TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 9@18c; pesos, 68c; Mexican gold, 52½c; nacionales, 17¾@18¼c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, 85¾c; copper, $23.50; grains, lower; livestock, steady; stocks, holiday.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
El Paso and West Texas, cloudy, colder; New Mexico, unsettled; Arizona, fair. (Today is heatless day.)

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 60c A MONTH EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1918. ** SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS. 12 PAGES TODAY

KAISER POSES AS VICTOR OF WORLD

GERMANY REPORTS GREATER ACTIVITY IN AMERICAN ZONE

Says Germans Take Prisoners in Lorraine as Result of Raids South of Embermenil, Near Senones and on the Buchenkopf; Advances Made by the British Lead to Violent Engagements.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 11 (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Increased activity in Lorraine and the Vosges is reported today by the war office. (The American sector is in Lorraine.) In Flanders there were violent local engagements. The communication follows:

"Western front—Army group of prince Rupprecht: Reconnoitering advances by the British at many points in Flanders and Artois led to violent engagements, especially near Warneton and east of Armentieres. We took prisoners.

"Army group of duke Albrecht: In Lorraine and in the central Vosges the fighting was revived in the afternoon. We brought in prisoners as a result of raids south of Embermenil, near Senones and on the Buchenkopf.

"Italian front: There was lively artillery fighting on the Sette Comuni plateau. Elsewhere there was no change."

French Report Artillery Fighting.

Paris, France, Feb. 11.—Active artillery fighting on the Aisne and Verdun fronts is reported in today's official communication. The statement follows:

"There was intermittent activity of the artillery on both sides during the night on the front north of the Aisne and more spirited fighting on the right bank of the Meuse.

"Patrol encounters occurred in upper Alsace. The French took prisoners."

TUSCANIA'S LIST OF THE MISSING RECEIVED, SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Names of Survivors, as Far as Possible, Are Checked Against Passenger List, But Names Still Coming in and Further Changes May Be Made; One El Pasoan, Lauro Armijo, and Morenci Man, Still Missing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—From a list of 1832 American soldiers saved from the torpedoed Tuscania thus far reported to the war department, the Associated Press today is enabled to give the names of many soldiers still unaccounted for. No report has reached the department to change the estimate that only 113 American soldiers were lost, and officials, although expecting additional names to come in slowly could give no assurance as to when the list would be complete.

The names of survivors already received by the war department, checked against the sailing list of troops, shows 345 men unaccounted for but 25 names of survivors were made public last night which do not appear on the sailing list. It is assumed that some soldiers possibly went aboard the Tuscania at the last moment without being recorded on the sailing list, and also that members of the crew may have been reported among the military survivors.

That list compiled by the Associated Press represents an aggregate of 142 hours work. The war department has issued an official roster of the troops aboard the ship. The committee on public information has made no effort to compile a list of missing, merely issuing lists of survivors.

Baker Praises Fine Discipline.

The relatively small loss of life among American soldiers aboard the Tuscania is attributed by secretary Baker to the fine discipline of the men and the efficiency of their officers. In his weekly war review, published today the secretary also expresses the nation's appreciation of splendid work of the British navy in rescuing the American forces.

The review points out that recent reconnoitering thrusts by the Germans, notably in Flanders and around Cambrai, may suggest development of Germany's long deferred offensive in the west.

Thus far, however, the department's statement says the actions have been local in character.

American troops occupying a sector on the Lorraine front are described as having proved themselves well fitted for their task.

One El Pasoan, One Arizonan Missing

Among those not reported among the Tuscania survivors are Lauro B. Armijo, of El Paso, Tex., and Cruz Martinez, of Morenci, Ariz. There are no other El Pasoans or Arizonians and no New Mexicans on the list.

Partial List of Missing.

The list of casual officers and of Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Texas officers and enlisted men not reported among the survivors follows:

Casuals: Capt. Leo. F. Lebron, Guthrie, Okla.

Capt. Philip Kelburn, Lighthall, Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. Philip Vincent Sherman, Northfield, Vt.

First Lieut. William Binnis, Fridley, Minn.

First Lieuts. Clifford Wellington and Walter Fenton, Detroit, Mich.

Second Lieut. Charles Scott Patterson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Civil employes: Edward T. Fitzgerald, Detroit, Mich.; Abner E. Larned, Detroit, Mich.

