

EAST ST. LOUIS MAYOR INDICTED FOR FAILURE TO QUELL RACE RIOTS

"Lack of Ability or Fright", Grand Jury States, Charging Making Office.

Says He Should Give Place to Executive Willing to Enforce 100 Per Cent of the Law.

By the Associated Press.
BELLEVILLE, Ill., September 8.—Mayor Fred Mollman of East St. Louis and his private secretary, Maurice Ahearn, were indicted today in connection with the grand jury inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis.

Indictments were returned against thirty-seven other persons in connection with the riots, but their names were not available, as the capiases for their arrest had not been issued.

The grand jury submitted a report scoring the mayor for his alleged dilatoriness in taking means to curb the rioters who took part in the slaying of negroes July 2, and recommended that he be removed from office.

"Mayor Mollman" says the report, "must be judged by his actions as proven by the evidence. If his failure to give directions to the militia and if his failure to call upon the sheriff and to deputize citizens who offered their services were the result of a lack of ability or of fright, the office should be taken from him and given to an efficient person.

States he failed to act because his sympathies were with those who sought to drive the negroes out of East St. Louis, he should make room for an executive willing to enforce 100 per cent of the laws.

"The law-abiding citizens and industries and the respectable laboring men should unite and demand the resignation of the mayor as the greatest good he can do his city."

Charge Is Malfeasance in Office.

The specific charge against the mayor is malfeasance in office, based on his alleged negligence at the time of the riots. The charge against the mayor is that of conspiracy with the rioters in that he ordered the police and militia to destroy cameras, thus preventing moving picture men from photographing the mobs.

"No man," says the report, "save greater assistance to the rioters and to their property than did Ahearn when he ordered that photographers be denied their free rights to take pictures."

"About a month and a half after the riot of July 2," says the report, in conclusion, "a new police and fire commission took charge of the police, and the rioters, the coteries of corrupt politicians who have been the undoing of the mayor will be able to hamper the fire and police commission along as Mr. Mollman retains the office of mayor."

Wants Investigation Continued.

"We have not been able, because of lack of time, to apprehend and indict all who committed crimes in the recent riots in East St. Louis," says the grand jury, which assembles September 17, continue the investigation. The grand jury also recommended that a state constabulary be organized, and that the grand jury, for its work, expressed the hope that the petit jury that tries the men named in the indictment be equally courageous and thorough.

One hundred and five men were named in the indictments returned a few weeks ago as connected with the race riots. If all the thirty-nine indicted today are men not previously indicted, the number now under indictment as a result of the riots is 144.

PACIFISTS RENOUNCED BY JOHNSON IN HOUSE

Member Who Voted Against War Vigorously Attacks People's Council Propaganda.

Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, one of the fifty members of the House who voted against the war resolution, ran head on into the pacifists of the country yesterday, and in a speech bristling with Americanism served notice that hereafter he was done with any man who attempts to undermine the government.

Representative Johnson's ultimatum is important politically, inasmuch as the northwestern states have been flooded with anti-war literature ranging from mild pacifism in tone to rank sedition. His speech yesterday was prompted by literature received by him from the People's Council.

"It is time," said he, "that some of us who opposed the entry of the United States into this war should be heard. These reasonable attacks, and did not wait for a reply from you members who favor the war."

"This Congress, no matter how its individual members voted on the war, is going to support the government to the end until the United States is victorious," said Representative Johnson. "The combatants against the war are the enemies of the government. I have received by mail some of the literature from a certain People's Council. It is a collection of articles and editorials which say the entente allies cannot secure a victory over Germany even with our aid, and that the only possible peace is by a compromise.

"I mention such statements only to call to the attention of the gentlemen who send out literature of that kind, if the density of their skulls will permit me to give them information, that such propaganda will have no influence on the people of this country.

ARGENTINA REVEALS U. S. Revelation of Germany's Use of Sweden in U-Boat Plots Creates Sensation.

"HEARTLESS," SAYS SWEDEN

Copies of three brief dispatches made public by the State Department yesterday revealed another case of sinister German diplomacy, this time directed against Argentina and involving the Swedish foreign office in an apparent grave breach of neutrality and diplomatic propriety.

They were messages to Berlin from Count Lantieri, the German charge at Buenos Aires, forwarded by Swedish legation there as its own communications.

Character of Dispatches.

Besides revealing the means by which Sweden used Sweden in her machinations in Argentina, the dispatches show how the German charge at Buenos Aires, through the Swedish legation, was instrumental in the destruction of certain vessels, with recommendations that Sweden should be notified of any trace, and in other dispatches was informing his government how to regard Argentina's protest against the destruction of her shipping.

In the absence of any official comment whatever on the disclosures, it appears that the physicians gave the correspondence were two. First, to Sweden, and second, to Sweden and Sweden, at least so far as the legations in Argentina were concerned, and second, to disclose to Sweden, the manner in which the German diplomat had secured the information giving secret instructions for the destruction of her shipping, and the manner in which he was dealing with Argentina diplomatically.

