

# GEN. NIXON RESPONSIBLE FOR ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

## A WARNING TO NEUTRAL SHIP OWNERS

Must Have Certificates to Show Coal Cargoes Didn't Originate in Germany.

## ITALIAN SHIPPING MEN NOT BEING 'BLED'

Austin Chamberlin Makes Statement in Commons Regarding Expedition in Mesopotamia.

London, April 17.—Neutral shipowners were warned by the British foreign office today that all cargoes or bunkers of coal of German origin in neutral ships would be liable to seizure, under the order-in-council of March 11. The foreign office advised neutrals to obtain certificates from British consular officers showing that the coal in their ships did not originate in Germany.

Responsibility for the advance of British troops on Baghdad, which resulted in the forced retirement of Gen. Townshend to Kut-el-Amara, where he is still besieged, rests with Gen. Sir John Nixon, who at that time was in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia. This statement was made in the House of Commons today by J. Austin Chamberlin, Secretary for India, who added that no communication was made to the government of India or the imperial government.

Shipowners' Controversy.

The controversy which has been carried on in newspapers between shipowners in Great Britain and certain interests in Italy, the latter charging that British steamships were making undue profits at the expense of Italian merchants, was aired in the House of Commons today by means of a series of questions and answers.

Robert P. Houston, Unionist, a large shipowner of Liverpool, who in letters to the press has denied the Italian charges, opened the matter by first asking whether Italy had declared war on Germany. The answer by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, being in the negative, William M. Pringle, Liberal member for the north-west division of Lancashire, asked why she had not done so. Lord Robert, however, refused to be drawn out along this line, demanding that notice be given of the question.

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, replying to further questions based on the Italian charges, said that there was no justification for statements that British shipowners were "bleeding" Italians in the matter of freights.

The discussion was closed by the War Trade Minister's statement that the British government fully realized the importance of providing sufficient shipping facilities for Italy and of doing everything in its power to ensure that ships be made available at reasonable rates.

Women Who Want to Win the War.

Extraordinary testimony to the steadily increasing part women are taking in the work of the country was paid by a Government official yesterday, who in the course of an interview, said:

"From statistical inquiries carried out by the Board of Trade, says the London Daily Express, it is estimated that the number of women employed in industry (excluding commercial, clerical, and professional work, and railway and government work other than that in the national munition factories) in December 1915, was 9 per cent in excess of the number employed in July, 1914, and every month brings into the labor market an additional supply of about 17,000 women."

"During the eighteen months ended January 14, 1916, the labor exchanges have placed in employment 617,000 women and girls. As compared with the eighteen months preceding the war these placements have increased by 47 per cent. (This indicates that 289,500 women have taken the places of men.)"

"The development of the work has been a progressive one. Thus in the first six months of the war the number of women and girls placed by the exchanges was 163,000. In the second six months it was 216,000, and in the third six months it was 255,000."

From the Spring Fashion Book.

The three-piece suit will continue its run of popularity well-served. Combinations of Georgette crepe and tulle in the same tone—midnight blue, gray or evergreen—are most apt to be chosen for these double costume costumes.

The very high crowned hat harks back to the days of Louis XVI, we are told. Many of the modern versions of it are made in tulle, by outstanding rules of taste, are above the other.

## ADMIRALTY CALLS FOR RECRUITS IN CANADA FOR BRITISH NAVY

Recruiting Party Headed by Hon. Rupert Guinness on Way From England—Age Limit 40 and Men Will Sign For Duration of the War.

Ottawa, April 17.—The British Admiralty wants recruits in Canada for the navy, and a recruiting party headed by Hon. Rupert Guinness is on its way across the Atlantic. The party will be in Ottawa in the course of a few days.

The Naval Service Department meanwhile states that only seafaring men are required as recruits, and the rates of pay, pensions and separation allowances will be those in force in the Royal Navy. While there is no official statement on the subject, it is expected that the Canadian Patriotic Fund will take care that the emolument to the dependents of the Canadian sailors will be made up to the standard of the regular naval service.

The limit of age is 40, and the period of engagement will be the duration of the war.