Headquarters detachment, sixth battalion, 20th engineers, national: Arthur W. Collins, Appleby, Tex.; Edwin B. Durkey, Bermidji, Minn.

Some Minnesota Men.

Company D, sixth battalion, 20th engineers: Privs. Fred K. Allen, Ada, Minn.; Robert J. Moody, Cambridge, Minn.; Andrew C. Anderson, Nelson, Minn.; William A. Carstans, Blue Earth, Minn.; Norman G. Crocker, Center, Tex.; Dale M. Fish, Wheaton, Minn.; Frank Drahota, Jackson, Minn.; Gunners G. Austad, Oklee, Minn.; William A. Dinter, Cuero, Tex.; W. L. Trageser, Cottonwood, Minn.

Company E, Sixth battalion, 20th engineers: Sgt. G. H. Wiggins, North Minneapolis, Minn.; Pvts. John C. Johnson, Big Falls, Minn.; Albert I. Nauman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Davis Jones, Winfield, Tex.; Amos McDaniel, Stockdale, Tex.; Elmer Holden, Fort Worth, Tex.

Company F, Sixth battalion, 20th engineers (forestry), national army: Corps. William R. Johnson, Metamora, Mich.; Herbert C. J. Besner, Saginaw, Mich.; Paul A. Parrott, Garrison, Tex.; Bugler G. J. Wade, Elwood, Neb.; Privs. Fred W. Herman, Lincoln, Neb.; Charles B. Gilling, Rosenburg, Tex.; Alpha L. Rice, Charlotte, Mich.; James J. Buckley, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry H. Page, Saratoga, Tex.; Sam H. Pentecost, Dougette, Tex.; Lewis Roberts, Nacogdoches, Tex.; Irvin Sims, Alto, Tex.; Thomas E. St. Clair, Junction, Tex.; Luther B. Reeder, Broadus, Tex.

Two Detachments From Travis.

Replacement detachment Camp Travis: Privates Lauro B. Armijo, El Paso, Tex.; George R. Baker, Carter Valley, Tex.; Ben Baker, Foulsburg, Tex.; Edgar C. Barnes, Ranger, Tex.; Benjamin Birmingham, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Milton Brown, Pilot Point, Tex.; Wm. L. Cook, Aquilla, Tex.; Rupert Davis, Frisco, Tex.; Albert Diaz, Mission, Tex.; Hixton Flores, Alice, Tex.; Edward C. Feyrer, Weiner, Tex.; Benjamin George, Tahlaquah, Okla.; Martin C. Hill, Wimburley, Tex.; Louis T. Johnston, Paris, Tex.; William Keown, Sand Spring, Tex.; Merle S. Kingham, Roosevelt, Tex.; Frank Kossenth, San Antonio, Tex.; Marion F. Lambertin, Raton, Tex.; Joseph Marlin, Checotah, Okla.; Jacob M. Martin, Fort Worth, Tex.; Miguel Martinez, San Diego, Tex.; William F. McMurry, Royse City, Tex.; Cruz R. Martinez, Morenci, Ariz.

Most of Them Are Texans.

Camp Travis detachment No. 2, overseas casuals: Privs. George A. Altwien, Temple, Tex.; Gustave Beyer, Utica, Minn.; David Cisneros, Brownsville, Tex.; Florencio Erras, Alice, Tex.; Elton L. Edmondson, Strawn, Tex.; Guadalupe Garza, Rio Grande, Tex.; Thomas E. Hudgeons, Hallettsville, Tex.; Robert E. Lee Hickey, Denton, Tex.; Roy W. May, Lindale, Tex.; William Moreau, Leon Springs, Tex.; George Morano, Pearsall, Tex.; Sydney R. Nall, Gainesville, Tex.; Ban V. Owens, Canadian, Tex.; Henry Oxford, Turnerville, Tex.; Angel Perez, San Antonio, Tex.; Juan A. Perez, Boerne, Tex.; Theodore Pollak, Adkins, Tex.; Robbie C. Ray, Seymour, Tex.; Lucio Ramos, San Antonio, Tex.; Barney H. Ray, Temple, Tex.; Cirillo Rodriguez, Bergsmill, Tex.; Edward L. Routt, Pecan Gap, Tex.; Jessie D. Smith, Coleman, Okla.; Arthur

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6.)

