

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, March 24.—Silver, 71.78c; lead, \$9.875; spelter, \$10.50@ \$10.75; copper, \$31.00@35.00.

The Ogden Standard.

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UTAH—Tonight and Sunday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

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CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED

Officers Mohlman and Kelliher, Also D. A. Smyth Indicted

ABDICATION OF GERMAN EMPEROR FORECAST BY A CELEBRATED GERMAN

Kaiser Obsessed by Thought That He Is Responsible for War—Menaced by Three Enemies at Home as Well as Those Abroad—Opposed Break With U. S.

PARIS, March 24.—The abdication of the German emperor is forecast by the former German magistrate who wrote the celebrated book, "J. Accuse," in an interview published in Oeuvre.

He says: "The kaiser is obsessed by the thought that he is responsible for the war, a thought which poisons his whole existence. He feels that he is menaced by three enemies at home, without counting those abroad: First, is the crown prince, the real author of the war; second is the Junker Pan-Germans;—you cannot imagine the smouldering hatred of the emperor for those whom he believes to be the miznacs who are driving him into an abyss; third are the people, not the Socialist party, but the people who are starving and who, he feels, are growing in number and rising little by little against those who organized the war.

Opposed Break With U. S. "The other day, at the meeting of the parliamentary presidents and the ministers of the federal sovereigns, at which the submarine war was decided upon, the struggle between the kaiser's party and that of Von Tirpitz was most bitter. The majority against the emperor was so great, however, that he was obliged to submit and pretend that he was convinced. In particular, he was personally opposed to a break with President Wilson, but he was forced to consent. Documents will be published one day which will prove that secretly he did everything not to bring America down upon him and that he considers that the rupture was an irreparable mistake. The failure of the submarine war will soon show that he was right, but it will be too late.

People Are Anti-Militarists. "The people he fears most are the anti-militarists, anti-Frussian, Liberal Republicans, who want the Reichstag to be based on universal suffrage. That is why Wilhelm is so anxious to convince the nation that he did not want war. All his protestations are made to appease the Liberals and his fashions and ruined subjects whose murmurings are growing stronger. He wants to continue popular at any price and that is why he spoke the first word of peace. The people were grateful for it, but the submarine war came and spoiled everything. "It is hard to realize how this emperor who enjoyed a popularity unexampled in our epoch, suffers in his pride. He alone, perhaps, in Germany knows the whole truth, since he alone has in his possession the elements for forming a judgment on the situation as a whole. How can he resist morally and physically under such a strain? Certainly he hopes sometimes, but less and less, for the success of the unrestricted submarine war which he op-

posed. He sees the isolation of Germany becoming more and more complete.

Fears to Admit Real Situation. "Once he tried to initiate peace negotiations and failed. To try again would be to admit and proclaim to the whole world, but above all to the German people, which he fears most, Germany's real situation. If the allies solemnly declared, as they did with Napoleon in 1815, that they would refuse to treat for peace with the Hohenzollerns, it would be a knockout blow. Our German people, who still believe in him, would abandon him, for peace at any price will soon be the unanimous and hidden thought of tortured Germany.

"What recourse is left to him but a dramatic abdication in order to retain the sympathies of the German people and save the political future of Prussia? He will say: 'I sacrifice myself to make peace. Without me those only are responsible who desire a savage warfare and the complete isolation of Germany, those who look at the beginning, my son as their party leader, and forced me to mobilize a measure I hesitated to take.'

Vote for Republican Government. LONDON, March 24, 12.35 p. m.—The central committee and the parliamentary representatives of the Constitutional Democratic party at Petrograd voted today in favor of a republican form of government for Russia, according to a Petrograd dispatch. Professor Paul N. Milukoff, the foreign minister in the new government, is leader of this party.

PRINCE KARL IS GRIEVOUSLY HURT

MADRID, March 24, via Paris, 2:15 p. m.—King Alfonso received a wireless dispatch today to the effect that Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia had been informed from France that his second son, Prince Friedrich Karl, had been shot down by artillery while flying over the British line in the region of Peronne and had been wounded grievously in the stomach. The message said the prince would be operated on today.

