

## 77 YEAR OLD MAN DIVORCED FROM WIFE, AGED 60

Peter Holmberg Says House-keeper Married Him Only for Money—Judge Gives Her Alimony.

Seventy-seven-year-old Peter Holmberg was granted a divorce from his 60-year-old wife, Augusta, by District Judge Sears, yesterday, and was ordered to pay her \$500 and attorney's fees.

The decision in the case was reached by arbitration. Ross Shotwell, attorney for Mrs. Holmberg, and John Battin, attorney for Mr. Holmberg, agreed to certain stipulations in the case and Judge Sears gave his decision without testimony on the stand by either side.

The aged couple were married on January 28, 1914. She had been his housekeeper for a number of months. Mr. Holmberg alleged in his petition that as a housekeeper she seemed to have all the qualifications that he wanted in a wife. But after the marriage, he alleged, she changed. He said she made fun of his appearance, threatened to send him to the poor farm and was more interested in his property than in him. She declined to go to church with him as she had before their marriage, he said, and was interested in younger men more than in him. He said she collected rent from his houses and kept it.

**Worked in Laundries.**

In her cross-petition, Mrs. Holmberg said she had to go to work in laundries and other places to get money to live on after their marriage. She alleged he had not even bought her a calico dress during their married life. She expended the rents that she collected only on household necessities, she declared.

Mrs. Holmberg stated that before Mr. Holmberg, she also owned a will, giving her all his property. They lived at 618 North Twenty-second street in a house owned by Mr. Holmberg, a little, bald man, house at 1409 Ohio street.

"Any woman," said Judge Sears, "who would marry that ancient man really oughtn't to have a cent of alimony."

Mr. Holmberg, a little, bald man, wearing glasses, speaks no English, though he has been in this country from Sweden 30 years. He is very feeble.

Mrs. Holmberg doesn't look her 60 years. She is also Swedish.

## Crowder Has Hay Fever; Seeks Relief in Colorado

Colorado Springs, Sept. 2.—To secure treatment for hay fever, from which he has been suffering for some time, Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder arrived here Monday night from Washington.

General Crowder has placed himself under the care of a physician. No callers are allowed and it will be several days before he will be able to see any one outside his immediate family.

While here General Crowder will visit his mother, Mrs. Nellie C. Crowder, and his sister, Mrs. F. H. Tinsman.

## Now For Your Fall Suit



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## Guest at Plaza Hotel Says Negro Youth was Shot at Command of Paul Sutton

Other Witnesses Positive That Fatal Bullet Was Fired by One of the City Officers and Not by Special Policeman Holman—Negroes of the City Indignant at What They Term "Cold-Blooded Murder."

Eugene Scott, negro bellboy who was shot to death early Monday morning following a police raid on the Plaza hotel, was killed on the order of Detective Paul Sutton, who was in command of the six policemen assigned to raid a half dozen downtown hotels Sunday night, according to the statement of Mrs. L. Roberts of Minneapolis Monday night to Michael Dempsey special investigator for the county attorney.

Mrs. Roberts, who is a guest at the Plaza hotel, also repeated her statement to James B. Kilkinney and a reporter for The Bee.

The woman declared she heard Sutton call to the officers on the floor beneath him to shoot and kill the fleeing negro.

**Was Ringing Alarms.**

Mrs. Roberts is the woman Sutton said he saw the bellboy delivering whisky to. The detective was talking to her in the corridor on the second floor. Scott, who was ringing his Western Union alarm bells, was stopped as he passed the couple.

"What are you doing, boy?" Sutton is quoted as saying to the boy. "I am ringing my bells," Scott responded.

You have too many bells to ring around here," the detective is said to have commented. "Just wait there until I get through talking to this woman."

Scott is said to have ignored the command of the officer, whom it is believed he did not know, and started for the staircase leading to the next floor, where his duties required him to ring another Western Union alarm. Sutton started in pursuit, Mrs. Roberts declared, the boy became frightened and quickened his pace. The detective was out-distanced and he called to the officers on the floor below to stop the boy.

