

MOSLEMS ROUT BRITONS CLOSE TO OLD BAGDAD

WERE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE

After March From Egypt, British Colonial Forces Were Within Ten Miles of Ancient City, Hoping to Cut Off Any Possibility of a Teutonic-Turco Movement Into Egypt Later on.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

BERLIN, (by wireless to Bayville, L. I.), Nov. 23.—After beating their way across Asia Minor to within striking distance of Bagdad, British troops were repulsed by Turkish hordes. The British expedition started several weeks ago, but the extent of the Teutonic victory came to light only today.

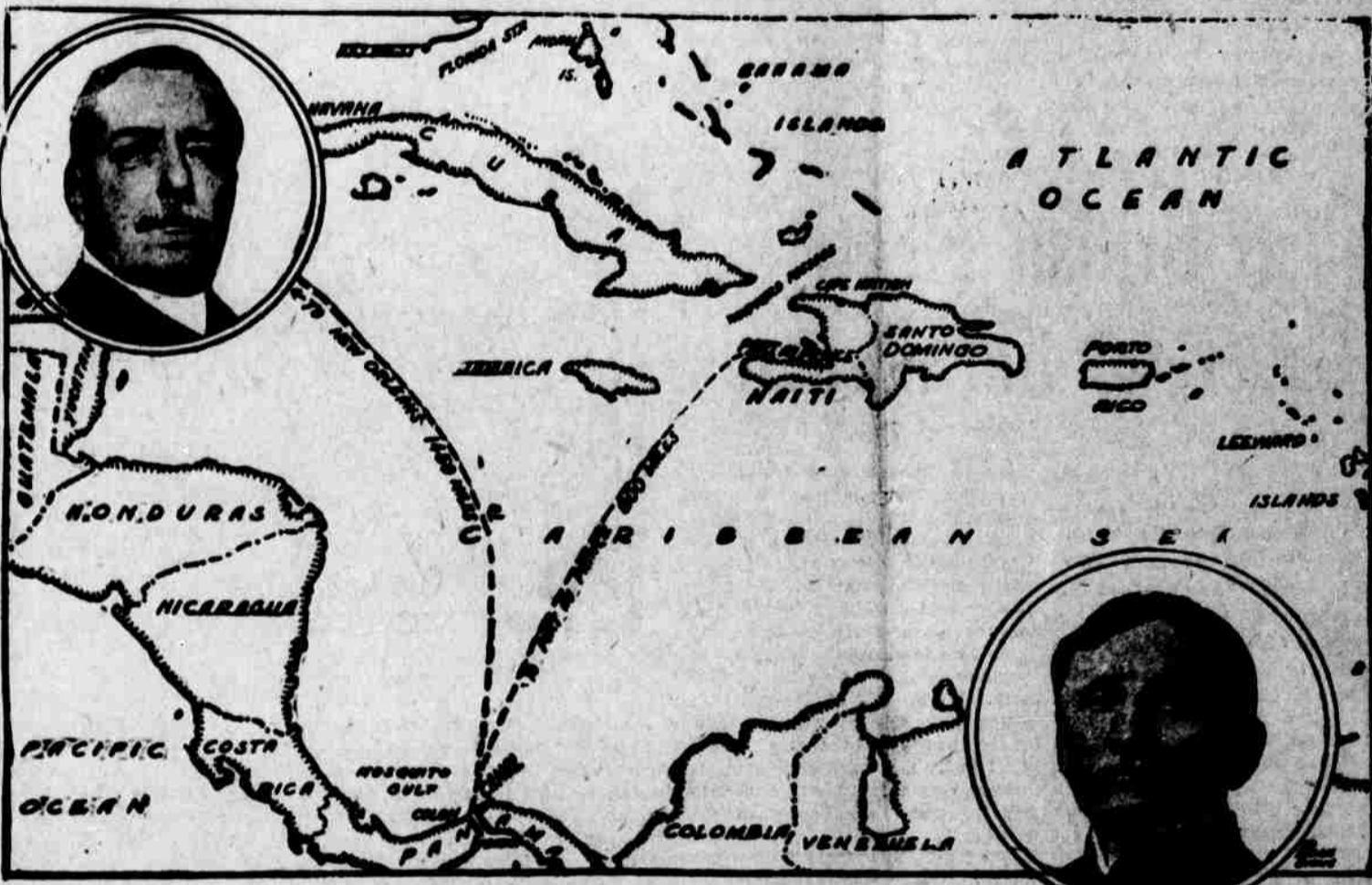
One hundred and seventy thousand constituted the British force. In it were Canadians, Australians and Indian troops. Making their way from Egypt they came to within ten miles of the ancient city of Bagdad, and threatened to destroy the important railway line on which the Central allies relied for their offensive into Egypt after joining hands with the Turks in Constantinople.

