1.60
nhard plums	1.15	"	1.20
pberries	2.07½	"	2.10
n, per doz	1.00	"	1.05
s	1.00	"	1.05
awberries	2.30	"	2.35
natoes	1.10	"	1.15
npkins	0.97½	"	1.00
ng beans	1.00	"	1.05
ed beans, 2s	1.00	"	1.05
ed beans, 3s	1.45	"	1.50

PROVISIONS.

k, Canadian mess..24.00		"	24.50
k, American clear.25.25		"	26.00
erican plate beef...26.75		"	28.00
d, compound, tub.	0.11	"	0.11¼
d, pure, tub	0.13	"	0.13½
asses, fancy Barba-			
es	0.39½	"	0.40

SUGAR.

ndard granulated...	6.80	"	7.10
ted Empire, gran..	0.00	"	6.70
ght yellow	6.60	"	6.70
1 yellow	6.30	"	6.40
is lumps	7.75	"	8.00

FLOUR, ETC.

ler oatmeal	0.00	"	8.00
ndard oatmeal	0.00	"	8.50
nitoba, high grade..	0.00	"	8.65
tario full patent...	0.00	"	8.80

GRAINS.

idlings, car lots....31.00		"	31.50
l., cmall lots, bag..32.00		"	33.00
n, small lots, bag..30.00		"	31.00
essed hay, car lots			
No. 1 .....17.00		"	18.00
essed hay, per ton,			
No. 1 .....18.00		"	20.00
ts, Canadian	0.75	"	0.77
ts, local	0.67	"	0.70

FRUITS.

rbot walnuts	0.16	"	0.17
monds	0.17	"	0.18
lifornia prunes	0.09	"	0.13
berts	0.14	"	0.15
nils	0.16	"	0.17
nuts, roasted	0.11	"	0.14
g figs, per lb	0.10	"	0.15
mons, Messina, box..	6.50	"	7.00
coanuts, per doz ...	0.60	"	0.70
coanuts, per sack...	4.00	"	4.50
w figs, box	0.15	"	0.19
lifornia oranges	4.00	"	4.50
lifornia peaches	1.75	"	2.25
lifornia plums	1.75	"	2.25
lifornia pears	3.25	"	3.35
anges	4.00	"	4.50
ions	2.25	"	2.50

FISH.

all dry cod	4.50	"	5.00
dium dry cod	5.25	"	5.50
lock	3.60	"	3.70
nd Manan herring,			
alf-bbls.	3.20	"	3.30
oked herring	0.18	"	0.19
oked shad, half-bbls	8.00	"	12.00
sh cod, per lb	0.03½	"	0.04
aters, per box	0.80	"	0.90
alibut	0.12	"	0.16
pered herring, per			
ozen	0.00	"	0.90
ordfish	0.12	"	0.13

OILS.

acine	0.15	"	0.20
yalite	0.17	"	0.18
rpentine	0.00	"	0.65½
tra lard compound.	0.00	"	0.91
tra No. 1 lard com-			
pound	0.00	"	0.82½
remier" motor gaso-			
ene	0.00	"	0.20½
moline	0.17	"	0.18
h oil	0.40	"	0.41

HIDES AND WOOL.

One dealer's quotations yesterday
re:

ies	0.13	"	0.14
fskins	0.14	"	0.17
llow	0.05	"	0.05½

City market prices on the goods that
other firm handles follow:

More Flag-Flapping Coming.

(Brockville Recorder.)

The Tory government is hovering be-
gen two opinions says the Hamilton
mes. It is afraid to delay the gen-
l elections until next year, because
knows that if the war was over it
uld be beaten on its record of ex-
vagance and mismanagement, and it
afraid to take the plunge now while
people are shocked at the contract
ndal revelations. Its only chance, it
agines, is to flap the flag once more
d have a khaki election, hoping to
ry the people off their feet with their
ums beating and their flags flying.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915 NO. 65.

SHARP FIGHTING ON GERMAN TERRITORY WHERE FRENCH DECLARE THEY HAVE CAPTURED DOMINATING POSITIONS

ENEMY ADMITS THAT JOFFRE'S TROOPS ARE DESPERATELY FIGHTING

Artillery Duels in West Follow Fierce Hand-to-Hand Conflicts

Petrograd Reports Minor Successes in the Carpathians, But Spring Has Seriously Interfered With All Operations There—The Official Statements From the Various Capitals—German Aeroplanes Shot Down.

London, April 19, 10.09 p.m.—Activity prevails along the western battle line, but seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements instead of a general offensive. Artillery duels have taken the place of the fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which has been the feature of the recent saruggle along the Meuse and near the Lorraine border, but the latter type of combat continues in the Vosges, where the official statements of both sides agree, sharp fighting is taking place on German territory.

