

PETE LOCH WITH LYNCH IN CLARK OUSTER SUIT

Former Saloonkeeper on Stand Denies Accused Commissioner Had Interest in Peters Wrestling Match.

(Continued From Page One.) "I never did." "Did you sell them beer?" "I did." "Did you promote the Peters-Stecher wrestling match?" "I did." "Did you pay Lynch any part of the proceeds?" "I did not." "Did you ever divide up the receipts from Lakeside with John Ford, John C. Lynch or anybody else?" "I never did." "Disputes Tylee." "Did Tylee ever keep books for you?" "Tylee never did keep books for me at all." On cross examination Frank Howell, attorney for Clark, went into Loch's relations with Johnny Ford. Loch denied ever having had any relation with Ford except to sell him beer at Lakeside although he had known him for 15 years. He said he and Ford were now in partnership in the Orpheum Garden cabaret and restaurant. John Leonard, who took out the license for Scheachey's place, or Lakeside, is also a partner in the Orpheum Garden, Loch said. In regard to the gym in the court house, Loch said he had never been there after 8 o'clock in the evening. "Did Glenn get any orders from you to take liquors across to the court house gym?" "Never." "Explains City Hall Visit." "Why were you over at the City hall to see Tony Hoffman? You were over there for the purpose of 'feeling him out,' weren't you?" "Yes, in a way." "Didn't you say I'm through with Johnny Lynch. I've got a \$3,500 mortgage on my home because of him now?" "No, I didn't. I was over there to get Elsie Phelps and Paul Sutton out and I did it, too." "They are friends of yours?" "Yes. And every time you help a friend it is a feather in your cap, Loch said.

"See anybody massaged or rubbed there?" "I saw Lynch massaged by Tylee." "Was the Loch stuff taken out of the room?" "December, 1916, or in January, 1917." "Was the shower bath taken out?" "It was my orders." "It was a good shower bath and anybody could take a bath there. Didn't they?" "Not anybody." "The stuff was taken out of the room about the time the grand jury met, wasn't it?" "Yes, sir." "Did you show this room to the grand jury?" "I did." "Who told you to take the shower bath out?" "Nobody told me." "Why did you take it out?" "Because the working girls wanted to use the room." "Were you there when the shower bath was installed?" "I was." "Who ordered it constructed?" "I did." "Under whose directions?" "John Lynch." "Who made the water connections?" "Humphrey Lynch." "Under whose directions?" "Mr. Lynch." "Did Mr. Lynch say he would have the shower bath put in for your benefit and he would pay for it?" "Yes, sir." "And shower bath went out the same time that the Pete Loch stuff went out, didn't it?" "Yes, sir." "Bought Soap Himself." "Where did you get the soap used by Mr. Lynch in this shower bath?" "Bought it." "Do you know whether county soap and towels were used?" "Don't think so." "Attorney Kennedy: 'Did you ever see liquor, empty beer bottles or women there at night time?'" "I did not." "Did you have instructions about liquor in the court house?" "Mr. Lynch instructed me not to allow any liquor brought into the court house." Baker resumed: "As a matter of fact, Lynch had a key to this room and went in whenever he wished and took anybody he wished, didn't he?" "Yes, sir." "Saw No Liquor." Mrs. Hattie Todd, nee Mrs. Brandt, formerly of the court house janitor force, was first witness called to testify in behalf of Johnny Lynch. She said she worked in the court house and frequently had occasion to clean the northeast room of the basement, the room known in the Clark-Lynch case as the "gym." Questioned by Attorney Kennedy, she testified that at no time did she observe liquor or women in the northeast room, nor had she observed evidence of liquor or women. She said her visits to this room usually were between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. John H. Glassman, formerly assistant superintendent of the court house, also testified that on no occasion did he see liquors or women in the "gym" room. He denied having instructed janitor Taylor to stay out of the northeast basement room. T. A. Carey and W. P. Dunham, night watchman at the Budweiser and bookkeeper for Riverside roadhouse, and S. L. (Si) Colwell, former employee at Riverside. The defense began testimony this afternoon. Sheriff Clark rested his case against Johnny Lynch Monday morning after evidence was offered by W. E. (Billy) Nesselhaus, former manager of the Budweiser saloon; A. H. Gilbert, bartender at the Budweiser and bookkeeper for Riverside roadhouse; and S. L. (Si) Colwell, former employee at Riverside. The defense began testimony this afternoon. "Would 'Fire' Haskell." Mr. Nesselhaus testified that Lynch quit his interest in the Riverside about July 1, 1916, when the county commissioner is alleged to have opened the Lakeside with John Ford and Pete Loch. Nesselhaus stated that Lynch complained of Haskell's management of the Riverside and wanted Haskell fired, but Nesselhaus declined to do so. "Cut Money Four Ways." The former Budweiser proprietor testified that he, Dennison, Lynch and Haskell cut the Riverside money four ways and that frequently paid Lynch his share at the Budweiser saloon. He estimated the monthly earnings from Riverside as \$150 to \$200 each, while Mr. Gilbert thought the profits were from \$100 to \$300 each for Dennison, Nesselhaus, Lynch and Haskell. Nesselhaus further testified that it had been agreed that Lynch would protect the Riverside and even recommended that after May 1, 1916, no liquor license was necessary. The witness said the Riverside was "still" where it was, and Attorney Baker asked if it was "very still." Nesselhaus testified that Riverside was closed when Sheriff Clark became sheriff and stated that the rental value of the property today is relatively nothing. "Slot Machine Winnings." S. L. (Si) Colwell, former employee at Riverside, was unusually frank in divulging inside information concerning slot machines at this roadhouse. He declared that the machines were plugged to win more than ordinary slot machines and that the arrangements of plugs varied from day to day. Slot machine receipts, he averred, were as high as \$100 a night. Gilbert testified that Lynch received his Riverside "pay envelopes" in the Budweiser saloon and he (Gilbert) frequently witnessed these payments or made the payments himself, and he corroborated the evidence of others that Lynch received one-fourth as his "end" of the Riverside split. "Sheriff Sole Plaintiff." Attorney Howell injected a little byplay into the morning's proceedings by clearing the atmosphere of an imputation, as he regarded it, that this ouster suit against Lynch might be associated with Dennison to an extent which would prejudice the jury. He wanted it clearly understood that this suit is being prosecuted and tried in the name of Sheriff Clark as plaintiff. Judge Sears told the jury that nothing that has been said within their hearing should be construed as meaning that Dennison is a party to this ouster suit; that the suit was an ac-