Several severe engagements followed, and then Turkish forces swept the invaders back thirty miles, insuring the safety of Bagdad. The campaign thus foiled is believed to have been part of a gigantic plan, including a Russian march across Prussia, for a junction with the other allied forces in the Bagdad region. The Russians, however, failed to accomplish their part of the program.

The German view is that the allies are now playing their last card, and are trying to land enough forces in Greece to menace German communications with Constantinople. The allies, however, underestimated the strength of the Central powers. Germany alone has 11,000,000 men in uniform, while her allies have other vast armies.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—It is announced that 17,400 Serbs were captured yesterday in fighting on Blackbird Plain between Mitrovitsa, which is held by the Teutons, and Pristina, where the Bulgars are in command. The Serbs are hemmed in between

America's New Policy, Control of Caribbean Sea



Secretary of State Lansing

Map of the Caribbean Sea

Admiral William B. Caperton

Secretary of State Robert Lansing has just announced a new and great American policy, nothing less than the control of the Caribbean Sea, which is necessary in the protection and control of the Panama Canal. Such is the interpretation put on the treaty he has just offered the new Haytian government providing for a protectorate of ten years. Of course, the policy is not stated in the broad

terms that the purpose of it is to dominate the Caribbean; but far seeing Washington observers, who have believed ever since the American government decided to build the Panama Canal, that domination of the Caribbean was absolutely necessary to its protection, think the time has at last come when this new American policy has taken shape. Control of the Caribbean requires

a port like Port au Prince at the east end. The Panama strip itself serves as a naval base on the west end of the sea, while New Orleans naturally becomes the large naval base necessary for the success of the policy. The treaty the secretary of state has offered to Hayti must, of course, be confirmed by the United States senate, and many members of that body may disagree with the new policy. But

there is little doubt in Washington that the administration has committed itself. Admiral William B. Caperton is now in control of Hayti. Although a new president has been elected the American is almost dictator. He or some other representatives of the navy department will likely remain there until the treaty for an American protectorate has been acted on.

two forces, and are fighting for their lives.

United Press Service

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Today's statement from the Russian front says the Germans are steadily losing their scattered positions in the Riga district. The Teutons are reported as fighting desperately to keep from giving up further territory.

FIREMEN'S DANCE TONIGHT'S EVENT

SIX PIECE ORCHESTRA WILL RENDER MUSIC, AND MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE VIADOR MANAGERS

Klamath Falls lovers of the Terpelchorean pastime are looking forward to a night of pleasure this evening, when the Klamath Falls Volunteer Fire Department gives its third Thanksgiving ball. This will be held at Houston's opera house, and a special six-piece orchestra has been engaged to render music.

Members of the department will act as floor managers. The firemen have established an enviable reputation as entertainers, and there need be no strangers, once the fireladdies begin introducing people. Funds derived from the dance go to reimburse the fireboys for clothes ruined while fighting fires. The members of the organization work for the protection of property, and not for a salary.

