### WILD MARKET HERE FOR SHEEP AND HOGS

Leads the World in Live Stock Receipts - Hogs Forty Cents Higher.

CHICAGO PRICES HIGHER

Omaha led the world in live stock

receipts this morning. A "wild" market pervaded the hog and sheep division. First hogs sold at \$14, or a full 20 cents higher than the record of \$13.80, established at the close of the market Monday. The

close of the market Monday. The prices shot up 20 cents in less than an hour, where they remained during, the morning, steady to strong. The Chicago top was quoted at \$14.70. When asked for a reason for the high prices and the wild market, A. C. Davenport, stock authority for the Journal Stockman, said, "No one knows. It is just a wild, crazy market and the best we can do is to lie back sud wait for the very top to come." and the best we can do is to he back and wait for the very top to come." Commission men conferring Mon-day at an informal meet in the Ex-change lobby ventured that \$13 was too high for hogs. Three months ago when 12 cents was being paid for hogs these same commission men predicted that the "limit had about been reached."

Deen reached."

Official receipts in round numbers for the yards here was: Cattle, 5,800; hogs, 15,000, and sheep 8,300. Chicago receipts were: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 16,000; sheep, 10,000, making the totals: Omaha, 29,100; Chicago, 29,000.

### **AUSTRIA HOLDS NEUTRALS MUST** TAKE OWN RISK

(Continued From Page One.)

ton cabinet, in view of statements made on February 10 of last year and on January 31, 1917, by the Austro-Hungarian government is now in doubt regarding the attitude which Austria-Hungary will henceforth observe regarding the submarine war and as to whether the assurances given by the Austro-Hungarian government to the Washington cabinet, in the course of negotiations about the Ancona and Persia papers, have not been nullified by the aforementioned statement. The Austro-Hungarian government is ready to make a clear and definite statement that a clear and definite statement that these doubts may be solved.

England and The Hague.

England and The Hague.

"The Austro-Hungarian government may be allowed first of all to discuss briefly the methods employed by the entente powers in waging submarine war, because they are the starting point for the intensified submarine war begun by Austria-Hungary and its allies and also throw a bright light upon the attitude which the Austro-Hungarian government has taken hitherto in regard to the questions which have arisen. When Great Britain, joined the war against the central powers only a few years Great Britain, joined the war against, the central powers only a few years had elapsed since that memorabla time when it, in union with other states, began to lay the foundation at The Hague for modern naval war law. Soon afterward the British government had assembled in Holland representatives of the great sea powers in order to consolidate the further work of The Hague conference, especially in the sense of; just arrangement between the interested beligerents and neutrals. These ciligerents and neutrals. These ef-forts aimed at nothing else than the mutual establishment of principles of right, which even in war times should embody the principles of freedom of the seas and the safeguarding of the

Britain Disregards Own Proposals. mourrals were not to enjoy these benefits for long. Hardly had the United Kingdom decided to participate in the war when, almost at once, it began to break down the barriers which the principles of international law had erected. While the central powers, in the very beginning of the war, had declared that they would observe the Declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain threw overboard some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the central powers from supcut off the central powers from sup-plies from overseas, it enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which today men want for their subsistence.

North Sea Blockade Illegal.

"Then Great Britain proclaimed what it called a blockade of the coasts of the North sea, which form also an important commerce route for Austro-Hungarians, in order to prevent goods which were still missing in the list of contraband from entering Germany and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts as well as, all exports brought neutrals. That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction to the customary principles of the right of blockade as established by international agreements was explicitly declared by the president of the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the hisimportant commerce route for Austro which will continue to live in the his-

which will continue to live in the history of international law.

"By the illegal prevention of exports from the central powers Great Britain aimed at paralyzing the countless factories and works which the industrial and highly developed peoples of central Europe had created and, by forcing workmen to be idle, to incite them to rebellion.

"When Austria-Hungary's southern neighbor joined the enemies of the central powers, its first act was to declare as blockaded all coasts of the enemy, following, of course, the example of its allies in ignoring all the legal rights in the creation of which Italy had taken an active part

Those beautiful quality pieces of furniture in the Raymond stock await your inspection at bargain prices.

short time before. Austria-Hungary did not neglect to inform neutral pow ers at once that the blockade was not legal.

Wait Long Before Retaliating.

"For more than two years the central powers hesitated. Only then and tral powers hesitated. Only then and after long and careful consideration of pros and cons did they begin to return like for like and attacked the enemy on the sea. As the only ones of the beligerents who had done everything to secure the existing treaties which were to guarantee to neutrals the freedom of the seas, they felt with pained hearts the law of the hour which commanded them to violate this freedom. But they took this late this freedom. But they took this step to fulfill the paramount duty toward their peoples and from the conviction that it would help the principle of the freedom of the seas to be

ciple of the freedom of the seas to be victorious.

