

SPANISH AND GREEK SHIPS DESTROYED

Butron and Elekon are Torpedoed by German Submarine U-67.

TWO SPANIARDS KILLED

Madrid, Feb. 3.—(Via London).—The Spanish steamer Butron and the Greek steamship Elekon have been torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine U-67. Two Spaniards were drowned in the sinking of the Butron. The rest of the crews of both vessels were landed.

Ten Britons Killed. London, Feb. 3.—Ten members of the crew of the steamer Essonette, previously reported as sunk, were drowned. Lloyds shipping agency announced today. The captain and two men of the crew have been landed.

DIPLOMATIC BREAK DOES NOT MEAN WAR

(Continued From Page One.) mats of the friendly powers to care for the interests of the respective governments.

There should be no sequestration or confiscation of private property either in the United States or Germany, although it may be taken for use under certain circumstances. The ninety-five or more German merchant ships tied up in American ports since the beginning of the war may be used by the United States, but the German owners ultimately must be compensated. The ships scattered in the ports of continental United States, Porto Rico and the Pacific island possessions, including the Philippines, comprise some of the best known ocean liners and aggregated 628,837 gross tons. Only in case of war is there possibility of their being absolutely confiscated, and even then such action is doubtful, for the United States in the world court of nations has been the leading exponent of the inviolability of private property.

Mails Will Continue.

Mails will continue to move under the Geneva convention and other existing special conventions. There has been no restriction upon the free movement of travelers between the two countries other than the fixed policy of the United States to issue no passports to Americans wishing to visit the war zone unless they have pressing business there.

In fact, so far as individuals are concerned, the status remains practically unchanged by a break in diplomatic relations.

Prison Work Discontinued.

There is, however, one relation between the United States and Germany which ceases through diplomatic rupture. It is the humanitarian task of guarding the welfare of soldiers in the prison camps of their enemies and the care of German civilians detained in the entente countries. This vast task which is being performed by American diplomatic representatives in England, in the French camps in Africa and in the Russian camps extending to the icy water of Siberia, will have to be confided to other hands. Likewise the welfare of British, French, Russian and other allied prisoners in Germany, Austria and Turkey will pass to some other neutral power.

Precedents for Action.

Precedent for the severance of diplomatic relations is found in modern history only between lesser nations and first-class powers and lesser ones. The United States suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico and only recently were they resumed. It suspended diplomatic relations with Nicaragua when Zelaya executed two Americans. When John Quincy Adams was president the American charge d'affaires at Rio Janeiro demanded his passports and returned to the United States without instructions because he considered unwarranted the capture of American ships by Brazilian war vessels enforcing a blockade.

Great Britain suspended diplomatic relations with Venezuela for ten years, from 1887 to 1897, and suspended diplomatic relations with Serbia from 1903 to 1906, after murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Reprisals and Retaliation.

After the breaking of diplomatic relations, comes the possibility of other measures termed "non-military modes of redress," which also are "measures short of war." These modes of redress may include reprisals, retaliations, nonintercourse and display of force, and still there may be "no state of war."

Nonintercourse acts can be passed by congress to stop commerce between the United States and Germany, but as the war already has put the trade at a low ebb the effect will be negligible.

Displays of Force.

Displays of force have been frequently used by the United States and European powers to impress the earnestness of their position. Writers on international law class the allied march to the relief of the legations at Peking as a display of force short of war. When all the measures short of war have been exhausted or either nation decides to dispense with them comes the eventuality—war itself.

More than 100 times since 1790 war has begun before it was formally declared. Only twelve times in the 216 years has war actually been declared before hostilities began.

The latest notable instance was the opening action of the Russo-Japanese war, when Admiral Togo attacked a Russian fleet. Russia complained of a surprise attack, but Japan pointed out it had notified Russia it was breaking off diplomatic relations and reserved the right to take "such independent action as might be deemed best."

The Hague convention of 1907 took notice of the situation and adopted an article making it necessary for a nation to declare war before beginning hostilities.

It provided, however, that there might be an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war. In general practice, a declaration of war has come to be regarded more as a call to arms than as a notification to a prospective enemy.

SUBMARINES KILL 200 AMERICANS

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jumped overboard and were drowned. Its captain died of heart failure. The Gulfight did not sink and was towed to port. The German government acknowledged the attack as an accident, expressed its regrets and promised to pay damages.

Sinking of Lusitania.

The next attack was the one that shocked the civilized world and brought the United States and Germany for the first time to the verge of war. It was the destruction of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. Unarmed, with 1,257 passengers, of whom 159 were Americans, and a crew of 702, it was torpedoed without warning and sunk in twenty-three minutes off Old Head of Kinsale as it was nearing Liverpool. In all 1,198 lives were lost, of which 124 were Americans, many of them men of national prominence. Everything pointed to a pre-arranged German plan to torpedo the ship. The German embassy published advertisements warning Americans in veiled terms, and at the wharf a number of prominent Americans received telegrams warning them not to sail. It has been charged that the German ambassador himself knew the liner was to be sunk and that German officials here counted its progress across the ocean day by day, and as the hour of its destruction drew near they watched for the extra papers, which they knew would announce its destruction. The case passed into diplomatic negotiations which never took final form.