The official German statement of Thursday said Prince Friedrich Karl, a cousin of Emperor William, and an army aviator, had not returned from a raid over the lines between Arras and Peronne.



Chief of Police Thomas E. Browning.

Grand Jury Brings Four Indictments Most Sensation

Chief Thos. E. Browning Is Charged With Refusing to Receive Colored Men Charged With Crime—Mohlman Accused of Having Information Against Gamblers and Failing to Make Arrest—Kelliher Indicted for Making False Imprisonment—Conspiracy Is Placed Against D. A. Smyth, in Evading Liquor Laws.

Chief of Police Thomas E. Browning was arrested during the noon hour today by Chief Deputy Sheriff Charles E. Pincock on a bench warrant issued on the authority on an indictment by the grand jury charging that Chief Browning on a specified occasion refused to admit a criminal to jail. The specific charge is that two negro prisoners were arrested in a raid on a negro club last August and that Chief Browning refused to permit them to be put in the lockup.

Chief Deputy Pincock, who quietly made the arrest, served as a police officer under Chief Browning through ten years and was dismissed from the service by Browning January 7, 1916, no cause being assigned. Chief Browning went to the court-house immediately to provide his \$1,000 bail.

EX-SERGEANTS ARRESTED. Prior to Browning's arrest, Sheriff Herbert C. Peterson arrested Policeman J. F. Kelliher and Policeman O. H. Mohlman on bench warrants issued on the authority of grand jury indictments, one in each case, charging Mohlman with refusal to inform or arrest a certain person on June 22, 1916, for the crime of playing for money a gambling wheel, and charging Kelliher with assault upon and false imprisonment for one hour on August 30, 1916, of a certain Chinaman.

"Denny" Smyth indicted. Before Sheriff Peterson had time to take Denny A. Smyth, the latter's attorney, George Halverson, hastened to the sheriff's office and put up for Smyth \$1,000 cash bail. The sheriff directed Halverson to send his client to report in person, to complete this legal procedure. Smyth is charged with conspiracy.

Mohlman and Kelliher held a conference with the sheriff in the latter's office, and he granted them the courtesy of allowing them at liberty on their own recognizance while they found bondsmen. Only a brief time was required. Mohlman gave bond for \$1,000 and Kelliher gave a \$500 bond.

Specific Smyth Complaint. Denny A. Smyth, proprietor of the Diamond saloon and National hotel, over the saloon, on Twenty-fifth street, is charged with conspiring with other men, named in the indictment,

HEAVY FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT

Battles in Progress for Several Days—French Push Ahead on the Oise.

RUMANIAN BATTLES

Russian Positions Stormed by Archduke Joseph and 500 Men Captured.

PARIS, March 24, 2:08 p. m.—The French continued to push forward last night in the region south of St. Quentin in which heavy fighting has been in progress for several days. They reached the west bank of the Oise, north of La Fere, and gained additional ground east of the Ailette river. The statement follows: "East of the St. Quentin canal we enlarged our positions appreciably during the night. At some points our troops reached the west bank of the Oise, north of La Fere. We also made progress on the east bank of the Ailette.

"Enemy attempts against our small posts near Berry-au-Bac, east of Rheims and near L'Homme Mort, were broken up by our fire. We took prisoners."

Fighting on Rumanian Front.

BERLIN, March 22. (Wireless to Sayville.)—A revival of activity on the Rumanian front is reported today by the war office. On the Russian front east of Lidia, German detachments advanced to the second Russian trenches over a front of four kilometers (two and one-half miles) and captured more than 200 Russians.

German forces under command of Archduke Joseph yesterday stormed the Russian positions on the Rumanian frontier ridge between the Solomart and Czobanos valleys, according to today's official statement, and captured 500 Russians.

Russian Troops Withdraw.