Town Changes Name

New Berlin, O., Feb. 11.—Resenting the town's Teutonic name, residents here have just obtained permission from judge Robert Day to change the name to North Canton.

Likes the Stand Herald Took to Clean Up City

Magdalena, N. M., Feb. 3.

Editor El Paso Herald:

I had decided not to renew my subscription for your paper but when I saw the stand you took in the recent prohibition campaign in your city, I decided to renew for at least another year to show my appreciation for what you did. I am indeed grateful for a paper that does not hesitate to publish what it knows is right for the good of humanity.

Do all you can to get liquor out of your city; stand firm until that is accomplished.

Sam F. Means.

WILSON TO SPLIT TEUTONS; PRAISES AUSTRIA'S IDEAS; DENOUNCES GERMANY'S

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—President Wilson, addressing congress in joint session at 12:30 oclock today, replied to the recent speeches by German chancelor von Hertling and the Austrian foreign minister, count Czernin.

Chancelor von Hertling's statement, the president said, was very vague and confusing and leads to practically no conclusion. It was very different in tone from that of count Czernin, which the president said had a very friendly tone.

The president reiterated that the United States had no desire to interfere in European affairs and "would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon other people."

Praises Czernin's Speech.

All the way through the president drew a parallel between the pronouncements of chancelor Hertling and foreign minister Czernin and his hearers drew the conclusion that the president decidedly considered Czernin's utterances as being more favorable than Hertling's.

"Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them," said the president.

"Count Czernin," said the president, "probably would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarassment of Austria's alliances and of her dependence on Germany."

U. S. Will Exert Full Strength.

Again, the president reiterated that the United States was in the war and would put forth its whole strength, "in the war of emancipation."

"The test of whether it is possible for the belligerents to go on comparing views, the president said was simple and obvious and the principles to the applied, he said, were as follows:

"1—Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

"2—Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of power.

Must Benefit People Concerned.

"3—Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustment of rival state's claims.

"4—Well defined national aspirations must be accorded all possible satisfaction.

"A general peace upon such foundations can be discussed," said the president. "Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on."

These general principles, the president said, have been accepted by every one except the military autocrats in Germany.

Text of the Speech.

President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"On the eighth of January, I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January. To these addresses the German chancelor replied on the 24th and county Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world. Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

No Private Communication.

"He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the levws he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood.

"I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

German Reply Is Confusing.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His dir.ussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions.

"He refuses to apply them to the items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities; that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

Demands Return of Colonies.

"He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate.

Wants Individual Barter.

"He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what dispositions shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the "conditions," under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the nonTurkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbances.

No Such Peace Is Possible.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragic suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion.

"The method the German chancelor proposes is the method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches.

"Is it possible that count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

Peace Depends on Just Settlement.

"The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with.

"I mean only that those problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitute a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace, affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

He Addresses World Court.

"Is count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July them-

(Continued On Page 5, Col. 2.)

ALLIES FIGHT TO END GERMAN MILITARY POLICY; TO OBTAIN PERMANENT PEACE, SAYS TAFT

Camp Funston, Kansas, Feb. 11.—Former president William Howard Taft gave the first of four addresses to be given at middle western national army cantonments during February here today. During his tour of the camps and the Great Lakes Naval Training station, at Great Lakes, Ill., Mr. Taft will present to approximately 200,000 enlisted men and officers his conception of the historic and diplomatic causes of the great war and the part which Americans must play therein.

His appearance at the camps—Funston (Kansas), Taylor (Kentucky), Sherman (Ohio), and Custer (Michigan), and the Great Lakes Naval Station will be a feature of the Y. M. C. A. program of war education among the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The ex-president came here from Camp Pike, Little Rock.

Mr. Taft will leave here Tuesday for Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he will speak on February 13.

Speaking on the subject of "The Great War," Mr. Taft said, in part:

"The allies are fighting for a principle, the maintenance of which affects the future of civilization. If they do not achieve it, they have sacrificed the flower of their youth and mortgaged their future for a century. The allies can not concede peace until they conquer it. When they do so it will be permanent. Otherwise they fail.

"President Wilson says the allies are fighting to make the world safe for democracy.

Wilson Misunderstood.

