FOUR FIGHT WITH PISTOLS AND KNIVES

Charge of Swindling Back of Mysterious and Bloody Battle in St. Louis Hotel.

ALL TELL DIFFERENT STORIES

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—An affidavit found in Dr. Charles W. Kennerly's pocket this morning explained the cause of the fight with pistols, knives and dental instruments in a room in a local hotel last night in which Dr. Kennerly of Granite City, Ill.; Dr. A. F. Johnson, St. Louis; Walter A. Diefenbach, San Antonio, and Charles Lody, St. Louis, were injured. Johnson and Kennerly were former college classmates, former business partners and are lodge brothers.

In the affidavit, copies of which have been sent to high Masonic officers here, Dr. Kennerly accused Johnson of failure to pay a $2,500 debt and of withholding other funds which Dr. Kennerly claimed were due him. The affidavit asked that Dr. Johnson be expelled from the Masonic order because of the alleged wrongs to Dr. Kennerly.

Dr. Johnson Near Death.

This morning Dr. Johnson was near death at the city hospital, his face and body terribly slashed and a wound through hips and the groin made by a single steel jacketed bullet. Dr. Kennerly, also cut about the face and arms, was a prisoner at the hospital, a police charge against him awaiting the outcome of Johnson's injuries. The two other participants in the fight also were prisoners today, Diefenbach at the hospital with a great gash in his throat, and Lody at police headquarters.

Stories Are Conflicting.

Highly conflicting stories were told by Kennerly, Lody and Diefenbach. Kennerly said he "just happened to be in Diefenbach's room," when Lody and Dr. Johnson entered, the latter with a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. Kennerly said he came to St. Louis to collect the money he claims from Johnson, but denied he used a revolver or that he fought except in self-defense.

Lody said that as assistant to Dr. Johnson he accompanied the latter to Diefenbach's room on a professional call. Diefenbach according to Lody, had posed as "Mr. Arnold," and had requested Dr. Johnson to perform dental work for "Mrs. Arnold" in their room. As he and Dr. Johnson stepped into the room, Lody said Diefenbach attacked Lody and Dr. Kennerly attacked Dr. Johnson.

Dummy Represents Patient.

On the bed two pillows and a sheet were crudely molded into the form of the "woman" Dr. Johnson was to treat. Lody admitted cutting Dr. Kennerly and Diefenbach, but said he did it only to save his own life and that of his employer, Dr. Johnson.

Diefenbach admitted registering as "Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Arnold of Mobile, Ala." He said Dr. Kennerly had arranged the dummy on the bed and promised to "tell everything" later in the day.

Close Questions Of Soldiers' Wills Arising in Courts

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Questions of the validity of soldiers' wills, generally made in the field and often in the form of letters home, have given the civil courts some hard nuts to crack. In more than one case the perfectly patent intention of the devisor has had to be ignored because he did not know how to draw up a binding document.

Two such cases have just been passed upon and the verdicts have been opposed to each other through sheer accident. The first is that of a soldier who wrote from the trenches of France to his fiancee telling her that if he should fall he wanted her to have one-half of his property. He sent a second letter to her parents which he signed "Your Son Fritz." The first was signed "Your True Fritz."

By accident, rather than by design, he wrote out in one of the letters his full name and address to indicate how letters to him should be made out. The court held that this accidental insertion of the full name legally established the identity of the testator, as his signatures did not, and therefore upheld the validity of the letter-will.

A similar case went the other way because the letter was signed only by a Christian name. A mother sued in behalf of her daughter for half of a fallen soldier's estate, on the basis of a letter signed only "Heinrich" and not dated from any definite place. Though there seemed to be no moral doubt of Heinrich's intentions, the court ruled against his fiancee.

Tar and Feathers For Unionist Who Opposes Recruiting

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 8.—A motion recently passed by the Melbourne Trades Hall council directing unionists to ignore the recruiting cards which the federal government has mailed to every man of military age, resulted in the tar-and-feathering by returned soldiers of the man who introduced the motion.