**Kill Him! Alleged Command.**

"Kill him!" Mrs. Roberts declared Sutton shouted to his men on the first floor.

Scott made a dash through the front door, ran across Fourteenth street into an alley. He was followed by Detectives Herdzina, Armstrong and Brigham. Ten minutes later the bell boy was lying in the mouth of an alley a block distant, dying with a bullet wound through his heart.

The police arrested Edgar Holman, a Union Pacific detective, and have been making every possible effort to have it appear that Holman killed the boy.

According to witnesses, Holman

was ordered by Detective Armstrong to kill Scott as he fled from the alley across Thirteenth street. Armstrong was chasing the racing negro and Holman was walking north in Thirteenth street. "Kill that blackie!" Armstrong was said to have shouted at Holman. The Union Pacific detective fired one shot into the air, according to his statement and according to the story told by other eye witnesses.

**Witnessed Entire Affair.**

Scott was shot before he emerged from the alley on the west side of Thirteenth street, declared Tom Bevington, 412 South Thirteenth street, who witnessed the entire affair from his door which opens into the alley a short distance from where the boy fell.

"I was preparing to go to bed," said Mr. Bevington, "when I heard a shot, which sounded like it came from the direction of the Plaza hotel. I hastened to my door and saw several men racing down the alley from Fourteenth street. Scott had reached the mouth of the alley on the west side of Thirteenth street when another shot rang out. I was standing only a few feet from the man, and am positive that it was this shot which killed the bell boy. The fugitive seemed to turn half way around just before he was struck. He was pleading with his pursuers not to kill him. The boy staggered across Thirteenth street and dropped dead a short distance up the alley."

**Says Didn't See Boy.**

"Holman was standing on the north side of the alley and on the west side of the street. The negro was shot before he emerged from the alley on the west side of the street. Holman seemed to be hiding out of range of the bullets which were being fired by the policemen. In my opinion, the Union Pacific detective did not see the negro until after he was shot by one of the policemen."

"I do not know which one of the city detectives fired the fatal shot. I believe it was one of two men, however, who came up almost immediately."

Detectives Armstrong and Brigham were the officers who followed directly behind their victim.

**Saw Youth Fall.**

Roy Stewart, who is a guest of the St. James hotel, the windows to whose room opens on the alley and Thirteenth street, declared he witnessed the affair from his room. "I heard several shots fired up the alley in the direction of the Plaza

hotel," he said. "Then I heard the men racing down the alley. I think it was the third shot I heard when I saw the boy fall in the alley across the street. I am unable to say who fired the shot which killed Scott."

Stewart declared he heard Detective Armstrong shout at some one to kill the fleeing negro.

Burt Schroeder, bell boy at the Carlton hotel, who was at the police station early in the morning when the report of the murder was received, declared it first was thought Herdzina had killed a man. "He stretched to Thirteenth and Harney streets," the desk sergeant ordered, "Herdzina got himself a man."

"We are going to see that justice is done at any cost," declared Rev. John Albert Williams, pastor of the St. Philip the Deacon Episcopal church, and president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Scott was murdered in cold blood. I have my opinion, and it is a decided opinion, as to who is responsible for this crime. Our society is taking a grave and keen interest in this affair. We are going to the very bottom of it. Some one is going to suffer for this murder. The limit has been reached in Omaha recently and no more whitewashing can be tolerated."

C. C. Galloway is chairman of a committee representing the organization in an investigation which is being conducted by representative colored people of Omaha. It was announced that a delegation of negroes would attend, the inquest, which will be held in room No. 1 at the court house at 9 o'clock this morning.