Persons resident in the maritime provinces who wish to join should, as a preliminary step, send their names and addresses to the captain superintendent, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax; those resident in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to the superintendent H. M. C. Dockyard, Esquimalt; and those in the remaining provinces to the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

Applicants will be supplied with a form to fill in, giving particulars as to themselves and their seafaring experience, and also with a statement containing all the information with regard to pay, etc., which is at the disposal of the Naval Service Department. Fuller particulars will be available later.

The recruiting party on arrival in Canada will take over from the Naval Service Department all matters relative to this recruiting.

But beyond the regular naval service the recruiting party wants recruits for the auxiliary patrol service of the Admiralty. This is a motor boat service which has turned out to be one of the most valuable adjuncts of the navy. Several hundred experienced motor boat men have already volunteered and hundreds more can be got if they are required.

All of the candidates for civil honors are active, and a very large vote is expected on Easter Monday. The supporters of Mayor Frink and Commissioner McLellan are confident that His Worship and the Commissioner of Public Safety will be re-elected. The friends of G. Fred Fisher, who led the poll in the primaries, said yesterday that they were not losing any sleep over their candidate's chances, but that nevertheless they were not allowing themselves to become over-confident, as they recall the political maxim that over-confidence sometimes leads to defeat.

R. T. Hayes, Mayor Frink's opponent, is being strongly supported in the campaign by his friends and they are doing their utmost to induce others to vote for their favorite.

A. W. Sharp's admirers and the supporters of James L. Sugrue are making a strong canvass.

Election day promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of civil politics.

Commissioner McLellan says he is not allied with any candidate, and is willing to stand or fall by his record. He has many friends working for him and expects to win. Mayor Frink feels the same way.

Mr. Sugrue is being supported by many union men and he probably expects to win. He has many friends working for him and expects to win. Mayor Frink feels the same way.

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## PROHIBITION BEFORE HOUSE THIS WEEK

Likely Introduced Thursday, Although May Be Ready for Tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT OVER EASTER IS OUTLOOK

Bills to Amend Mining Act and Respecting Fees of Court Clerks Before House Last Night.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 17.—The legislature resumed its session this evening after the weekend adjournment and sat until about midnight, taking up consideration of various bills. Of chief importance was the measure fixing fees to be charged by clerks of courts, and the bill to amend the general mining act, which it is said, is being passed to enable development of a mining proposition that is new to the province, and may be of far-reaching results and benefits.

It is expected that tomorrow evening there will be another caucus by government members on the prohibition bill, and if its consideration can then be completed the measure will be brought down on Wednesday by Attorney-General Baxter. It may be, however, that this cannot be reached before Thursday, as members are giving the bill most careful consideration.

Hon. J. A. Murray, who has been at Ottawa respecting St. John Valley Railway matters, was back in the House this evening. The new arrangement in respect to the Valley Railway will first have to go before the government with all its details, then the bill, when drawn, will have to be brought down to the House.

It will by that time be ready for the House, and its passage will, no doubt, consume some time there. It does not seem within range of possibility that both the prohibition bill and the new St. John Valley Railway legislation will be finally passed, can be disposed of so that the House can avoid an adjournment over Easter, no matter how desirable that may be. It therefore seems almost certain that the House will have to adjourn from probably Thursday until either Monday night or Tuesday, although a suggestion to sit on Friday in an effort to wind up the business on Saturday has been made.

The house opened at 9.15. Mr. Speaker read a letter from Sir Robert Borden acknowledging receipt of copy of resolution moved by J. A. Col. Guthrie.

The house went into committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, and agreed to the bill respecting taxes on life insurance agents with an amendment increasing the tax from two dollars to five dollars, and also to a bill to establish a hospital in the city and county of St. John and for other purposes with an addition providing for assessment of a poll tax in the parish of Lancaster in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The bill to amend the Judicature Act was then taken up. Hon. Mr. Baxter said that he thought most of the members would agree with him that courts were necessary, and if so a clerk of a court was a necessary part of the machinery as a record had to be kept and other duties performed. These duties involved many important matters of detail for which the clerk was entitled to compensation for time and trouble he was put to. As far as he (Baxter) had been able to ascertain there was no reliable amount of fees to which the clerk should be entitled. Hitherto it has been the practice of clerks to make out a bill which was certified to by the presiding judge and then forwarded to the Attorney-General for his approval after which it was sent in to the county treasurer who paid it. For lack of any recognized table of fees a system of charging had grown up and been experimented on till now bills were so amplified and distorted that they bore no resemblance to those which were rendered years ago when these duties were first performed. As an instance he might give for calling a grand jury was originally thirty cents, the practice had now grown up of charging thirty cents for calling each juror's name which resulted in the charge becoming \$7.20 instead of the original thirty cents.