A number of labor bodies in the commonwealth have shown hostility to the government's scheme for creating the new army, on the ground that it is virtually conscription, but the most pronounced action thus far taken was that by the Melbourne Trades Hall council. A few days afterward Premier Hughes, who is himself a unionist, appeared at a meeting of the council while it was further discussing the recruiting cards. He spoke to the delegates in plain terms upon their duties as citizens and as British subjects, denounced the council for its course and advised it to rescind the motion as soon as possible.

He was met, however, by the point that copies of the circular containing the motion had already been sent to the various unions and that as the council would not meet again until after the holidays about a month must elapse before a motion to rescind, of which due notice must be given, could be discussed. It was therefore decided to defer action for a month.

Meanwhile forty or fifty soldiers entered the office of Frederick Katz, secretary of the clerks' union, who had introduced the motion directed against the recruiting cards, and picketed the telephones. They had with them a can of tar and a quantity of feathers, and when they had tarred and feathered Katz bundled him into the street. A woman who was in the office and was mistaken for Mrs. Katz was also tarred.

GIRL STARTS FUND TO BUILD U. S. BATTLESHIP—More than $60, including $1 from former President Roosevelt, has been contributed to the fund started by Miss Marjorie Sterrett, a 13-year-old school girl, to build a new U. S. battleship, to be called the America.

Must Raise Price Of Sugar Beets

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—An increase in the maximum wholesale price of sugar beets from 35 pfennigs per hundredweight to 1.35 or even 1.50 is said to be necessary if production is to be encouraged sufficiently to insure a normal crop in 1916. Representatives of the sugar industry, and of agriculture in general, gathered recently in the ministry of the interior to discuss the sugar beet problem. According to the best obtainable estimates, the 1916 sugar production from the beet crop will total only 30,000,000 hundredweight, as against a normal production of from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 hundredweight.

The reason for the decreased production lies primarily in the high price of grain. Farmers find it more profitable to plant their farms to wheat than to beets because the wheat brings them higher prices. Therefore, if the beets are to be grown again, the price of them must be increased. Many of the sugar representatives pleaded for a maximum price at 1.60 marks or even 2 marks per hundredweight. It was pointed out that the cost of labor has greatly increased and that many other fixed charges that enter into the production of sugar from beets have gone up. The majority of those present at the meeting, however, agreed that a maximum price of 1.50 marks was sufficient to induce increased planting of sugar beets, to a point whereby about 40,000,000 hundredweight would be raised in all probability. This new price, it is proposed, will become effective September 1, 1916, or before the crop is harvested. The 40,000,000 hundredweight, it is believed, will be amply sufficient for all of Germany's needs.

The proposed increase in the price of sugar beets will cause a corresponding increase in the price of raw sugar. It now is controlled by a maximum price of 12 marks per hundredweight, and will go up to at least 15 marks.

Fargo Releases Hooper.

The Fargo club of the Northern league has released Eddie Hooper to enable him to sign as manager of the Chambersburg club of the Blue Ridge league.

OBJECT TO DRINKING RULES

Regulations in London Cause Many Protests, but Have Little Effect on Liquor Traffic.

VERY WET COMPARED WITH U. S.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The new drink regulations making it unlawful to buy or sell any intoxicant at any licensed premise or in clubs except between the hours of noon and 2:30 and 6:30 and 9 in the evening and on Sundays between the hours of 1 and 3 and between 6 and 9, have led to an outburst of criticism.

From an American point of view the drinking habits of all classes are strikingly general here; indeed, one of the leaders of the British cabinet told an Associated Press representative this week that the consumption of alcoholic beverages here is more than double what it is in the United States and that the efforts to reduce the drinking by shortening the hours of sale in munition centers have as yet resulted in a reduction of less than 15 per cent in the amount consumed in these areas. But there has been a diminution in the number both of arrests and prosecution for drunkenness, time-keeping sheets in the factories reveal a slight improvement, crews of ships are more sober and the transportation of supplies is attended with less delay.

"Seventy Women Enter One Public House in Fifteen Minutes" is the title of an article that has attracted wide attention as calling notice to the general drinking among lower class women in London. It was written by Rev. F. H. Gillingham, "the cricketer-parson," who says he counted that number of women go into a saloon in a quarter of an hour in one of the poorer sections of London. He adds:

"I don't suppose it continues all day at this rate, but from many inquiries I learn that during morning and afternoon large numbers of women pass their time in these places, and one man who is an alderman in a well known district told me he had never seen so much drinking in thirty years as since the war began."