tion of Clark against Lynch, as named in the petition filed by the sheriff. "Tells of Associations." W. E. (Billy) Nesselhaus, first witness called by the prosecution Monday morning, gave a frank account of his alleged interests in the Riverside roadhouse and of his associations with Lynch. Attorney Baker examined the witness as follows: "Do you know Johnny Lynch?" "Quite well, about 20 years." "What do you know about the Riverside?" "It was a dancing, drinking and eating place." "When was your first introduction to the Riverside business?" "Lynch Suggested Buy." "That dates back to the spring of 1914 when Lynch came to me and said he had a pretty good spot and said we ought to get it. He suggested getting somebody to run the place, so we decided on Jack Haskell. A man named Elliott and a woman named Page had the place at that time. Lynch told me the place had been 'jammed.' I went out and looked over the place." "After you went out there and saw those people, what arrangements were made to get the place?" "Lynch told me to go ahead and do what I wanted with it, so I bought it and wired Haskell at Albany hotel, Denver. I think the purchase price was \$750. I gave the money to Haskell and he had the bill of sale made out to him." "What further arrangements were made with Lynch?" "Agreed on Cut." "It was arranged that Lynch, Haskell, Dennison and myself were to get 25 per cent each." "After the purchase was made, what was done at the place?" "We made improvements and enlarged the dance hall and installed arrangements for serving meals." "What was the amount of those improvements?" "From \$4,000 to \$5,000." "When did you begin to operate as eating and drinking place?" "We served sandwiches in 1914 and started chicken dinners in 1915." "Who reimbursed you for amount of the improvements?" "That was taken out of the receipts." "What kind of drinks were sold there?" "Everything that was stopped by prohibition." "Sell any soft drink?" "Very little." "Wasn't a soft drink crowd, was it?" "No." "What kind of drinks did you say were served? You will excuse my ignorance of drinks." "There were highballs, cocktails and beer and other drinks." "What hours were observed?" "Open 24 hours a day." "Who was the manager?" "Jack Haskell." "What was done with the money taken in by Haskell?" "Divided Each Month." "It was turned over every morning to Mr. Gilbert at the Budweiser saloon and later handed to me. It was left in the safe until the first of each month, and then divided four ways equally." "How do you know Lynch got his?" "Gave it to him myself except a few times when Dennison or Gilbert gave it to him." "During 1914 and until the spring of 1915, was the place operated under a license?" "No license." "Did you ever speak to Lynch about license?" "He said there was no need to get one." "What did Lynch say about protection?" "That was what he was supposed to do." "Lynch's Relationship." "What relationship did Lynch have concerning what he was to do?" "Help us keep the place open; said he would take care of it." "What was said in 1915 about a license?" "Lynch said the place was prominent and thought we had better have a license." "What was done?" "Haskell got up a petition and I gave it to Lynch with \$500 for the yearly license fee." "Had Lynch ever visited Riverside before the spring of 1915 when the license matter was up?" "He went there with me." "What kind of business was being done?" "Capacity business." "I don't mean how much business, but what kind of business?" "Dancing and drinking and eating." "Knew of Haskell." "Did Lynch know that Haskell was running the place?" "He did." "And that was prior to the preparation of the petition for a license?" "It was." "What was the result of the petition?" "The license was granted." "In whose name was the license?" "Jack Haskell." "When did you see Lynch at Riverside?" "During the night or early morning." "What hours did you say the place was open?" "All of the time." "Feasting, fiddling and dancing all going on?" "Yes, sir." "Were there any private dining rooms?" "There were eight, each about 6x8." "Secluded spots, were they?" "Was there any gymnasium there?" "No, sir." "Four-Way Split." "Were profits divided four ways during 1914, 1915 and 1916?" "They were." "When did Lynch step out of Riverside?" "During June of 1916." "Did he get his bit after that?" "He did not." "Why?" "Starts Rival Place." "He started a place in competition. I met him in Nebraska City during July of 1916 and told him that his end for June was down in the office and asked him why he did not call and get it. He complained against the management of Haskell at Riverside and wanted Haskell fired. He said Haskell was not attending to business at Riverside." "What was the name of the other place started by Lynch?" "It was called Lakeside." "Where are the books or accounts of Riverside?" "We did not keep any books. I