It would not be fair to assume that these men were deliberately charging fees for which they were not entitled, they were merely seeking to obtain proper compensation, for their time and labor. In preparing the bill now

before the committee he had adopted the schedule that he thought should expect to be paid a larger fee than that paid to counsel representing the Crown. It had been his practice since he had been Attorney General to allow the prevailing counsel twenty-five dollars per day in circuit courts and fifteen in county courts although he did not know any particular reason beyond that of custom why there should be any difference in fee paid in circuit courts as the law involved in the county court was often quite as much, and sometimes more, than in the supreme court. He had, therefore, prepared a bill on what he thought to be a reasonable basis and fair to both the county and clerks. He desired to prevent overcharges on the part of the latter, but at the same time he wanted to see they got a fair remuneration for work they were called upon to do. In discussing the matter with some members of the bench he obtained considerable information and his proposals met with approval.

Following are the fees to be paid to clerks of the circuit courts: For services in opening court, certifying jury fees, etc., \$25.00. Each day's attendance of more than three hours while criminal business only is before the court, including all services, \$20.00. Like less than three hours, \$10.00.

Each letter necessarily written in connection with criminal business, \$1.00. Such allowance for postage, etc., as the judge shall certify is reasonably necessary.

Each day's attendance, while civil business is before court, \$10.00. Such other fees as shall be certified to by judge and attorney general.

Mr. Bailey inquired if while the matter of fees was being arranged for it would not be possible to add a section giving municipalities the privilege of appointing clerks.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said of course that could be done, but he was not prepared to add such a section at the present time. The appointment had always been made by the government and he did not think municipalities could do better in the matter of selecting these gentlemen than the government did. Part of the clerk's duty was to keep a record of criminal business which of course was a Crown affair, and therefore appointment was properly in the government's hands.

As he proposed to add another section to the bill dealing with advertising sales of property under order of court he moved that progress be reported.

County Courts Act.

The bill to amend the County Courts Act was then taken up. This is a bill on similar lines to the last bill and deals with fees to be paid to clerks of county courts. Following is the schedule of fees provided:

In lieu of all costs at present accustomed to be taken by any clerk of a county court except from parties litigant the clerk shall receive in respect of the services performed by him in connection with grand jury the sum of \$15.00. For all services rendered by him under section 102 of County Court Act sum of \$5.00, with an additional \$2.00 if the judge shall certify that an unusual amount of labor was involved. For acting as prosecuting counsel for each day of more than four hours \$20.00. Less than four hours but more than two \$10.00. Less than two hours, or if a prisoner pleads guilty or indictment is quashed, the sum of \$5.00. For acting as clerk only and not as prosecuting counsel for each day when criminal proceedings are actually proceeding \$10.00. For each day when civil cases exclusively are being heard for at least one hour, but not to include first day if there is a grand jury, the sum of \$10.00.

Progress was then reported on this bill also.

The house again went into committee, Mr. Munro in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill to amend the General Mining Act.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said the bill was what he considered a successful attempt to amend the mining act, and that he hoped it would be passed. He said that he had been very much interested in the matter, and that he had been very much interested in the matter, and that he had been very much interested in the matter.

Dr. Price asked as to provision that in event of an arbitrator's award being less than the original offer to the owner, the latter should pay all costs of arbitration. He wanted to know if the provision was a new one and if some fairer provision for payment of costs in favor of property owners could not be made.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said the provision seemed as fair to him as it could be made, being that generally adhered to in such cases, and moreover, he could assure his hon. friend that it would only in very rare instances that farmers' cases would come under that provision which would be largely for Crown lands.

The committee then agreed to the bill with certain amendments.

The House adjourned at 11:35 p. m.

## VON PAPEN INDICTED BY AMERICAN JURY

For Connection With Plot to Destroy Property in Canada.

WAS THE BRAINS OF THE CONSPIRACY

Husband of Mme. Galski, the Noted Prima Donna, Also Among Those Indicted.