"Some misconception has been created on this head. The allies are not struggling to force a particular form of government on Germany. If the German people continue to wish an emperor, it is not the purpose of the allies to require them to have a republic. Their purpose is to end the military policy and foreign policy of Germany that looks to the maintenance of a military and naval machine, with its hair-trigger preparation for use against her neighbors. If this continues it will entail on every democratic government the duty of maintaining a similar armament in self defence, or, what is more likely, the duty will be wholly or partially neglected. Thus the policy of Germany with her purpose and destiny will threaten every democracy. This is the condition which it is the determined purpose of the allies, as interpreted by president Wilson, to change.

"How is the change to be effected? By defeating Germany in this war. The German people have been very loyal to their emperor, because his leadership accords with the false philosophy of the state and German destiny with which they have been doctrinated and poisoned. A defeat of the military machine must open their eyes to the hideous futility of their political course. The German government will then be changed as its people will have it changed, to avoid the recurrence of such a tragedy as they have deliberately prepared for themselves.

Must Be Real Victory.

"When the war is won the United States will wish to be heard as to peace terms. The United States will insist on a just peace, not one of material conquest. It is a moral victory the world should win. Meantime, let us hope and pray that all the allies will reject proposals for settlement and compromise of every nature: that they will adhere rigidly and religiously to the principle that until a victorious result gives security that the world shall not again be drenched in blood through the insanely selfish policy of a military caste ruling a deluded people intoxicated with material success and power, there will be no peace."

Second Battle With Ariz. Draft Evaders Imminent at Redington; Posses Close in on Powers Gang

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Sheriff R. F. McBride, of Graham county, under sheriff M. B. Kempton and deputy Kane Wootan were killed near Aravaipa canyon yesterday morning in a battle with three men whom they were trying to arrest, according to a message received here this morning from county attorney W. R. Chambers, of Safford. Posses from five counties, including two from Pima county, have taken the trail on a hunt for Thomas and John Powers, who are wanted on a charge of evading the draft, and Thomas Sisson, a cattleman. A battle is believed imminent near Redington.

Try to Reach Mexico.

Posses from various counties have closed in on the Powers gang which resisted officers of Graham and Gila counties yesterday. It appears the alleged draft evaders are trying to make their way to the Mexican border, but officers are confident of their ability to keep them from penetrating further south.

Military Patrols Watching.

Redington is a village on an extensive cattle ranch in the northwestern part of Pima county on the San Pedro river.

A few hours after the killing was discovered, a posse was started from Safford, the county seat of Graham county. Posses were also organized in Pinal, Santa Cruz and Cochise counties early this morning. A posse headed by sheriff Rye Miles, chief of police Bailey and cattle inspector McKinney started from Tucson, followed in a short time by a second posse headed by deputy sheriff Burts.

Sisson is a former soldier, while the Powers brothers are cattlemen and expert pistol shots. Sisson is said to be badly wounded.

Col. G. H. Morgan, commanding the military post at Fort Huachuca, has issued orders to military patrols along the border to watch for the slayers.

Father of Brothers Wounded.

Globe, Ariz., Feb. 11.—The father of the Powers brothers was probably fatally wounded in the fight yesterday when the officers sought to arrest Power's sons as alleged draft evaders. Deputy United States marshal Frank Haynes, of Globe, escaped with slight injury.

Powers Girl Had Died.

According to Haynes's account, he planned to arrest the Powers brothers on the draft evasion charge, the Graham county officers volunteering to accompany him that they might investigate the death of a sister of the alleged draft evaders, who died six weeks ago, under circumstances which, Haynes said, the other officers considered suspicious.

Powers Family Opened Fire.

Haynes said that when the officers reached the Powers cabin in the mountains, after a long horseback and automobile trip from Safford, Ariz., they found Powers, his two sons and Sisson there. Haynes said they opened fire on the officers at once and that after many shots had been exchanged McBride, Kempton and Wootan were killed and he was wounded. He hurried back to Safford to secure aid.

While he was gone Powers's sons and Sisson took the horses and arms of the slain officers and escaped into the mountains. Posses from Globe, Safford, Winkleman, Tucson and Willcox were sent out after the fugitives.

The Powers trio operated a small gold mine.

Milk vs. Lobster? No!