## Record of Man Who Was Leading the Morals Squad When Boy Was Murdered

Paul Sutton, new leader of the morals squad, is the detective, who under a former administration was charged with grafting, protecting dives, conspiracy and frequenting disorderly houses. He was discharged following a prolonged hearing before the city commission. Later the action of the commission was sustained in district court. Sutton was represented by Elmer Thomas in his losing fight to hold his job on the police force and for years he has been a close associate of Commissioner Ringer's hired press agent.

**Employed By Ringer.**

Sutton was employed a short while ago by Mr. Ringer and Thomas at the city's expense. It was announced at the time he would be required to wear a uniform and walk a beat when attention was called to the fact that the law would not permit his appointment to the detective force. However, instead of requiring Sutton to walk a beat, in accordance with the law and like all other new policemen are required to do, he was placed directly under the orders of Elmer Thomas. Sutton receives his orders from Elmer Thomas and he reports to Elmer Thomas instead of at police headquarters, as all other policemen do.

**Has Sanction of Mayor.**

This arrangement, it is declared, has the sanction of both Mayor Smith and Police Commissioner Ringer.

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## RECORDS READY FOR "BIG FIVE" PACKER PROBE

Investigation of Profiteering and Hoarding of Packers Begins in Chicago Before Judge Landis.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Investigation of profiteering and hoarding on the part of the "big five" packers, sugar negro and others charged by the Department of Justice with the ability for prevailing high prices of food, was scheduled to begin today before a new federal grand jury sworn in by Judge Landis.

District Attorney Clynne announced the government was ready to proceed and said that at the opening of the investigation complete records of the Cudahy Packing company, dating back to 1912, will be laid before the grand jury. These records apply to 40 different cities, it was said.

**Fear Demoralization.**

Washington, Sept. 2.—Independent packers assailing the Kenyon and Kendrick bills before the senate agricultural committee today declared that a federal regulation through a licensing system would utterly demoralize their business.

**Says Crest of Prices Here.**

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—"The crest in the high cost of living has been reached, prices have already started downward and will continue. The drop later will be considerable," said J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago packer, in an interview here this afternoon.

**Cudahy Company Fined.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—Cudahy Brothers company, packers, today was fined \$23,000 for violating the law and was fined the maximum amount on each charge, totaling \$2,300.

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## Austria Gets Peace Treaty From Allies

(Continued From Page One)

had been defeated in the field, makes it clear, according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world.

There is, however, a further fact to which the allied and associated powers feel bound to point. The Hapsburg system became in its essence a system maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over a majority of the inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This ancient and effete autocracy, with its militarist traditions, was maintained in existence through the vigorous support of the inhabitants of Austria and Hungary, because it gave to them a position of political and economic domination over their fellow subjects.

"It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression to which the people of Austria gave their steady support, which was one of the deeper causes of the war. It led to those frendless movements along the frontiers of Austria and Hungary, which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest; it led to the growing dependence of Austro-Hungary on Germany, and consequently to the subordination of the Austro-Hungarian policy to the German plans of domination, and, in the end, it led to a situation in which the rulers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy could see no other way of preserving their own power than to set to work deliberately to destroy the liberty of small and dependent nations."

In the opinion, therefore, of the allied and associated powers, it is impossible to admit the plea of the Austrian delegation that the people of Austria do not share the responsibility of the government which provoked the war or that they are to escape the duty of making reparation to those whom they and the government they sustained have so grievously wronged. The principles upon which the draft treaty is based must therefore stand.

"Until the signing of peace, the people of Austria are and will remain an enemy people; upon its signature they will become a state with whom the allied and associated powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations."

(2)—The Austrian delegation have further protested against the arrangements under the treaty governing their relations with the new states formed out of the late Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"The allied and associated powers feel bound to point out that the disabilities from which Austria will suffer will arise, not from the provisions of the treaty, but mainly from the policy of ascendancy which its people have pursued in the past.

"Many of these peoples protested against the war and are now, one and all, determined, and rightly determined, to set themselves up as independent states. They will trust the empire no more. The policy of ascendancy has borne its inevitable fruit in the fact of partition and it is this partition which lies at the root of Austria's troubles today.