The agreement, however, ends with this fact, the French claiming to have occupied dominating positions here, and the Germans declaring that the desperate attacks of the French have failed.

From the British end of the lines comes the report, officially issued by the war office at London, that Hill No. 60, an important point two miles south of Zilleheke, Belgium, was captured from the Germans on the night of April 17.

The German communication tells of driving the British out of the minor German positions, which were occupied by them to the southeast of Ypres. This is in the neighborhood of Hill No. 60.

Petrograd continues to report minor successes in the Carpathians, showing that the fighting has not been entirely suspended near the passes, but the Russians, Austrian and German official reports agree that spring has virtually put an end to all activity along the remainder of the eastern front.

Various rumors are current regarding the central powers. Austria, through the medium of Venice, is credited with receiving with consternation the news of the extension of the Landsturm service to all classes between the ages of 18 and 50 years, while Rome is sponser for the statement, attributed to a high German authority, that the German general staff has discarded all plans for an advance on the French front, deciding simply to remain on the defensive.

It is again unofficially announced that operations are under way in the Dardanelles, where the Turks are reported to be building defenses with all speed against landing parties, but the news of the breaking up of the ice at Archangel, the only large seaport on the north coast of Russia, may induce the Entente Allies to be more deliberate in their attempts to unlock the gate to the Black Sea.

The irritation in Holland over the torpedoing of the Dutch ship Katwyk has been greatly allayed by Germany's expression of her willingness to make an apology and pay an indemnity, if it is found that the sinking of the vessel was due to a German submarine.

Enemy Aeroplanes Shot Down.

London, April 19, 7.50 p.m.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the war office:

"A successful action commencing on the evening of the 17th culminated last night in the capture and complete occupation of an important point known as Hill No. 60, which lies about two miles south of Zillebeke, to the east of Ypres. This hill dominates the country to the north and northwest.

"The successful explosion of a mine under the hill commenced the operations; and many Germans were killed by this and fifteen prisoners were captured, including an officer.

"At daybreak on the 18th the enemy delivered a heavy counter-attack against the hill, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. They advanced in close formation and our machine guns battery got well into them.

"Desperate efforts were made all day yesterday by the Germans to recover the hill, but they were everywhere repulsed with great loss. In front of the captured position upon which we are now consolidated in strength hundreds of dead are lying.

"Yesterday two more German aeroplanes were brought down in this area. Since the 15th instant, the total loss to the enemy is five aeroplanes."

Russian Progress.

Petrograd, April 19, via London, 8.16 p.m.—The Russian army headquarters tonight gave out the following official statement:

"On Sunday night the enemy suffered great losses in a further attack on our troops on the heights of Telepotch(in the Carpathians). By a counter-attack we forced the enemy to evacuate the approaches to our positions and we captured an Austrian battalion which surrendered en bloc.

"It is confirmed that on April 16, when we captured a height to the southwest of the village of Polen we took 1155 men and more than 20 officers. We also captured six machine guns.

"On April 17 we repulsed two fresh attacks in the direction of Stry.

"In the other sectors along the whole of our front there was no change."

French Aviator Prisoner.

Paris, via London, April 19, 11.34 p.m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"At 3.30 o'clock this morning a German counter-attack at Les Eparges was completely repulsed.

"In the Montmare wood an infantry action, without appreciable result on either side, occurred. In the region of Regnieville there was a somewhat violent artillery duel in which we gained a clear advantage.

"In the Vosges our attacks carried out on both banks of the Fecht river resulted in a further advance by forcing the enemy to evacuate Esclbrucke, above Metzeral, where he abandoned a large amount of material.

"The French aviator, Lieutenant Garros, was forced to alight at Inglemunster, about seven miles north of Courtral, yesterday evening and was taken prisoner."

Violent Austrian Attacks Subside.

Petrograd, April 19, via London—Austrian attacks on the heights of the Mesolaborcz district of Hungary, where the Austrians for six days have been furiously attempting to regain positions recently taken by the Russians, appear to have definitely subsided.

The attacks, which exceeded in violence any action on this front, reached their greatest intensity on April 17 when sixteen assaults are reported to have been made on that one day. The encounters ended in the evening in a desperate bayonet charge and sustained hand-to-hand encounters which left the Russians, according to reports received by the Russian officials, firmly ensconced on the height of Telepotch. After this the Austrian attack appeared to have spent itself and there are no indications of a resumption of activity in this region.