"The proclamations which they issued last January are apparently directed against the rights of neutrals only. In reality they serve towards the restoration of these rights which their enemies have incessantly violated and which if ted and which, if they were victors, they would destroy forever. Thus the submarines which are cruising around the English coast announce to peoples who need the sea—and what people does not want coasts?—that the day is not far off when the flags of all states in the glory of their newly won freedom can freely fly

Fighting Battle of Neutrals

"We cherish the hope that this an-nouncement will find an echo every-where where neutral peoples live and that it will especially be understood by the great people of the United States, whose most illustrious repre-sentative has during the war defended

States, whose most illustrious representative has during the war defended with flaming words the freedom of the seas as the highway of all nations.

"If the people and government of the United States keep in mind that the blockade proclaimed by Great Britain is not only meant to wear down the central powers by starvation, but aims at subjecting the seas to its rule, in order to establish in this manner its tyranny over all nations, while, on the other hand, the blockade of England and its allies only serves to make these powers incline toward peace with honor and a guarantee to all nations of the freedom of sea traffic and sea commerce. a guarantee to all nations of the free-dom of sea traffic and sea commerce and thereby a secured existence, then the question which of the two par-ties has the right on its side is al-ready decided. Though the central powers have no desire in this war to beg for allies, they yet believe that they will be entitled to look to neutrals to appreciate their efforts to re-vise in the interest of all the princi-ples of international law and equal rights of nations.

Ancona and Persia Cases.

"In reply now to the question put in the American note of February 18 the Austro-Hungarian government firstly remarks that in the exchange instly remarks that in the exchange of notes referring to the cases of the Ancona and the Persia it restricted itself to defining its attitude to concrete questions which individually arose, without laying down its fundamental legal conception. But in its note of October 19, 1915, referring to the Ancona case, it reserved to itself the right to bring up for discussion at a later date difficult international questions which arise in connection with submarine warfare. If it now refers to this reservation and now briefly discusses the question of sinking enemy vessels to which that note refers, it is guided by the desire to show the American government that it now, as heretofore, strictly adheres to the assurance already given and endeavors by clearing up that important question arising from submarine warfare, because it touched the laws of humanity to avoid misunderstandings between the monarchy and the American union.

Warning Kernel of Subject.

\*Above all, the Austro-Hungarian

\*Above all, the Austro-Hungarian

\*Isink vessels.

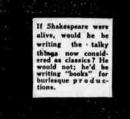
\*\*Sexcue Left to Chance.

\*\*Moreover, it may be pointed out also that there is no unanimity agregard in what cases the sinking of neutral merchantmen at all is admissible. The obligation to issue a warning immediately before sinking vessible. The obligation to issue a warning immediately before sinking vessible administive surface and the heritage of the spiritor where warlike operations which they suffer by entering on pleasure trips. Never was there the slightest doubt that neutral subsorbination and incomparity of pleasure trips. Never was there bard the slightest doubt that neutral subsorbination of issue awarning of meutral merchantmen at all is admissible. The obligation to issue a warning immediately before sinking vessible and principle soft the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian government, on the one hand to harshness which the wish was expressed that until the circumstances calculated to injure the justified interests to the first principle in the first plant to prevent persons

"Above all, the Austro-Hungarian government desires to emphasize that it is also its opinion that the thesis set up by the American government, which also is represented in various learned records, that enemy mer-

Soothes Your Cough and Cold. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey soothes the ray oots, eases cough, kills cold germs.

Please Other: What Know About BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION



when executing the right of destroying enemy merchantmen the loss of human life should, as far as possible, be avoided. To this principle the beligerent can only do justice by issuing warning before exercising the right. Therein he can choose the way, which the aforementioned thesis of the American government indicates, which the aforementioned thesis of the American government indicates, which the commander of the warship himself gives warning, so that the crew and passe gers could suing warning before exercising the right. Therein he can choose the way, which the aforementioned thesis of the American government indi-cates, which the commander of the warship himself gives warning, so that the crew and passe gers could bring themselves into safety in the

That the principle according to which care must be taken for the safety of the persons aboard under-goes exceptions the American gov-ernment itself recognized. But the Austro-Hungarian governmen, be-lieves that destruction without warn-ing is admissible not only when a vessel flees or offers resistance. It vessel flees or offers resistance. It appears—to merition only one example—that the character of the vessel itself also must be taker into consideration. Merchantnen or other particle vessels which carry a military garrison of arms aboard in order to military operations and to oppose any interference with their enterprises and to decide for themselves what measures should be taken against enemy sea traffic. "In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interest and, therefore, no other legal claim that that the beligerent is released of all consideration for human life it his opponent sinks enemy merchant."

his opponent sinks enemy merchantmen without previous warning as hap-pened with the vessels Elect (Ger-man) Dubrovnik (Austrian) Zagreb (Austrian) etc., which already has been repeatedly censured; and in this respect the Austro-Hungarian government never returned like for like, notwithstanding its uncontested right. In the course of the entire war Austro-Hungarian war vessels have not stuk one enemy merchangan with sunk one enemy merchantman with-out previous, if only general warning.