destroyed the memoranda at close of each month's business." "How much were the profits at Riverside?" "That would vary. It would average \$150 to \$200 each per month." "Who were permitted to go to Riverside?" "I told Haskell to keep out minors, drunks and young girls." "How many went there at one time?" "Sometimes there were only a few. On New Year's eve, 1916, there were from 300 to 500 there." "Generally Known." "Was it generally known that there was such a place as Riverside?" "It seemed to be generally known." "Was the place open on the Sabbath day?" "Open every day." "Who was sheriff during 1914, 1915 and 1916?" "I think it was Felix McShane." "Who was county attorney?" "I think it was Mr. Magney." "This place was outside of the corporate limits of Omaha, was it?" "During the time that Riverside was open, was it ever raided?" "No, sir." "Do you know when the joint ceased to operate?" "Between the second and fifth of January, 1917." "Do you know why?" "Reasons for Close." "Two reasons: Business was quiet and it was understood that Sheriff Clark was going to close places of that kind." "What became of the place?" "It is still out there." "And it is very still, is it?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know anything about a gymnasium in the court house?" "Only by hearsay." "Floor Manager Testifies." S. L. Colwell worked at Riverside as floor manager and custodian of the slot machines. He is known as "Si." Called as a witness, the following dialogue ensued between him and Attorney Baker: "Did you see Lynch at Riverside?" "Yes, he drank and danced." "Did he dance alone or with a partner?" "With a partner." "What did you do at Riverside?" "I was floor manager and had charge of the slot machines." "Was there music there?" "All of the time." "Knew Lynch Well." "Were those who did not drink allowed to dance?" "We did not cater to that kind of business." "Did you know Lynch?" "Knew him many years." "What did he say to you about business at Riverside?" "Sometimes he would say that the slot machine business was pretty good or he would say it was bad." "Sometimes a party would win by dropping a coin into the slot machines, would he?" "Machines 'Always Ahead.'" "At times, but the machines were always ahead in the morning." "Attorney Kennedy asked if the machines were constructed to win and the witness agreed that such was the case. Baker resumed: "Were those machines constructed to win more than the ordinary machines?" "Yes, they were plugged to win. The plug was put this way today and another way tomorrow." "How much money was taken out of the machines in the morning?" "As much as \$100." "Gilbert Testifies." Gilbert examined by Baker: "Did Mr. Lynch ever come for his bit?" "Yes, sir, several times." "When?" "Well, it's pretty hard to remember. Late in 1916 Mr. Dennison took Lynch's envelope up to him." "Can you give a fair estimate of the monthly profit from Riverside?" "It varied. Some months business was good and some months dead. The profits would average about \$100 to \$300 a month apiece." "What was the average net profit per month, taking the whole year?" "Average about \$600 a month." "How do you know Mr. Lynch got his 25 per cent of the profits?" "Why, he would ask me for his envelope. The money was cut and counted by Mr. Nesselhaus and myself. We put it in the envelopes." "During their case attorneys for Sheriff Clark read into the record the opinion of the court in the trial of the jail-feeding controversy in which Clark's bills were found correct according to law and ordered paid. An opinion by County Attorney Magney sent to the Board of County Commissioners advising that Clark's bills were correctly rendered and should be paid was also introduced in evidence. PORTUGUESE TAKE PRISONER London, Feb. 18.—A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night by one of our posts in the neighborhood of Gavrelle," says today's war office report. "A few prisoners were taken by the Portuguese in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. Patrol encounters in which the enemy suffered casualties occurred in the Messines sector. The enemy's artillery has shown some activity south of the Arras-Cambrai road, north of Lens. Cure for Furnace Capers. Frederick E. Jenks, of New Haven, remedies the ills of the hot air furnace by placing a large tank of sand inside its top, and by using an ordinary coal stove for producing heat. The sand absorbs heat when the stove is hot and then radiates it uniformly as the fire in the furnace has died down and the heat is needed.—Popular Science. German Socialists Are Not in Sympathy With the Bolsheviki Stockholm, Feb. 18.—The German majority socialists are dissociated from any connection or sympathy with the Bolsheviki, says an article in the socialist organ, Vorwaerts, of Berlin, by Otto Braun. He charges that the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk did not intend to utilize the truce to arrange peace, but rather to extend the revolution to the territory of the central powers. The hope of the Bolsheviki for a speedy revolution in Germany is an insane delusion, Herr Braun said. The article is the more significant in view of the fact that previously the Vorwaerts had shown a disposition to coquette with the Bolsheviki.