New York, April 17.—Captain Franz Von Papen, recalled German military attaché at Washington, was indicted by the federal grand jury here today as the organizer and financier of an alleged conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. With him also were indicted Captain Hans Taucher, alleged agent of the Krupps in the United States, and husband of Mme. Johanna Galski, the prima donna; Constantine Govani, Alfred J. Fritzen, and another whose name has not been revealed. It was learned from a reliable source that the latter is a prominent German, whose name has been mentioned frequently in connection with German propaganda. His arrest is expected tomorrow.

The indictment, it is understood, was returned with the sanction of the Department of Justice, and is believed to be a precedent. No effort will be made to have Von Papen brought here, but the indictment will be held in abeyance, in case he should return to the United States. The indictment charges, in addition to the Welland Canal plot, that it was "the purpose and intention of the defendants to blow up and destroy other property in Canada."

Von Papen was designated by federal officials as the "brains" of the alleged conspiracy. It is alleged in the indictment that he, with the others, began, set on foot, provided and prepared the means for a certain military enterprise to be carried on from within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the territory and dominions of the king of Great Britain, with whom the United States at all times mentioned was and is at peace.

The other three men whose names were made public are, according to the indictment, merely agents of Von Papen, who planned the conspiracy and furnished the money and high explosives.

The five men alleged to have carried dynamite and other explosives in suit cases to Niagara Falls, where the plot was abandoned, were Horst Von Der Goltz, alias Frank Wachendorf, alias Bridgman Taylor; Fritzen, Govani, Carl Trubel and Joseph Busch. Von Der Goltz, who was later arrested in England, returned to the United States, accompanied by a detective from Scotland Yard, and gave important testimony to the government here.

John T. Ryan, an attorney and prominent in politics in Buffalo, N. Y., was named in the indictment as the man who acted as intermediary in the payment of money by Von Papen to Von Der Goltz. On two occasions in September, 1914, it is alleged, Von Papen paid \$200 to Von Der Goltz through a Buffalo bank, and Ryan. A previous payment of \$200 also is said to have been made to Von Der Goltz, checks and checkbook stubs of these transactions are in the possession of the United States district attorney.

Captain Taucher, head of the Taucher Arms Company here, supplied the explosives to Von Der Goltz, the indictment charges, while Von Papen furnished "electric generators, fuses and wires."

In August, 1914, according to the indictment, five sailors from the interned German liner Bavaria, at Baltimore, were brought to New York by the alleged conspirators to aid in the plot, but they were subsequently returned to their ship. Arrangements then were made, it is charged, for the five men named in the indictment to undertake the expedition.

The House adjourned at 11:35 p. m.

Mary Moore, of the illustrious Moore family, which includes Tom, Owen and Matt Moore, Mary Pickford, Alice Joyce and Jane Gail, is working in the forthcoming Quality-Metro wonder play, "A Million a Minute," in which Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne are starred. In one part Miss Moore, who is exceedingly young and attractive, plays the role of Mr. Bushman's mother. But it is when Mr. Bushman is a baby in the photodrama.

## DON'T AFFECT DECISION OF PRIZE COURT

British Foreign Statement Gives Terms on Which Chicago Meat Packers' Case is Settled.

London, April 17 (9.30 p. m.).—The foreign office issued a statement for publication in the British press announcing a settlement of the case of the Chicago meat packers arising from the seizure of a number of their cargoes. In addition to the Armour, Swift, Hammond, Morris and Schwarzschild and Salsburg companies the case of the Chicago packers, when represented by British solicitors, is included in the settlement, the foreign office statement says.

The statement reads: "The settlement finally disposes of the claims of the companies in respect of all goods seized and detained as prizes. The settlement, however, does not in any way prejudice the decision of Sir Samuel Evans, (president of the prize court), given in September, by which the bulk of the cargoes of the steamships Kim, Fridland, Alfred Nobel and Bjornstjerne-Bjornson were condemned as prizes, and the appeals of the packers to the Privy Council in these cases against the above decision are now withdrawn."

"The whole proceeds from these goods will therefore remain to the credit of the prize fund, which is further augmented by a substantial part of the proceeds of other packers' goods, which were the subject of proceedings pending in the prize court."