Austrian assaults upon the important height in the East Beskids, namely Zeloe, were repulsed chiefly by the fire of rifles and machine guns. After three sharp counter-attacks the Austrians here too, gave up the attempt to regain the summit.

On the northern front the swampy condition of the thawing ground prevents operations on a large scale. Military activity in this region is limited to long range artillery duels and aeroplane reconnaissances.

The Austrian Statement.

Vienna, April 19, via London, 7.20 p.m.—The Austrian war department today gave out the following official statement:

"In Russian Poland and in West Galicia there were no particular events.

"In the Carpathians, with the exception of unimportant fighting in the wooded mountains, in which we captured 127 Russiars, the situation was quiet.

"In Southeast Galicia isolated artillery combats took place."

HAVE GERMANS FROM PRINZ EITEL LEFT UNITED STATES?

London, April 20, 3.11 a.m.—"Several members of the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich have arrived here on board the steamer Hellig Olav from New York, headed by the second officer," says the Daily Mail's correspondent.

"They were provided with false passports describing them as Swedish subjects. They are bearing secret reports to Germany from the Prinz Eitel's commander."

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich is now interned at the Norfolk navy yard, where she was taken from Newport News April 9. Under the interment order the captain of the cruiser gave his pledge that neither he, his officers nor men would leave Norfolk.

CANADIANS DECORATED FOR BRAVERY IN WAR

LANDING THOUSANDS OF MEN AT DARDANELLES; THE LOST E-15

Berlin, April 19 (via London)—A cablegram received here from Athens says that unusual activity prevails at the port of Mudros, on Lemnos Island, in the Aegean Sea, off the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits. All the French troops on the island, with the exception of some few battalions, have been sent away on transports. A total of 35,000 British and French soldiers were landed at Mudros during Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

It is reported, the Athens despatch says in conclusion, that the operations against the Dardanelles are about to be resumed.

The Loss of the E-15.

Amsterdam, via London, April 19, 9.20 p.m.—A Berlin despatch gives the following account issued by Turkish headquarters of the loss of the British submarine E-15, which while carrying out a reconnaissance in the Dardanelles mine field, ran ashore on Kephez Point:

"The submarine started from Tenedos at midnight, entered the Dardanelles at 2.20 o'clock in the morning and dived at 2.30 in order to avoid the searchlights. Carried forward by the strong current, it grounded four hours later with conning tower showing out of the water.

"The Turkish batteries opened fire. The first shell struck the bridge and killed the captain; the second shell hit the chamber containing the electrical machines and the crew were obliged to leave the boat. The Turkish batteries, however, continued to fire. Three of the crew were killed and seven were wounded.

"Three hostile air machines, learning of the fate of the submarine, flew over over the straits and threw bombs at the periscope and conning tower in an attempt to keep the submarine from falling into the hands of the Turks. About the same time Turkish troops set out in boats to save the craft and crew.

"The wounded English sailors were taken to a hospital where they were given attention."

BRITISH TROOPS BEGIN STRONG ADVANCE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF YPRES

London, April 20—British troops have begun a strong advance in Belgium, south of Ypres. The war office last night briefly chronicled the taking of a hill in that region but a dispatch to the Morning Post from "North of France," under date of yesterday states that the British lines have been pushed forward three miles after fighting fully as fierce as that at Neuve Chapelle. The correspondent writes:

"In point of view of territory recovered, this latest success of the British army south of Ypres is the biggest advance that has been made since the autumn, for they have advanced five kilometres and have obtained possession of a district of the greatest tactical value.

"The fighting, I hear was quite as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle. The British advance swept on to a point where there were no trenches and the men were exposed to heavy fire while digging thmselves in. It was a case of breaking through the German lines of trenches to a point considerably behind them.

"The attack commenced Sunday morning when the miners, whose admirable sapping has been a feature of the campaign, sprang a series of mines of exceptional strength.

"The British artillery, following up the work of the sappers, played havoc with the German trenches, and, as at Neuve Chapelle, the infantry fell upon a foe utterly demoralized.

"The action is still in progress and the British advance has been unchecked.

"Eight hundred German prisoners have already come in, and everything points to the enemy's losses being greater even than those at Neuve Chapelle. Their attitude is one of depression."

GREY MAKES COMPARISON OF BRITISH METHODS WITH GERMANY'S BARBAROUS DEEDS

London, April 19, 7.15 p.m.—The British foreign office tonight issued the correspondence which passed between the intermediaries, James W. Gerard and Walter S. Page, the American ambassadors at Berlin and London respectively, in which the German government protests against the seizure by Great Britain of the German ship Pakiat, which was captured while carrying women and children from Tsing-Tau, the port the German concessions in the Chinese province of Shantung to Tien-Tsin.

