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All our last year's Spring Coats for final clearance at exactly 1-4 Price

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TURKS EXCITED OVER EXPECTED LOSS OF CALIPHATE

England Accused of Planning Change of Mohammedanism Center to Cairo, Egypt.

By Henry Wood.
(United Press Correspondent.)

Constantinople, Dec. 23.—(By mail to New York via Rome)—An entirely new element of supreme importance has just been injected into Turkey's war against the allies by the sudden conviction in the Turkish mind of England's intention to wrest from Constantinople the Caliphate of the Mohammedan religion and transfer it under British protection to Cairo. Whether or not such an intention actually exists in England's program no one but the Turks presume to say. But that at least is the interpretation which has been placed here upon England's protectorate over Egypt and especially upon its elevation of the title of the new sovereign from that of Khedive to Sultan.

While the most is being made by the young Turks of this alleged intention on the part of England for the purpose of stirring up war hatred against the latter, the serious aspect of the whole thing is the admission by the more sober minded Turks that whether England is really planning on such a move or not, there can be no question but the loss of the present war by Turkey will inevitably entail with it the loss of the Caliphate. That Cairo would then become the logical seat is also regarded as equally certain.

With the loss of all its African possessions and with the loss of all its territory in Europe save the little strip that still fringes the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Turkey is admitted to have reached a point where her claims to the Caliphate or where

she could uphold it with any degree of force or splendor now hang by a mere thread.

The loss of the present war will mean, it is practically conceded, the loss of Constantinople and with the loss of that city of the Sultans and of the Caliphate no secret is made of the fact that the latter would be obliged to seek elsewhere a new home. A small Asiatic nation, such as alone would remain to Turkey, even though it contained the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina could never house the Caliphate.

As a consequence, just as Germany, after entering into the war with its original intentions fixed on France and Russia found later the necessity of venting the vitals of its wrath against England, so Turkey, beginning the present war against its century old enemy, Russia, and retreating really the most friendly feelings towards England, now finds itself concentrating all its hatred and all its war spirit and energy against the latter.

Although the Young Turks are now making the most of this alleged intention on the part of England to wrest from Constantinople the glories of the Caliphate, unfortunately for them, all of the elements of the situation are admittedly not in their favor. To begin with the entire Mohammedan world has not always taken too kindly to the claims of the Caliphate of Constantinople as being the rightful successor of the supreme authority of that religion.

Especially has this been so of the Arabian Mohammedans who cannot forget that for centuries the succession of the Caliphate was not only in their hands but that it was actually located in Egypt, where in the event of any future change, it would almost inevitably have to go. It is not considered likely therefore that the young Turks while finding in England's alleged intention fresh occasion for stirring up their own wrath will be any too successful in stirring up the animosity of the entire Mohammedan world for the carrying out of their religious war against her.

In addition, it is not even certain that the entire Turkish element of the Mohammedan religion would be unfavorable to the change. As has been stated in the foregoing the transfer of the Caliphate to Cairo would be merely the resumption of a glorious tradition which for centuries existed there. Egypt, too, it is admitted, is in reality the present center of the Mohammedan faith, the

center of the propaganda and the one country whose material basis and prosperity is such as to insure for the Caliphate the dignity and security that is fast slipping from it at Constantinople.

The one great University of Islam is located in Egypt and it is from there and there alone the thousands of "Ulema" who pass out every year to carry the religion to all parts of the world, that the propaganda of the faith has its origin. In addition, Egypt is declared to be the one Mohammedan country that has reached a degree of intellectual development that will permit the development of the religion along the lines necessary to meet the changed conditions which have taken place in the world from the time when its one means of propaganda and support was the armed hordes which swept before them the nations of the earth.

Great as these advantages, it is openly admitted at Constantinople, would be for the Caliphate, no secret is also made of just how much such a change would mean to England. The latter has somewhere in the vicinity of 80,000,000 Mohammedan subjects. Were the Caliphate under her protection her prestige with this Mohammedan population would unquestionably be assured. Her two friends and allies, Russia and France, have also within their dominions another 120,000,000 Mohammedan subjects. Were England in a position through her friendly relations with the Caliphate to be able to assure to them the peace and tranquility of their Mohammedan dominions, her position in the political world would be more firmly established than ever.

And with the shrewdness of the Turkish mind, the realization of just how much this would mean to England makes it all the more certain of just how much England would be willing to give in return, and for that reason despite the lashing up of hatred by the Young Turks against England for her alleged intentions, quite another element at Constantinople is not at all disposed to bargain rather than inevitably lose all through war.

U. S. SHIP "CAESAR" CARRIES QUEER CARGO

Miniature Slaughter House and Miniature Yosemite Valley, on Board for Frisco.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The U. S. auxiliary ship "Caesar" is due to arrive in San Francisco about the 20th of January with a strange cargo. It will have on board a miniature slaughter house with the latest appliances for killing live stock in a sanitary and economical manner; a full-sized lookout tower such as used by foresters in protecting the national forests; a miniature Yosemite Valley with roads, waterfalls, and other scenic features reproduced complete. There will also be groups of stuffed animals such as the American elk and prairie dog and a collection of the instruments that Uncle Sam's weather man uses to forecast weather conditions.