The settlement further provides that His Majesty's government, in consideration of a sum of money paid to the packers, shall regulate by the packers of all packing houses products to neutral European countries during the continuation of the war. The government considers this provision to be of importance.

Washington, April 17.—President Wilson, speaking before the Daughters of the American Revolution, here today, declared that the only excuse for the United States ever to fight would be in the cause of humanity. His words were enthusiastically applauded by delegates from all parts of the country.

America will have forgotten her traditions, said the President, if she fights merely for herself, and added that the United States must not fight under such conditions as would show that she had forgotten traditions. When America ceases to be unselfish, he said, it will cease to be America.

The President declared the nation was formed for the purpose of serving the rest of mankind as much as itself, and to afford asylum to all men. Those traditions, he added, must be continued.

Scorch marks on linen may be removed by rubbing with a fresh cut onion, the garment being afterwards soaked in cold water. Brush fringe on towels and tablecloths with a whisk broom before ironing and they will be light and fluffy.

## SHACKLETON MAROONED UNTIL JAN'Y

Will Be Impossible to Reach Him Before First of Year, Sir Douglas Mawson Says.

San Francisco, April 17.—Sir Douglas Mawson, Antarctic explorer, reached here today from Australia on his way to London, where he will assume duties in the British war office.

It will be impossible to reach Lieut. Ernest Shackleton, supposed to be marooned on the Antarctic continent, until next January, Sir Douglas said.

While in London, Mawson said, he intends to urge upon the British admiralty the necessity of an expedition to rescue the ten men of the Shackleton party left with scanty provisions on the north side of the South Polar continent, where their ship Aurora was caught in the ice and carried away. They had landed there intending to await the arrival with the Aurora of Lieut. Shackleton, who disembarked on the south side of the continent.

AMBASSADORS' PRIVILEGES.

The tragic death of the first secretary of the Italian Ambassador at a London hotel recently had a curious sequel. The ambassador put forward the unusual plea of "diplomatic immunity," where the result was that no inquest was held. The last occasion on which this plea was put forward was when, many years ago, attempts to hold inquests on deceased members of the diplomatic corps were defeated by recourse to the act.

Ambassadors, however, have many peculiar privileges of which the general public know very little. In the first place, an ambassador is entitled, to all intents and purposes, a piece of the country which it represents, and consequently an ambassador and his staff are not affected by the ordinary laws of the country in which the legation stands. This was emphasized some years ago, when a certain gentleman whose name was well-known at the particular period was kidnapped into the Chinese Legation. An inspector from Scotland Yard immediately proceeded to the legation and released the prisoner. This was a most serious breach of international law, and created quite a sensation in diplomatic circles at the time.

An ambassador cannot be sued. In fact, he is immune from legal proceedings by a statute which was passed to appease the wrath of Peter the Great of Russia, whose ambassador was actually arrested in London for a debt of £50.

In 1909 Bethmann Hollweg, the German Ambassador in London, claimed to be exempt from rates in respect of his residence at Watlington-Thames, and although the Watlons authorities took up the matter with the treasury, the latter upheld the ambassador's claim. Again, in Washington, in 1904, a member of the British Embassy successfully claimed to be outside the law when charged with exceeding the motor speed limit.

An ambassador cannot be forced to pay his bills or forced to give evidence in the law courts. He is free from paying custom duties, and if his footman is summoned for being drunk, and incapable in the streets (this has actually happened in London) he can save him from being fined.

The most curious of an ambassador's privileges is that when dismissed from an audience with the sovereign to which he is accredited, he may turn his back to the court. He also

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR, THICK, WAVY, FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Draw a moist cloth through hair and double its beauty at once.

Save your hair! Dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as fine, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after an application of Danderine. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses and purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, charming, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

has the right to demand admission to the sovereign by day or by night. An ambassador's wife is regarded as almost as important a person as the ambassador. Not only is she addressed as "Your Excellency," but any insult offered to her is as much an affront and even a cause for war, as would be one offered to her husband or his country.

The ambassadoress has the right to sit in the presence of the sovereign of the country to which her better half is accredited, and, like her husband, cannot be arrested or sued for debt.—Tit-Bits.

And the Manetta Duo sang grand opera and Signor Manetta's high notes are just as clear and beautiful as ever. The duet from Faust is really a treat.

REPOSE TEA

"is good tea"