The German foreign office maintained that the seizure of the Pakiat violated the section of The Hague convention rendering ships bound on a humanitarian mission exempt from seizure. The British foreign office replied that the Pakiat, in its views, was engaged in the conveyance of women and children from a fortress about to be besieged, and that the vessel could not be regarded as bound upon a philanthropic mission without the meaning of the article; but that this view was still to be determined by a prize court, after due deliberation.

Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, sends his reply to Ambassador Page by calling attention to the case of the French refuge ship Amiral Ganteaume, which he claims was torpedoed in the English Channel without regard for law or the dictates of humanity.

The British foreign secretary stated that in view of this it would appear to be the contention of the German government that Germany was entitled to sink, without notice, a French merchant ship carrying refugees, while at the same time protesting against the validity of capture of a German ship, engaged on a similar errand, which was being investigated and decided by a prize court. Sir Edward Grey concluded his correspondence as follows:

"I am content to leave this contention without further comment."

Another Says Italy is Going In With Allies

Rome, via Paris, April 19, 10 p. m.—The Giornale D'Italia today publishes an interview with an unnamed neutral diplomat, who is quoted as having said:

"That Italy will participate in the war has been decided on. What now is necessary is clearly to agree on the delimitation and distribution of the eastern coast of the Adriatic between Italy and the Slavs. Italy cannot risk a war to drive out Austria from the Adriatic and have Austria replaced in a military sense by the Russian advance guards. Therefore Italy must have her strategic points completed by obtaining Avlona, Albania, across the Adriatic from Brindisi, with which she could close the sea. Some of the Slavs favor complete disarmament in the Adriatic."

The diplomat added that he thought that Russia and Great Britain would suffer less from the present war than from the antagonism between the two countries which would follow it.

ENVER PASHA TELLS WHAT HE DOES FOR ARMY

Says His Soldiers Are Now in Good Condition — Pretends Germany Will Win the War Hands Down.

Constantinople, April 18, via London, April 20, 12.45 a. m.—"This is not a war of the Turkish government, but a war of the Turkish people," said Enver Pasha, who is, at the age of 33 years, war minister and generalissimo of the Ottoman army, to the Associated Press correspondent.

"What are the exact reasons for Turkey participating in the war?" he was asked.

"You refer, no doubt," said Enver Pasha, "to the assertions in the newspapers of Great Britain, France and Russia that Turkey entered the war to help Germany. That is very true at this moment; not when we mobilized. Today Austria-Hungary and Germany help us; we help them. But we mobilized because there was no way out.

"Long before we took this step Russia had grown ugly on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, invading our territory there, while England had already operated against Mesopotamia, and had concentrated a fleet before the Dardanelles. We were unwilling to start hostilities, and even after the Russians attacked our fleet in the Black Sea we still waited one week before war was declared.

"We are taking care of our troops today, hence their loyalty. Formerly a man was given a rifle, and had to shift for himself as best he could; today we see that his land is cultivated in his absence. Each village has this system—while a man is at the front his neighbors till his soil.

"This measure has been so effective that the area of cultivated land is twenty per cent greater than ordinarily," he went on. "When a man is in the field we see that he is cared for; simply, perhaps, but sufficiently. The Turkish soldier, moreover, now knows how to shoot well; this is instilling the confidence he formerly lacked."

"How did you manage to mobilize your army of almost 2,000,000 with limited resources?" he was asked.

"That was a problem, of course, but we overcame it. We had a lot of old Snider rifles ready for the junk market. These I caused to be distributed among the gendarmerie, taking from them their modern rifles. There was formerly a large gendarmerie force in Turkey," explained Enver Pasha, smiling; "now it is not so great—we don't need it. So we armed many men with new rifles. Today every man at the front is well armed. It was a case of helping yourself; we did it."

Enver declared foreigners were safe in Turkey and that it was foolish for the United States to assist in "useless killing" by sending arms to the Allies, for Germany, Austria and Turkey were going to win the war beyond any doubt.

GERMANS MURDER TRAWLER'S CREW

British Admiralty Issues Official Notice That a Careful Record is Being Kept of All the Murders Committed by the Pirates—Rescuers Fired Upon and Are Forced to Withdraw.

London, April 20—(12.50 a. m.)—The admiralty has issued the following statement:

"Yesterday a German submarine torpedoed and sank the trawler Vanilla. The trawler Fermo endeavored to rescue the crew, but was fired at and driven off.

"All the crew of the Vanilla were lost. This killing of fisher folk, for no military purpose, should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. A careful record is kept of these events."