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—Society persons accept with a ' ll degree of salt the statement of the local food administrator that one quart of milk equals in nourishment four and one-half pounds of lobster.

Should the administrator prove his assertion, the lobster will not go friendless among the more prosperous persons in Boston.

Centenarian Observed Strict Rules Of Diet

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—Lazarus Finkelstein, who died here recently at the age of 109, had not eaten meat, except chicken, in 40 years. His principal food was rye bread, sour milk potatoes, beans and peas. He ate chicken daily. He never drank liquor or coffee, or smoked, and never ate pastry. He never broke his Sabbath.

Abdul Hamid, Former Sultan, Goes To Allah

Dodges Bombs and Poison All His Life, Finally Dies of Lung Trouble.

Amsterdam, Holland, Feb. 11.—The death yesterday of Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a dispatch received here today from Constantinople, by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

Abdul Hamid was for 33 years sultan of the Ottoman empire, sprawling upon the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and at the same time was commander of the faithful army of Moslems. He was paid homage by nearly 100,000,000 subjects. Shorn of power, he died a prisoner, pitied, if not despised.

Always Dreaded Death.

He lived in constant dread of death. He had often escaped it only by good luck or unusual precautions against plots. Yet in his late years he had sought death by his own hands, so melancholy had his existence become.

ABDUL HAMID.

Born September 22, 1848, the second son of sultan Abdul Medjid, he became sovereign when his elder brother, Murad V, was deposed because of mental incapacity in 1876. It was a time when Turkey was in a state of extreme depression, almost succumbing to the tremendous blows of Russia. Out of this slough the new sultan saved the remnants of Turkish prestige. Many critics give him credit for a successful regime. Others denounced it as infamous. Whatever the true estimate, it is a fact that the Turkish empire increased its power. Schools were reformed, the army built up, commerce extended and pan-Islamism created under Abdul Hamid.

Is Driven From Power.

Stubbornly though he had fought outside forces to prevent disintegration of his empire, his fall came within the empire itself by the rise of the Young Turks, a party bent upon constitutional government. Abdul Hamid granted a constitution, but failed to carry out the liberal ideas of the new generation. In the revolution of 1909 he was driven from the imperial palace on the shores of the Bosphorus, made a prisoner, and confined in the Villa Latini, a former residence of a Greek merchant, in Salonika, the city where the Young Turk movement had its birth.

During his autocratic regime, Abdul Hamid was, before all else, sultan and caliph. In audience before him Turkish subjects, even at command to take a seat, only ventured to tilt themselves on the edge of a chair and bow homage, repeating the formula, "Master, thy word is law."

Gypsy Scared Him.

Abdul Hamid once had his fortune told by a gypsy, who predicted a violent death. This prophecy was largely responsible for his constant fear of the assassin, although it was also founded in fact, for several plots upon his life were nearly successful. He took extraordinary precautions for his personal safety. It is said that he touched no meal until some of his entrusted servants had first tasted of each dish, and that he often waited a considerabel time to determine the effects which the "poison"—if there were any—might have upon them. He was in such fear of bombs that he seldom slept twice in succession in the same room of his palace. He was afflicted with neurosis and his distrust of every one was carried to a degree bordering upon mania.

His younger brother, Mohamed V, succeeded him as sultan.

Cigar Is 67 Years Old

Zanesville, O., Feb. 11.—A huge cigar, said to have been made by hand in 1851, was among the curios left by the late Gen. Robert Burns Brown, of this city. The 67-year-old weed is claimed to be the oldest cigar in Ohio and is highly prized.

DECLARES GERMANY WANTS PEACE, BUT ONLY IN TRIUMPH

SAYS HE HIMSELF HAS SUFFERED AS GRIEF BEARER FOR GERMANY

His Address Made in Reply to One Presented by Burgomaster of Hamburg on Conclusion of Peace With the Ukraine; Kaiser Declares Enemies Must Be Forced to Recognize That Germany Has Been Victorious.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 11.—Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained, her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious, emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The emperor's reply as given in a Berlin dispatch follows:

"We have gone through hard times. Every one has had a burden to bear—anxiety, mourning, grief, tribulation—and not the least he who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows."

The German emperor has in the past said he considered that almost all the world was against Germany, trying to prevent the triumph of Germany's cause, but that the steel hard will for victory must prevail.