The U. S. auxiliary ship "Caesar" received its cargo from the U. S. department of agriculture of Washington, D. C., and started about a month ago on its voyage to the Pacific Coast via the canal. The exhibits are intended for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and will soon be in stalled in the splendid quarters which have been assigned for the exhibits of the department. Seventeen thousand square feet of floor space is to be occupied by the department of agriculture, most of it being in what is known as the Palace of Agriculture. The office of Public Roads' exhibit will be found in the Palace of Machinery. Many of the features have been especially prepared for the new fair and the whole exhibit aims to give, as far as possible, a comprehensive idea of some of the important things which the department is trying to do for the farmer.

That part of the "Caesar's" cargo contributed by the department's bureau of plant industry will be of particular interest to the grower of crops and fruits. The man who owns an orchard may learn something about how fruit may be shipped to insure satisfactory delivery. Whether the farmer grows cotton, tobacco, corn or cereals he will find tobacco, thing practical bearing on his work. Lessons may also be learned in grain standardization and the study of fibers.

Model of \$22,500 Slaughter House for Small City.

Small cities or private companies considering the erection of a slaughter house may get many pointers from the model which has just made the journey through the canal. The complete plant constructed on a scale of 1 to 16 has been planned by the

beat specialists available with special reference to sanitary and economic features. The estimated cost of such an abattoir is \$22,500 if constructed of frame; \$33,500 if made of cement, as is the model.

The individual farmer who slaughters his own meat often does not consider the loss which he incurs by not being able to make the best use of the blood and other by-products such as bones and hides. Sometimes he loses the entire value of these relatively unimportant parts of his live stock. However, the saving effected in the case of a hundred farmers would not be so inconsiderable if all were able to have their live stock slaughtered in a plant where the every by-product could be saved and used to the best advantage. Eventually the saving would be so great that the initial cost of the building would seem incidental. This is the lesson it is hoped the model may be able to teach the municipalities looking for a solution of this problem.

Any municipality or company interested in this particular work may apply to the department's representatives at the fair for information relative to the plant, or, they may apply to the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. They will then receive the result of the work of specialists along this line as well as architectural drawings and specifications. Many small cities in the south in particular will undoubtedly be able to profit by building slaughterhouses according to these specifications.

CARELESSNESS OF MEN CAUSE MOST FOREST FIRES

Portland, Jan. 26.—The district forester at Portland, reports that for the season of 1914 there were 1300 fires of all classes on the National forests of Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Of this number 972 were extinguished by rangers or guards before any appreciable damage had been done. Each of the remaining 328 burned over 10 or more acres.

According to the district forester, the 1914 weather conditions were the most favorable to the spread of fire since 1910. Had the strong north and coast winds of 1910 again prevailed, the season would have been worse, since the forest cover was drier. In spite of the extreme dryness which rendered the forests like tinder, only about one-fifth as much timber was killed as in 1910.

The success in keeping the timber loss to a comparatively low figure is largely due, says the district forester, to the fact that the service has six times as much trail, and many more high peak lookout stations. In 1910 the service had but few men who had ever fought fire to any extent. In 1914 it had veteran fire fighters in every locality, with well thought-out and recorded plans for any fire that

might occur. When a fire was reported there was no loss of time. Men and supplies were rushing toward it within a few minutes. For instance, on the Fremont forest last summer the ranger at Silver Lake R. S. received a telephone message of a fire 12 miles away. In accordance with the prepared plan, he went on horseback three-eighths of a mile to Silver Lake where he collected a crew of ten men and took them to the fire in hired automobiles, arriving there forty-eight minutes after the fire was reported to him. This would have been impossible in 1910.

An analysis of causes shows that 150 fires were started by railroads or by others along their rights of way, 327 by lightning, 93 by incendiaries, 127 by brush burners, 319 by campfires, 9 by sawmills, and 275 are charged to miscellaneous causes. The report calls attention to the fact that only the lightning fires are unpreventable. Every one of the others is due to the thoughtlessness, lack of judgment or maliciousness of man. Many men through city habit unconsciously throw away burning matches or tobacco, and a forest fire often results. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the community loses six to eight dollars in wages on every thousand feet of timber destroyed. By this fact over one million dollars is

forever lost this district by the thoughtless acts of its citizens during the summer of 1914.

Today Great Day for Birthdays.

(By United Press Association.)
Washington, Jan. 26.—Today is the birthday of a state, a library, and a senator. Michigan is the state, being admitted into the Union on Jan. 26, 1837. The library is the Library of Congress, the most complete institution of its kind in the world. Congress bought Thomas Jefferson's private library of 7,000 volumes for the use of Congress on Jan. 26, 1815. Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania is celebrating his 66th birthday. And, in addition to these, the Caledonian club and other Scottish organizations will honor tonight the memory of Robert Burns, today being his birthday.

R. W. Tripp and wife of Brownsville, were in town this morning on their way to Brownsville.

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