WILSON SPEAKS STRONGLY FOR CONTINUED NEUTRALITY

Urges Every Influence in the United States to Favor Serious Thought on Every Question That Arises—Austria Not Pleased with American Attitude.

Washington, April 19—President Wilson urged calmness on the part of the United States during the European crisis, in an address here today formally opening the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He said that he could speak only in general terms, and that it was indiscreet for him to speak at all.

The president declared that the supreme test of a nation was self-possession, the power to restrain emotions, think calmly and be absolutely sure of everything it does. The United States, he said, must possess the judicial temperament, not in order to judge others, but in order to judge calmly what it does itself.

He declared that he hoped that every influence in the United States would be used to create a sober second thought on every question which arises, since first thoughts were usually hasty and ill-advised.

The president described the United States as a melting pot of nationalities and added that the nation was now on its mettle to act righteously.

Austria Not Pleased.

Venice, via London, April 19, 8.42 p. m.—The discussion aroused by the memorandum recently presented by the German ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, to the state department at Washington, respecting American neutrality is being followed with the keenest interest in Austria-Hungary. The tone of the press generally is hostile to the United States.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says:

"It will be difficult to answer such a justifiable remonstrance as that of Germany, nor does anybody expect an actual reply, but only what the United States has heretofore answered German admonitions with, namely phrases. The feeling of disappointment which the attitude of the United States has produced in Austria will not disappear for a long time."

The Fremdenblatt is recognized as the organ of the Austro-Hungarian foreign office.

Grievance of Netherlands is Easily Assuaged

London, April 19, 6.47 p.m.—The German government's willingness to make reparation for the sinking in the North Sea last week by a German submarine, of the Dutch steamer Katwyk is indicated in a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam. This message says semi-official announcement was made today at The Hague that the German government, acting on its own initiative, sent the following declaration to the Dutch government:

"Neither the German government nor the German naval authorities, as is self-evident, had the intention of attacking a Dutch vessel. Notwithstanding this, the German government believes it possible that owing to an unfortunate accident the Katwyk has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

"At once, after the event became known, the German government ordered an iniquiry, and requested the Dutch government to send to Berlin an official report on this subject which can give enlightenment.

"If inquiry proves that the Katwyk has been sunk by a German submarine, the German government will express unhesitatingly its sincere regret, and offer full compensation."

Easily Assuaged.

The Hague, via London, April 19, 10.25 p.m.—There is general satisfaction here in consequence of the declaration by Germany of her willingness to express regret and pay an indemnity in the event of an investigation proving that the Dutch steamer Katwyk was sunk by a German submarine through a mistake. The irritation caused by the sinking of the Katwyk has almost completely subsided.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY A FAILURE.

St. John's, Nfld., April 19—The fifth week of seal fishery ended yesterday, and the records are the poorest in the annals of the industry. Five steamers have returned and only one—the Bonaventure—has a paying catch, securing 25,000 pelts. The other four—the Florizel, 5,500; Nascopie, 1,200; Neptune, with only 60 pelts, and her propeller broken; Adventure with 800, and Belaventure with 500. The owners of all these ships, except the Bonaventure, will lose about $15,000 per vessel, and the remaining ships still at sea are in as bad case as these which have returned.

THE KING HAS SET GOOD EXAMPLE

Hon. Mr. Runciman at Methodist Meeting Says His Majesty Showed Wisdom in Not Depending on Legislation Against Liquor Drinking.

London, April 19—The moral example of King George in abolishing liquor from Buckingham Palace was commended by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, who was the chief speaker at a public meeting tonight under Methodist auspices. Mr. Runciman, while not speaking for the government, said he had no doubt that the people and parliament would support temperance measures which in normal times might be considered too drastic. To accomplish permanent good they must strike not only at the system under which the trade was licensed but at the habits of the people. Herein lay the wisdom of the king in not depending on legislation.

Drinking among the artisans had been much exaggerated, and investigation had failed to find a sudden increase, but with regard to the minority at fault, Mr. Runciman declared that during the war the people of England were not going to stand on too nice a point. If this class can't control their habits, we are going to assist them.

Sir Robert Perks, who presided, urged equal treatment to all, and unanimous and prompt action.

JAPANESE SCARE AT TURTLE BAY IS SOON ABATED

Washington, April 19—Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters near the American coasts, except those salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama, in Turtle Bay, to return to their home stations. Advices to that effect were received today from Tokio at the Japanese embassy.

The embassy also received word that the cruiser Chitose was the only vessel accompanying the repair ship working on the Asama. Commander Noble Irwin, of the cruiser New Orleans, had reported that one repair ship and two colliers were the only vessels in the bay.