"The repeatedly mentioned thesis of the United States government also allows various interpretations, inso-iar, namely, a3 it is doubtful whether as is asserted from various sides, only armed resistance justifies the destruc-tion of a vessel with persons aboard, or resistance of another kind; as is shown if the crew intentionally shown if the crew intentionally neglects to take the passengers into boats—the Ancona case—or if the passengers themselves refuse to enter

sink vessels. Rescue Left to Chance.

that the crew and passe gers could bring themselves into safety in the last moment, or the government of belligerent states can, f this is a recognized as an inevitable necessity of war, issue warning of full effect also before the departure of the vessel which is to be sunk; or finally, it can, if it establishes extensive measures if it establishes extensive measures against enemy sea trade, employe a general warning for all enemy vessels aims, they can prohibit sea traffic of enemy merchantmen on pain of their destruction, provided they have predestruction, provided they have pre-viously announced this to be their intention, so that everyone, whether enemy or neutral, may be enabled to avoid endangering life. Even if doubts should arise regarding the justifiableness of such procedure and if the enemy should threaten repris-als, then this would be an affair for settlement between the belligerents only, who, as generally recognized, are entitled to make the high seas the scene of military operations and

> that they can avoid entrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels.

Rights of Belligerents.

"The Austro-Hungarian govern-ment can suppose that the Washing-ton cabinet will agree with these ex-planations which, according to the Austro-Hungarian government's con-viction, are unassailable; as other-wise, disputing their correctness would doubtless be tantamount to saying—which certainly does not cor-respond to the opinion of the United States—that neutrals must be free to States-that neutrals must be free to States—that neutrals must be tree to intefere with military operations of belligerents or even directly assume the office of judging as to the war means which are to be employed

Neutrals Must Take Risks.

"It appears that it also would be a agrant misunderstanding if a neu-tral government, only to enable its subjects to travel on enemy vessels while they as readily and even with far greater security could use neutral vessels, should fall to arms with a heligerent power which perhaps was beats. According to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian government, the destruction of a warned vessel without rescuing the persons aboard is admissible in cases of the latter of the most serious abuses for which the road would be left clear if the beligerent were to be forced to lower arms before every neutral who desired arms before every neutral who desired to use enemy vessels for his business or pleasure trips. Never was there the slightest doubt that neutral sub-

with it

Arming the Merchantmen. "As regards circular note 10,602 of

last year regarding the treatment of armed enemy merchantmen, the Austro-Hungarian government, it is true has to state that, as already men has to state that, as already mentioned previously, it is of the opinion that the arming of merchantmen, even solely for defense against the exercise of the right of capture, is not established by modern international law. A war vessel is obliged to come into contact with enemy merchantmen in a peaceful manner. It has to waylay the vessel by certain signals, to enter into communication signals, to enter into communication with the captain, to examine the ship's papers, draw up a protocol and ship's papers, draw up a protocol and, if necessary, take an inventory, etc. Fulfullment of these duties presupposes naturally that the war vessel has full certainty that the merchantman, its part, also will act peacefully. Without doubt such certainty does not exist if the merchantman possesses armament which is sufficient to fight the war vessel. It can hardly be expected to discharge its duties under the muzzle of guns, whatever their purpose may be, without mentioning the fact that merchantmen of the entente powers, dely spite all assurances to the contrary, are—as this has been proved—provided with arms for an aggressive purpose and also use them for this purpose.

It would also be mis-interpretation of the duties of humanity to demand that crews of war vessels expose themselves without defense to arms of the enemy. No state could value its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the Fatherland less than its duties toward subjects of foreign powers. The Austro-Hungarian gov-ernment therefore could have stated from conviction that its promise from conviction that its promise made to the Washington cabinet did

## Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 880 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco, has improved their health wenderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is samoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.—Advertisement.

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according to the valid principle and right which restrict hostilities to or-ganized forces, are to be regarded as pirate vessels which may be de-stroyed."

South Side Minister

Calls On President Wilson

Rev. George F. Jonitis of St. An-thony's church, Omaha, South Side, was in Washington Monday for the inauguration and called on President Wilson.

Minnesota is at Law With Three States

Washington, March 6 .- Minnesota today answered supreme court suits of North and South Dakota for \$1,-000,000 damages each claimed for overflow of lands in the Dakotas from overflow of lands in the Dakotas from the Mustinka drainage ditch in Min-nesota. The answers deny that the Dakotas are entitled to damages. In Minnesota's suit against Wis-consin to fix the state's boundary in St. Louis Bay, Wis., today Wis-consin filed an answer formally claiming territory also claimed by

## **Saves Eggs**

Royal Baking Powder makes it possible to produce appetizing and wholesome cakes, muffins, cornbread, etc., with fewer eggs than are usually required.

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced and excellent results obtained by adding an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following tested recipe is a practical illustration:

l cup sugar lá cup water 3 eggs I teaspoons Royal Baking Powder I cup flour i teaspoon salt la cup cold water

DIRECTIONS:—Bull suger and water until syrup spins a thread and add to the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until the mixture is cold. Six to gether threa times the flour, sait and baking powder; beat yolks of eggs until theke; add a little at a time flour mixture and egg yolks alternately to white of egg mixture, stirring after each addition. Add is our yold water and flavoring. Mix lightly and baks in moderate oven one hour.

The old method called for 6 eggs and no baking powder

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes adds none but healthful qualities to the food.

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