The embroidery industry in the Azore islands employs over 3,000 women.

Solicitor Cone Johnson of the state department has active charge of the American claims. Many of these have been on file for years, awaiting re-establishment of a stable government from which payment could be demanded. Railroad, mining, oil and ranching interests are the principal American claimants. Americans are stock and bond holders of the Mexican National and other railroads and telegraph companies which have suffered the brunt of revolutions.

Only a small part of the American claims, which now aggregate about \$150,000,000, have been filed with the state department. Others are being received daily.

ACCUSED TEUTONS FUSS UP CABINET

ALTHOUGH INVESTIGATING RECORDS FOR FLAWS, THE ADMINISTRATION MUST TREAT THEM AS INNOCENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The administration is in an embarrassing attitude concerning Captain Boy-Ed, German military-attache, and Austrian Consul General von Nuber of New York. While admittedly investigating their activities, diplomatic rules require an assumption of their innocence until contrary decisions are pronounced.

The state and justice departments are expected to formally deplore the newspaper assaults on von Nuber. An official statement that Captain Boy-Ed's handling of funds for supplying German raiders was not unlawful was issued today, and this is regarded as forestalling any possible complaint by the German embassy.

South for Holidays. Among those departing on this morning's passenger was Miss T. M. Buttner, publisher of the Northwestern. Miss Buttner leaves for San Francisco to spend the holidays and attend business matters.

To California. James Messick, Klamath Falls' whirlwind second baseman, left for his home in Chico for a short visit. He expects to go to Eugene and enter the University of Oregon next semester.

Here From Port. E. N. Pomeroy of Port Klamath is a county seat visitor.

Under the terms of the new income tax in Great Britain, the Duchess of Roxburgh will have to pay \$175,000 annually.

STOLEN CASINGS, SHOES ARE FOUND

AS RESULT, TWO MEN ARE HELD IN COUNTY JAIL, AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTY LOOKS FOR MORE PLUNDER

Four cases of automobile casings, which are supposed to have been stolen from the Southern Pacific some little time ago, and six pairs of shoes, identified by O. M. Hector of the J. F. Maguire company as some of the stock stolen from that concern's store a few months ago, were found last night in a room occupied by Albert Mamado. As a result, Mamado is in the county jail, and search is being made for further goods.

The casings had a value of over \$100, and were a shipment consigned to George Blehn of the Ford garage. The shipment never reached Blehn. A short time ago Glenn Johnson and associates purchased Mamado's interest in the garage near the Jackson building, and finding the new casings, they tried to buy them. Mamado refused to sell them, and shortly afterwards moved them out of the garage.

Since then, one of the men connected with Johnson in the new garage company, learned from George Blehn that a dozen casings shipped to Blehn had failed to arrive. Recalling the action of Mamado regarding the casings at the garage, the autolst told Blehn of the circumstances, and O. E. Thomas, railroad detective, was summoned from Dunsmuir by S. P. Agent Brown.

Armed with a search warrant, Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Low and Thomas last night entered Mamado's quarters, next door to the garage, and they found the casings hid under the bed. Further search revealed the shoes.

Joseph Dorbachoff, a member of the Russian colony, was in Mamado's cabin when the officers entered, and he is being held also. Mamado refuses to discuss the case.

There are 2,412,642 wives under 18 years of age in British India.

ALLIES THANKFUL; GREECE WON OVER

NATION REMAINS NEUTRAL, SO CONSTANTINE IS THANKFUL WILL NOT HAMPER ALLIES IN BALKAN MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Greece has acceded to the demands of the allies. She will not interfere with the operations of the allied forces in the Balkan campaign in any circumstances.

This makes it possible for the allies to dispatch more troops into Serbia via Salonika. An offensive by the allies is expected there soon as a result.

The Greek crisis, which has been an international topic for several months past, is now considered ended. King Constantine's supporters feel that he has finally triumphed in his determination to remain neutral.