The department's announcement was sent to the Argentine embassy and the Swedish legation here at the same time it was given to the press. The explanation as to how the messages came into the hands of the United States nor discussion as to what may be the action created a sensation particularly among the neutral diplomats.

Mr. Nordvall was of the opinion that Baron Lowen would be ready to give an explanation and a disavowal of his intention to commit an unethical act.

What effect the disclosure will have on Argentina is not known. It is believed that the dispatches will be given to the State Department officials and by Ambassador Naon. The ambassador also was asked to explain the matter to his government, and until instructions are received he will not comment on the subject.

The boys in the camp, who were already heard with joy by the rest of the army, were in the latest news of the homeland back to the north. They have been working hard for several days, and will be in the new schedule of work, that has been ordered by Gen. Horton.

The new schedule of work, that has been ordered by Gen. Horton, is to be carried out by the boys every day, and the officers are also in the field, and the program of camp work provides for officers' classes every night at 7:30, and there will be special schools twice each week for the line officers.

The line officers are to be given a series of refreshment courses also, and included in the daily schedule. They will be given studies in field tactics, and the regimental commanders will direct these studies.

This schedule of work is regarded as merely preliminary to the announcement that the division is to be reorganized, and that the new work which has been planned by Gen. Morton for the purpose of fitting them for service in the field, is to be carried out by the boys.

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PAWNING OF BRACELET TRAPS Runaway Marjorie Thompson "I'm Glad You Found Me," Washington Girl Tells Detectives; Faints as Mother Comes. Sought Film Career; Gets Place in Store.

Marjorie hoped. Her funds began to run low, and she soon found out that her salary as a cashier would not allow her to have the fine clothes she had been used to. Hit by her savings disappeared until finally she was forced to pawn the bracelet, which led to her capture. This bracelet was pledged in a shop at 12th street and Columbia avenue where the girl roomed.

The money the pawnbroker handed her she gave the name of Margaret Armstrong, and she was taken to the police station where she was held until her mother came.

"I do wish to go home, and I am awfully sorry, mamma dear, that I have caused you so much worry," she sobbed. "Please take me home."

So hysterical did the girl become that a physician was sent for. Marjorie was placed in bed and the physicians gave her strict orders that she was not to be taken home until tomorrow.

Meanwhile the mother sits at the foot of the girl's bed, ministering to her needs and trying to comfort her with the story of her daughter's escapade.

A bracelet which Marjorie pawned led to her arrest in Philadelphia. On August 1 the girl disappeared from her home in Washington because she didn't want to go to school any more.

Became Store Cashier.
She is an accomplished girl, clever at the piano, and she has a wonderful voice. As she wanted to become an actress and gain prominence in filmdom, she came directly here and obtained a position in a market street department store as a cashier.

She was taken to the house of detention and her parents were notified in a telegram that brought the mother on the next train.

The creation of a new Belgium with Antwerp as a German naval base; an autonomous Lorraine; a German Alsace, and settlement of the Balkan question at a peace conference.

Equally unfounded is the notion that the Pope has intervened in favor of an immediate armistice. The Vatican policy is as follows:

The entente reply leaves any loophole the Pope will proceed to take formal steps toward proposing the calling of a peace conference. If such a conference is actually summoned, he agreed to in principle the entente.

Should the entente reply be entirely negative no second vote will be sent, and the Pope will give public expression to his desire for peace either in a consistory or in an encyclical.

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COMMITTEE NAMED FOR POWDER PROBE

Speaker Clark Appoints Nine From Military Affairs Body. House Vote Unanimous.

Speaker Clark yesterday appointed a committee of nine members of the House to investigate the charges of defective ammunition sent to Gen. Pershing's forces in France. At the same time republican members of the House who have been urging a congressional committee to co-operate with the president in the conduct of the war expressed the hope privately that the ammunition investigation would furnish proof that a congressional war committee is essential.

Representative Fordney, in a speech on the subject late in the day, said that the committee appointed by Speaker Clark is composed of Representatives Dent of Alabama, chairman of the military affairs committee; Fields of Kentucky, Quinn of Mississippi, Gordon of Ohio, Shallenberger of Nebraska, demagogue; Anthony of Kansas, McKenzie of Illinois, Green of Vermont and Morin of Pennsylvania, republicans.

The resolution authorizing the investigation was adopted unanimously by the House. It instructs the committee to "inquire into the manufacture and purchase of ordnance and ammunition, including small arms and heavy artillery ammunition already purchased, and the quality and condition thereof for use by the armed forces of the United States in the present emergency."

The members of the special committee are all members of the present committee. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin objected to an investigation of the military affairs committee yesterday on the ground that they were too closely associated officially and socially with the War Department. He thought it proper to have a committee from the membership of military affairs.

When the House adopted the resolution yesterday, Speaker Clark, in a speech, said that the committee would be appointed in order to take a much-needed vacation.