"The dissolution of the monarchy with its consequences is the direct outcome of that fatal policy of domination for which the people of Austria are themselves principally to blame.

**Won't Enlarge Hardships.**

(3)—The allied and associated powers, however, have no wish to add to the hardships of Austria's position. On the contrary, they are anxious to do all in their power to

assist her people to accommodate themselves to their new position and to recover their prosperity, provided always that it is not at the expense of the new states formed out of the late empire."

"The allied and associated powers which adhering to the general line of the treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions.

"Provision is made to insure Austria supplies of coal from Czechoslovakia and Poland, upon which it is dependent, in return for reciprocal obligations to supply certain raw materials. Outstanding questions affecting nationals of Austria, which require settlement between Austria and its inheriting neighbors are to be regulated by a conference to which Austria will be admitted on a footing of equality with the other nations concerned.

"The reparation commission will be instructed to carry out the duties confided to it in a strictly humanitarian manner. It will have due regard to the vital interests of the community and will permit any mitigations which it may consider required by the food situation.

**No Modifications.**

(4) As regards the territorial limits established for the republic of Austria, the allied and associated powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated.

"They have drawn for Czechoslovakia the historical frontiers of the crown of Bohemia, and so far as Austria is concerned, they have only departed from this frontier in two minor instances where the economic interests of the new state appeared, and still appear, to outweigh the claims of the Austrian republic.

"In the case of Jugo-Slavia, the allied and associated powers, so far as was possible, followed the admitted linguistic boundary. As regards Hungary, they have included within Austria certain German-speaking districts hitherto included within the Hungarian frontier.

"As regards Tyrol, they have thought it best to accord to Italy the natural frontier of the Alps, which she has long demanded.

(5) The allied and associated powers would further remind the Austrian delegation that the treaty of peace makes special provisions for the protection of small communities, such as New Austria. It will no longer be possible for powerful empires to threaten with impunity the political and economic life of their lesser neighbors.

Ports and waterways guarantee to Austria under international sanction access to the sea by land and water. The labor clauses will help to preserve the rights and raise the standards of life for the working

population. The minority treaties will safeguard the political religious and linguistic rights of the republic's minorities, transferred to new sovereignty under the treaty of peace.

"The league of nations is not the only protector of Austria's rights. The league, to which the allied and associated powers hope that Austria will be admitted at an early date, will not only protect the rights of all signatories to the treaty, but creates a means whereby such adjustments as facts or changing circumstances may prove to be necessary, if the peace settlement itself can be peacefully and lawfully made. These features of the settlement proposed should not be forgotten.

(6)—In conclusion, the allied and associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final.

"The text of the treaty, which we send you today, following upon that of July 20, last, which had already undergone considerable changes since the original text of June 2, must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted, within a period of five days."

## Thompson-Belden & Co. The Fashion Center for Women

The New Season calls for New Fashions

September, with its bright days and cool nights, heralds the approach of Autumn and serves to remind us that Summer is indeed past.

Thoughts of the new season quite naturally bring thoughts of new apparel—a discarding of warm-weather clothes—and the donning of new things to be in harmony with Fall.

The Thompson-Belden Store is splendidly prepared to serve women in all matters pertaining to dress. Distinction is an accomplished fact as regards fashions from this establishment. All that is new and authoritative has been gathered here—for your viewing. There are many advantages in early selection.



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16th and Douglas.

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Prominent Omaha Land Owner,  
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"The American Live Stock Insurance Company will vaccinate my hogs and furnish me with all veterinary treatment necessary, through our best local veterinarians, under the direct supervision and co-operation of their Chief Veterinarian, Dr. J. S. Anderson. All that is required of me, if my hogs appear ill or die, is to wire the company.

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If you are not already one of our customers, come in and talk over your banking needs with one of our officers—we are here to serve.

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