MORE PINTO BEANS IS ALLEN'S PLAN County Food Administrator Wants Sandhill Farmers to Raise 900 Pounds of Beans Per Acre.

Will the Nebraska sandhills raise 900 pounds of pinto beans per acre? That is a question the food administration would like to have some sandhill farmer answer. Oscar Allen, county food administrator of Douglas county, who has just returned from Denver where he and A. M. Jeffrey of Omaha represented the Nebraska food administration at a big meeting on the pinto bean industry, believes the Nebraska sandhills are capable of producing great quantities of these beans. "One grower in Colorado told me that his sandhills produced 700 to 900 pounds of pinto beans per acre the first year he broke up the ground," said Mr. Allen. "That is a wonderful yield, and so far as I can learn there is not much difference between the soil condition in this Colorado sand region and the Nebraska sandhill section. Some of the growers in Colorado claim now to be raising 1,500 pounds per acre of these beans. There is a world of those beans in Colorado now." "Uncle Sam Buys." At this meeting which was attended by representatives of the federal food administration, the government contracted for 5,000,000 pounds of these beans at once. The government then and there ordered all the pinto bean growers of that section of Colorado to deliver for government use, 75 per cent of their 1917 crop which they are holding. "We found that the small grain elevators in western Nebraska are equipped to clean beans, and this, it seems, is very important if a community is going to produce beans to any extent. Palatial Home is Being Erected For President of Cuba (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Havana, Cuba, Oct. 20.—The palatial presidential, now the official residence of President Menocal, which was completed in 1921, is soon to be abandoned and a more beautiful and spacious structure, now in course of erection at a more central point, is to take its place. In 1910 congress ceded to the provincial council of Havana a tract of land which faces the entrance to Havana harbor and Morro castle, on which was to be erected a provincial palace. The work of erection began in 1911, but was discontinued after more than \$521,000 had been expended on the building. President Menocal has given his support to the plan of taking over the structure for use as the national capitol by making a few changes, modeling it into a palacio presidencial. When completed the new palace, the final cost of which will be more than \$1,000,000, will be an architectural jewel. Its great dome, formed of a steel framework, will be covered with squares of terra cotta. With the conversion of this edifice into a presidential palace the physiognomy of the surrounding district will be completely changed in order that its beauty may not be marred by unsightly buildings or undesirable business places. National Cloth is to Be Sold to Poor of France (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Paris, Oct. 20.—Two and a half million yards of "national cloth" are to be woven without profit by the leading woolen mills of France and sold exclusively to families receiving assistance of some sort from the state. Three different kinds of cloth will be made in the proportions of 8 per cent for men's clothing, 26 per cent for women's cloaks and 66 per cent for children's garments. The wool will be of wool and the warp of cotton. A proposition for the weaving of a uniform "national cloth" for all classes of consumers was abandoned as being unnecessary and because the weavers demanded the opportunity to sell part of their product at a normal profit, since a considerable part of their output will be supplied at no profit at all. Clothing will accordingly be higher for those who can pay and cheaper for whom the state pays. England Laying Plans For Establishing Ministry of Health (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) London, Oct. 20.—Plans under consideration for the establishment of a ministry of health have been approved and adopted by committees of various societies covering 12,000,000 insured persons in the country. It is planned to combine in the new ministry the existing public health functions of the local government board, the national health insurance commissioners and the functions of other health and public bodies.

Aberdeen Man Charged With Violation of Espionage Act

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 18.—Edward Reitz, arrested here Saturday, charged with violating the espionage act, was held for trial at a hearing before a United States commissioner here today. Reitz is charged with making pro-German utterances. He is said to have stopped his subscription to an Aberdeen paper last week on the ground that it printed too many English lies. Reitz was born in the United States of German parentage and has a son in the draft army.

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