The members of the House who have been endeavoring to create a war operation committee, in spite of the President's unwillingness on the matter, believe they see in the ammunition investigation an opportunity to prove the merit of their contention. They make a new move to secure an armistice, and the committee will be sent to the subject of a war co-operation committee.

Should the entente reply be entirely negative no second vote will be sent, and the Pope will give public expression to his desire for peace either in a consistory or in an encyclical.

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RUSSIAN TO MAKE GERMAN INVASION

Army Which Was Driven Out of Riga Again Forming Into Battle Line.

RETREAT NOT A ROUT, EMBASSY REPORTS SAY

Belief Grows That Approach of Winter Will Deter Germans From Continuing Advance.

Russia's probable new line in Livonia, following the retreat from the Riga region under von Hindenburg's pressure, is now beginning to define itself. The retrograde movement, which has been showing signs of slackening for the past day or two, now appears to have been definitely halted in some sectors, at least, where the Russians are digging in and evidently preparing to make a stand if attacked.

Berlin's reports reveal this state of affairs more clearly than Petrograd's. Judging from the German statements, the Russian line now extends from west of Kokenhusen, on the Drvina, about twelve miles east of Friedriehstadt and approximately fifty-five miles southeast of Riga, northwest through the town of Bending, twelve miles west of Venden, and on the coast of the Gulf of Drvina. Thus the front northwest of Bending, instead of curving sharply to the west just beyond Jacobstadt, as it did to take in the Riga district, now leaves the Drvina there and continues on in almost a straight line to the coast.

Further Invasion Unlikely.

On both the German and Russian sides the opinion seems to prevail that the new German invasion will not proceed much farther this fall. The approach of the wet and cold seasons militates against a real push toward Petrograd at present, it is held, even if von Hindenburg had the men to spare for the difficult task.

Retirement of the Russian troops from the neighborhood of Riga, dispatches to the Russian embassy say, was accomplished in good order. The line of retreat past Lakes Kiach and Gegal was narrow, but by maintaining a vigorous rear guard action the main body got away in safety, and the German advance was retarded. It is reported that only two regiments did not make the most desperate resistance.

Form Line of Battle.

The German advance, the dispatches say, was in three directions: one along the coast, another in the interior, and a third in the direction of the second column moving toward Pskov and the third in the general direction toward the city of Riga. The Russian line has been established to administer civil affairs and only the garrison and the troops quartered in the city are to remain.

Rejoices Germany, Kaiser Says.
BERLIN, via London, September 8.—The Kaiser rejoices at the success of the capture of Riga, Emperor William in an address to the victorious troops at Riga Thursday declared such a victory as that at Riga increase the prospects that the end of the war will come soon. The emperor, according to an official statement, spoke as follows:

"Riga is free. When this news ran through all the enemies of Germany, a storm of jubilation and enthusiasm arose everywhere in the fatherland and in the most remote trenches in the enemy country.

"This town, founded by the spirit of the nation, and which has been the cradle of the German people, has been liberated from long oppression and is now free.

"The operation, which by the command of the supreme army commander and under the leadership of the commander of the eighth army, was begun and undertaken with confidence in the efficiency of the troops, which in one or three days, has been carried through by all arms more quickly and more energetically than was expected, and was a surprise to the enemy. A crushing blow hit him, so he lost his bridgehead.

Proves Will to Victory.

"The liberation of Riga is the deed of the eighth army and its well tried commander. It again has proved that the German army is capable of giving us no matter how long the war lasts, but such blows as the battle of Riga increase the prospects that the end will come soon. They add to the glory of our arms and give fresh laurels to the troops participating.

"Therefore, I express to you my thanks for the brilliant feat of arms, the fatherland's thanks and the enthusiastic thanks of the people, who stand behind you watching your deeds, but who also create and labor with their hands and till the field to give us our daily bread. The present harvest, now well brought in, will feed us.

"Also in this respect the Lord of Creation has granted our prayers, and by His daily bread protected this army and the German people before the Congress. Therefore, happen what may, and no matter how long it may last, on the part of the enemy, with loyal hearts and iron will to victory over all the enemies of Germany."

FATAL TO THREE BOYS.

Several Kegs of Powder Explode in Abandoned Power House.
LOCK HAVEN, Pa., September 8.—One boy was instantly killed and two others died of their injuries when several kegs of powder exploded today in an abandoned power house on the Bellefonte Line and Stone Company, near Salona, near here. All were badly burned and mangled. The police believe the boys struck a match on entering the building and accidentally ignited the powder.

STRONG GERMAN FLEET IS HEADED UP BALIC

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—It is reported by the Svenska Dagbladet that German naval forces of considerable strength have been observed in the southern Baltic, taking a northerly course.

The leading squadron, it says, consists of submarines and torpedo boats, with cruisers following them. It is believed to be the German Baltic fleet, reinforced by part of the high seas fleet, and is expected to attack the Baltic coast towns in September.

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