His "victor's peace" is not in accord with the declarations of the German reichstag which came out for a peace by negotiations, with no annexations and no indemnities. His speech places him in line with von Tirpitz and con Hindenburg, the pan-Germans and the Fatherland party, as against the reichstag majority and the various branches of the Socialist party.

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ENDED AND ARMY WILL BE DEMOBILIZED

Says Peace Has Not Been Signed, But War Will Not Continue; Terms of Teuton-Ukraine Peace Treaty Are Published by Germans, Showing Ukraine Boundary Has Been Changed as a Condition of Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 11.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here today, dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday.

The dispatch follows:

"The president of the Russian delegation at today (Sunday's) sitting, stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

Russia steps formally out of the war by act of the Bolshevik government, which seized the reins of power in Petrograd last November, and almost immediately opened peace negotiations with the central empires. The authority of this government seems virtually unquestioned at present in northern Russia and the Teutonic powers have already assured the cessation of even nominal hostilities along virtually all the remainder of the original long line in the east by signing a peace with the Ukraine and isolating Rumania.

Peace With the Ukraine.

A dispatch from Berst-Litovsk, via Berlin, giving details of the conference at which the peace treaty between the central powers and the new Ukranian republic was signed, has been received. The dispatch follows:

"It was possible to announce at the beginning of the last pause in the negotiations that the basis for the conclusion of peace between the quadruple alliance and the Ukranian people's republic had been found.

After the return of the delegation to Brest-Litovsk of the delegation to Brest-Litovsk, negotiations of this basis were continued.

"Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all parties, agreement on all points was established so that the final drafting of the treaties and their signature could be carried out. Owing to the technical difficulties connected with the treaty texts it was not possible to hold a formal sitting and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday.

Germany's Glad to Sign.

"Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister as president, opened the sitting shortly before 2 oclock in the morning with the following speech:

"Gentlemen: None of you will be able to close his eyes to the historical significance of this hour at which the representatives of the four allied powers are met with the representatives of the Ukranian people's republic to sign the first peace attained in this world war. This peace, signed with your young state, which has emerged from the storms of the great war, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions; peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukranian peoples republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes."

Ukraine Hopes For General Peace.

The president of the Ukranian delegation replied:

"We state with joy that from this day peace begins between the quadruple alliance and Ukraine. We came here in the hope that we should be able to achieve a general peace and make an end of this fratricidal war. The political position, however, is such that not all of the powers are met here to sign a general peace treaty. Inspired with the most ardent love for our people and recognizing that this long war has exhausted the cultural national powers of our people, we must now divert all our strength to do our part to bring about a new era and a new birth. We are firmly persuaded that the fact that we conclude this peace will contribute to the general determination of the great war. We gladly state here that the long, hard labor performed at Brest-Litovsk has been crowned with success and that we have attained a democratic peace, honorable to both parties. From today the Ukranian people's republic is born to new life and it enters an independent state, the circle of nations. It ends war on its front and it will see to it that all of the powers which in it lie will rise to new life and flourish.

Kuehlmann First to Sign.

Dr. von Kuehlmann then invited the representatives to sign the peace treaty. At one minute before 2 oclock Dr. von Kuehlmann, as the first signatory, signed a copy of the treaty prepared for Germany and by 2:20 oclock all of the signatures appeared."

Text of the Treaty.

The treaty is entitled:

"A treaty between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one part and the Ukranian people's government on the other."

The preamble states that the Ukranian people having in course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the people in political, legal, economic and intellectual realms."

Points of Agreement.

The names of all the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:

"Article 1.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and the Ukranian people's republic on the other, declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

Change of Frontier.

"Article 2.—Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukranian people's republic on the other hand, as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Paper Waistcoats Win Popularity in England

London, Eng., Feb. 11.—Paper garments to ward off the penetrating cold of the present winter and to make up for the lack of ordinary dress materials have become popular with the women of France and England.

The garment in particular favor is an under-waistcoat of thick unfinished paper pulp, placed between two layers of muslin. It is made sleeveless with the seams bound with tape, and is said to answer to the purpose in excellent fashion, especially for women who are exposed to the rigors of the weather in sport or on account of war occupations.

Another Long Looked For Benefit Will Come With The Road To Alamogordo