Before this case passed from the public mind a German submarine torpedoed another American ship—the Nebraska—without warning, May 25, 1915, south of Fastnet rock. The Nebraska's name was painted on the sides in letters six feet high, but its American flag had been hauled down at darkness, as is the custom at sea. The Nebraska reached port, damaged, but under its own steam, and no one was injured. The German government again promised to pay damages.

Twenty American negro muleteers on the Leyland liner Armenian were

REPRESENTS THE UNITED STATES AT BERLIN.



JAMES W. GERARD.

killed June 28, 1915, by shell fire and drowning when the Armenian failed to escape from a submarine near the Cornwall coast. The Armenian was warned and invited destruction by flight.

The next submarine attack in which American lives were endangered was unsuccessful, but only because the Cunard liner Orduna, was too speedy for its pursuer. After sending a torpedo just under the Orduna's stern, the submarine sent shells after the fleeing liner, without hitting its mark, and then gave up the chase.

Leo Sunk Without Warning.

Three Americans were endangered when the Russian steamer Leo was sunk without warning on its way

from Philadelphia to Manchester, England, July 9, 1915. Fourteen were lost, but none were American.

On July 25, 1915, came the first destruction of an American ship by a submarine. It was the Leelanaw of New York, bound from Archangel to Belfast with flax, which is contraband. It was caught northwest of the Orkney islands.

LAWMAKERS VOTE SUPPORT TO FLAG

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I will give them all to the cause of America.

"I have a nephew who has just been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States army and perhaps he may be called upon to meet his own brothers and cousins on the field of battle against the mother country, but we are for America first and we stand ready to defend the Stars and Stripes wherever they may go on land or sea.

Representative Peterson, minority floor leader, pledged the people of Nebraska to the president, assuring him that irrespective of party he would find Nebraskans shoulder to shoulder backing up his every effort to sustain the country in the present crisis.

Anderson of Boyd said that he was for the old flag. "I have three sons,"

said he, one of which has served four years in the service of the country. I am proud of my boys, but if the time should come when the country should need their services, I will give them all to the cause of America and even I am not too old to join them in so good a cause.

Richmond of Douglas reviewed the last campaign and the bitter stand taken in opposition to the president. "but it is all gone now," he said, "and every man should uphold the hands of the president."

Cousin of Kaiser Firm.

Greenwall of Custer spoke of the complicated situation.

"I was born in Germany," said the Custer member. "My father was a captain in the German army and held blood relationship to the present emperor, but in a crisis like this you will find me and other men who have come to this country standing firm for the president and for the glory of the Stars and Stripes."

It is understood that Greenwall is a fourth cousin of the present emperor, but he says that makes no difference, as he is first, last and all the time a thorough American and strong for its principles.

Other speakers of German parentage added their voices to the cause of loyalty to the flag, while those of other nationalities were loyal in their remarks and their speeches rang true with their brothers from across the

water. The speakers were Sass, Lemar, Lampert, Olson, Reitenrath, Taylor, Radke, Neff, Norton, Reiser, Howard, Cronin and several others.

The Resolution.

The Lampert-Lemar Resolution was:

Recognizing the intensity of the war effort and the delicate position in which our nation stands, the legislature of Nebraska, in behalf of the citizens, petition the president and congress of the United States to maintain a peaceful attitude and tranquility of the state of Nebraska of whatever political party, of whatever blood or place of birth, in whatever measure may be found necessary to maintain the right of Americans, the dignity of our nation and the honor of our flag."

The Hoffmeister-Peterson amendment to the resolution was as follows:

"Be it further resolved that while we are earnest in our desires for continued peace, we do as representatives of the state, nevertheless pledge to the president of the United States in the crisis at hand the loyal undivided support of the entire citizenry of the state of Nebraska of whatever political party, of whatever blood or place of birth, in whatever measure may be found necessary to maintain the right of Americans, the dignity of our nation and the honor of our flag."

When the resolution passed by a unanimous rising vote, Peterson led in singing America, while the crowd in the lobby and galleries stood with bowed heads, many with tears in their eyes as they seemed fully to compre-

hend the condition and the need of patriotic and united efforts in the pending crisis.

Telegrapher Implicates News Writer in the "Leak" Incident

Washington, Feb. 3.—Edwin A. Roper, telegraph operator for F. A. Connelly & Co., brokers, testified at the "leak" inquiry today that information similar to that contained in the missing Connolly telegram forecasting President Wilson's recent peace note was handed to him by a man that he has been told was J. Fred Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

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Orkin Bros. were enabled to secure the new location several months previous to when they anticipated, with the result early spring purchases were made and have arrived in stock. These are now to be sacrificed, together with every dollar's worth of winter apparel on hand. Not a garment from the present location in the U. S. National Bank Building will enter their new home. A complete and decisive clearance must be made, and to gain this end a most important removal sale will be inaugurated within a few days. Watch tomorrow's papers for further details.

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