Women Drinking More.

The reason given for this increase is the amount of money that the war has brought to women whose husbands are drawing separation allowances and to whom opportunities for labor have never been so plentiful. And anybody who looks below the surface of political manifestations can see that this increase of money among the poor has not been an altogether unmixed blessing and that the attempt to preach economy and against waste is meeting with little effective results in many communities where spending money is more abundant than it has ever been before. To an American with no prohibition proclivities it is a shock than one does not readily get accustomed to, to see women and children in their arms standing outside the public houses emptying their glasses and to read the signs on the doors that children "under 14" must not enter. It is no stigma to visit or to loiter in the "pubs."

Some complain that the cabinet set a bad example and that only two or three of the ministers followed the leadership of the king and agreed to give up alcohol during the war and there is a great deal of discussion along the lines that the Englishmen does not like to have his habits interfered with or his personal liberty regulated by law. However that may be, every movement in the line of restriction meets with vigorous opposition and it requires no little courage, as courage goes among politicians, to face it even with the country at war.

Advertisers and customers profit by the "Classified Ad" habit.

LITTLE DIPLOCACUS DOES IT

Author of the National Grip Epidemic Tagged by the Doctors.

More than a score of physicians held a symposium on the recent grip epidemic at a meeting of the Northern Medical association of Philadelphia, in the Northern dispensary, 608 Fairmount avenue, and disclosed many vagaries that developed in connection with the malady. The real cause of grip, according to Dr. J. B. Rucker, director of the state laboratories, is the presence of what is termed "the little diplocacus" in the blood. In his paper on "Grip in Adults," Dr. L. Napoleon Boston said:

"In the recent epidemic the grip was more prevalent than in former years, but the symptoms were milder. At the same time there were more cases showing serious nervous symptoms than ever before. There were a number of cases of acute insanity, due to exhaustion, and in some instances a wild delirium developed even after the patient's temperature had fallen to normal. Swollen joints were another unusual symptom that accompanied this epidemic."—Philadelphia Record.

Retains Four Vets.

The Milwaukee club has retained only four of last season's players, outside of the pitching staff.

$250,000 FOR NEW CLEANING RECIPE

Dresher Brothers will Pay this to Person or Persons Who Will Discover, Make or Compound a Successful "Substitute" to Be Used in Cleaning Work.

Colossal Chance for Chemists, Inventors, Geniuses, Etc., to Grow Independently Rich Through an Idea.

Come forward ye struggling inventors! You've often said you didn't have a fair chance, but here is one if ever there was one.

Dresher Brothers, The Cleaners and Dyers, at 2211-2213 Farnam street, Omaha, will give $250,000 cash for "something" that will clean clothing, etc., as perfectly and safely as the "something" they now use.

The compound, preparation or process must be perfectly harmless to the most delicate fabric, must not fade or take out one iota of color, must be entirely odorless and non-explosive, must not shrink fabric, yet remove dirt and grease to the last vestige.

Dreshers have something new that possesses the proper properties; something that does just what they want it to do, but, it's so all-fired, infernally expensive that its use borders well nigh on to prohibitive, because of the rapid raise in price of almost every commodity.

Dreshers have lately reduced their prices on men's pressing work and would like to reduce cleaning prices as well, but a reduction on cleaning will be out of the question until prices on present materials go down, or until some brainy or lucky genius discovers the "substitute" for which Dreshers are offering a $250,000 reward.

Now then — get busy — there's $250,000 in it for you if you have what Dreshers need and will agree to give Dreshers the exclusive right to use it. (Bear in mind that the $250,000 will be forthcoming in real and not conversational money, if your idea fills the bill).

Papers all over America please copy this, for the offer is not restricted to Omahans by any means. A Fiji Islander can get away with the $250,000 as well as a resident of Kankakee, Ill., if he has what's wanted.

In the meantime Phone Tyler 345 and have a Dresher man come after the clothes you want cleaned, or leave the clothes at the plant, at Dresher The Tailor, 1515 Farnam street, or at the Dresher branches in the Burgess-Nash or Brandeis stores.—Advertisement.