PETROGRAD, March 24, via London, 3:40 p. m. (British admiralty per Wireless press.)—Under pressure of German attacks against the Russian positions between the rivers Silcha and Chvanich, on the Rumanian front, says the official statement issued today, the Russian troops withdrew to the next line of defense, about two-thirds of a mile to the eastward.

SHORTAGE OF BILLION CANS

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A shortage of approximately one billion tin cans confronts the canning industries of the country, according to estimates made today by canning interests and department of commerce officials. Principal railroads have notified the department of commerce officials that embargoes placed on plate, steel and block tin had been lifted and that everything possible is being done to expedite their shipment. A committee of six government officials and representatives of plate and canning interests has undertaken to make an inventory of the canners' requirements. Should the necessary number of tin cans be forthcoming from manufacturers it is said the price of canned goods probably will remain at the present level, which is an increase over last year's prices of about 25 per cent. In one industry alone the canning of gray fish, the shortage is said to approximate 500,000 cans.

PERSIAN TOWN IS CAPTURED

Pursuit of Turks by Russian Forces Toward Mesopotamian Border Continues.

PETROGRAD, March 24, via London, 3:45 p. m.—The capture by Russian troops of the Persian town of Kerind, in the sector west of Kermanshah, about forty miles from the Mesopotamian border, is announced by the war office.

Pursuit of the Turks toward the Mesopotamian border continues. SMOOT PAYS PROVO CALL. PROVO, March 23.—Senator Reed Smoot was here for a few hours today, attending to some personal business matters, before leaving for Washington Wednesday.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORKERS ARE FORMALLY WITHDRAWN FROM FIELD IN BELGIUM

Greatest Work of Charity in All History to Be Placed in Hands of Joint Neutral Commission Under Supervision of Dutch Military Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—American relief workers in Belgium and American Minister Brand Whitlock have been formally withdrawn from Belgium. Official announcement to this effect was made at the state department this morning. The American relief commissioners will be replaced as far as possible by members of a joint neutral commission largely under the supervision of Dutch military officials. Brand Whitlock will go to Havre, France, resuming his duties as minister at the temporary Belgian capital. Secretary Lansing, at the direction of President Wilson, sent a note to the Netherlands accepting its offer to take over the work of the commission.

Dutch to Take Over Work.

The action of the president in ordering the Americans out was based on the belief that nothing was to be gained by keeping Americans longer in territory occupied by German troops in Belgium and northern France. It is desired for humanitarian reasons that the work of the commission be continued and the government of the Netherlands has been asked to communicate with the commission's Rotterdam office to take over the work and determine how many Dutch citizens will be needed for it.

Ten Millions Kept From Starving.

Arrangements for the return to the United States of many of the Americans now are being made by the state department. Although removed from the active field, Americans in Rotterdam, headed by Herbert C. Hoover, will continue to direct what has been the greatest work of relief and charity in history. Founded, inspired and made efficient by Americans, the Belgian relief commission has kept from starvation nine million people in Belgium and another million in northern France.

The United States will henceforth be able to continue participation in the work only by financial contributions. Chairman Herbert C. Hoover, on leaving New York for Europe recently, said that America's work of supplying the means of relief had only just begun.

The withdrawal has been inevitable since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. Soon after that the German military authorities ordered all Americans to withdraw, with the exception of Brand Whitlock and three others who were restricted to Brussels. The commission realized immediately that the British would not allow supplies to pass the blockade into Belgium without adequate guarantees and they felt that the Germans were simply making an effort to throw the onus of discontinuing the work upon the British.

Drastic Restrictions Made.

"Immediately after the break in relations the German authorities in Brussels withdrew from Mr. Whitlock the diplomatic privileges and immunities which he had up to that time enjoyed. "This government has approved the proposals of the Netherlands government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on work thus far performed by the American staff."

CHIEF OF POLICE MAKES A STATEMENT AS TO THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION

"Chief Browning, the grand jury has brought an indictment against you for refusing to allow the imprisonment of two negroes, arrested in August of last year on charges of gambling. What have you to say?" "To this question the chief of police replied: "I wish to state that I have no recollection of allowing anyone to be released where it appeared the officer had a case. It being Sunday when these two men were alleged to have been brought before me, I would imagine that I would take more responsibility on that day, as my bondsmen are responsible for every peace officer, excepting the desk sergeants, and as the city attorney is not in his office on Sunday. "If I did allow these men to go, which I have no remembrance of doing, it was a matter of judgment. I am sure if the officer had told me he found the men gambling I would have advised him to lock them up or have them placed under bonds. "I have no fear as to the outcome of this indictment against me, as I had warning several days before the in-

Drastic Action Taken.

The commission immediately replied by ordering all of its men to leave Belgium. Evidently Germany had not expected such drastic action and the commission was asked to retract its order, with the explanation that the original German order had been given out by a subordinate without authority.

The men were ordered to remain, but none had the slightest hope that it would be more than temporary. About forty-five Americans in Belgium and northern France are affected by the new order.

The following announcement was given out by the state department:

"By direction of the president, the minister at Brussels has been instructed to withdraw from Belgium with foreign diplomatic and consular officers and take up his official residence at Havre. "After consultation with the commission for relief in Belgium, Mr. Whitlock has also been instructed to arrange for the departure of the American members of the commission. This step, the seriousness of which is fully appreciated by the government, was taken only after careful consideration and full consultation with all the interests involved.

"When diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off, the normal procedure would have been to withdraw the minister at Brussels and the Americans of the relief commission. This government and the commission, however, felt a heavy moral responsibility for the millions of innocent civilians behind the German lines and it was decided that the work of the commission must be kept going, despite all difficulties until continued American participation became impossible.

"For over two years it has been the single-minded purpose of this government and the commission to see that these ten millions of civilians were fed, and with this end in view, the Americans concerned have submitted to restrictions placed on them by the German authorities, which, under ordinary conditions, would never have been tolerated.

"Immediately after the break in relations the German authorities in Brussels withdrew from Mr. Whitlock the diplomatic privileges and immunities which he had up to that time enjoyed. "This government has approved the proposals of the Netherlands government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on work thus far performed by the American staff."

ANOTHER ARREST MADE WHEN SAMUEL DIXON IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY ON INDICTMENTS

Late this afternoon, by direction of the sheriff, Deputy William Brown arrested Sam Dixon, secretly indicted as Richard Roe Dixon, on a charge of conspiracy similar to that against Denny A. Smyth. Deputy Brown found Dixon at the European hotel and took him to the sheriff's office. At present-time the prisoner was obtaining a bondsman for \$1,000.

"We are almost through with the last batch of bench warrants," said Sheriff Peterson, in reply to a question. "We still have two arrests to make."

Some Pathetic Appeals. During the sessions of the grand jury, which adjourned finally at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continuing today, grief-stricken mothers and fathers, sorrowing over wayward sons, sent through the mails anonymous appeals to District Judge Alfred W. Agee, Foreman Wm. B. Lake of the grand jury, Sheriff Herbert C. Peterson and District Attorney Stuart P. Dobbs, imploring them to investigate certain specified conditions which they said had led to the ruin of their

sons or brothers. The following appeal, received today by Judge Agee, is a fair sample:

"Dear Judge Agee:—I implore you to have the grand jury investigate that gambling joint of \_\_\_\_\_ (stating the name and place) at \_\_\_\_\_ street. My husband loses every cent he makes there and we need the money awful bad. Do it, please, for me, yours truly, A Mother In Need."

"Isn't it pitiful!" exclaimed Judge Agee. "And isn't it deplorable that mothers and fathers who know of evil conditions have not the courage to sign their names to such appeals, so that we can investigate and correct the evil conditions!" Citizens Congratulate. Many prominent citizens, including several leading Democrats, called personally on Judge Agee, District Attorney Dobbs and Sheriff Peterson this afternoon and warmly congratulated them for their efforts in behalf of good government. These citizens also warmly praised the members of the grand jury, individually and collectively.