An Athens dispatch today states that Greece's reply to the note sent yesterday by the allies is friendly, meets the allies' demands, and gives all guarantees considered essential.

POPE'S PEACE PLANS HITCH

BELGIAN AND TEUTON CARDINALS AFRAID TO LEAVE FOR FEAR ENEMIES WILL DETAIN THEM

ROME, Nov. 25.—It is reported today that for fear Germany will prevent his return if he attends the December consistory of cardinals, Cardinal Mercier of Belgium has abandoned the trip. In connection with this, it is also understood that Cardinal Hartman of Cologne has also abandoned his trip.

It is believed that this will cause somewhat of a hitch in the peace plans of Pope Benedict. Diplomats believe Germany will consider it expedient to bar Mercier. Hartman had actually started, and is now in Switzerland, conferring with von Buelow and Prussian vatican representatives.

KLAMATH COUNTY NEEDS PERMANENT PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

WILL GREATLY HELP WORK OF COMING SHOWS

Such a Display Would Gradually Be Accumulated at Commercial Club as Good Products Come to Light, and When Time Comes for Display at a Fair or Loan Show, These Would Be Little Work.

Why not a permanent exhibit of Klamath's resources?

Considering that Klamath county had nothing but a few pictures and deer heads when it began participating in the Panama-Pacific exposition, and that by means of voluntary donations of products from its people, it won thirteen recognitions out of fourteen competitive entries, and that the county's work was handicapped in many ways, especially by lack of exhibits, the showing made at San Francisco was remarkable. With a little attention given the preparation for coming fairs, Klamath should sweep up all sorts of honors, and attract wide attention.

The collecting of a permanent exhibit would have many advantages. It could be installed in the Commercial Club, and would be of interest not only to the visitors, but to Klamath county people, and would be a convincing proof of the wonderful resources of old Klamath. It would also be of tremendous benefit in giving Klamath proper recognition at other fairs and shows, as this would be the nucleus of a display, and the other products necessary for a complete portrayal of our industries, and products could be quickly gathered.

The Herald will be glad to hear the opinions of its readers on this matter.

Civic Department Meeting.

The civic department of the Woman's Library Club meets at 8:30 tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. H. Bath, near the Link River bridge, and all women interested are invited. "Parliamentary law" and "good citizenship" are the topics to be discussed.

U. S. Financial Aid to Mexico Is New Problem

(United Press Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Will Uncle Sam become Mexico's financial angel? This question is the absorbing question involved in establishing the Carranza government.

That financial help must be given by the United States to Mexico is admitted by officials. The form such aid should take is the principal hitch. High state department officials intimate that the government cannot appear as a principal in securing credit for Carranza. Its moral support, however, is assured.

The modus operandi probably will be as follows: After Carranza's agents in New York have made guarded overtures to financiers for a loan, quiet inquiries will be made of the state department if such a loan has the approval of the government. Inquiry will be made as to whether the United States would back up the loan in case Carranza's government should fall and collection from a new administration be made necessary. If agents of financiers receive such assurances, the loan will be made, with bonds of the new Mexican government as security.

That Carranza must secure his loan in this country is regarded as certain. Europe's money markets are not open to him. It is possible he might place part of a bond issue with Argentine bankers. The bulk of the transaction must, however, be handled by New York financiers. Re-establishing Mexico's financial

system presents many difficulties to Carranza. Hundreds of counterfeit issues of money are afloat. Villa has issued millions of currency, now valueless. In Mexico City alone there are scores of repudiated issues. Huerta's currency is worthless.

Carranza, who has announced that he will establish a gold standard for Mexico, with a new currency system similar to the federal reserve act of this country, but he probably will not be able to do it until a new Mexican congress is legally elected.

Regarding the immense debt burden faced by Carranza, payment will be effected, according to administration here, through claim commissions. Carranza will assent to mixed claims commissions to deal separately with each country presenting claims. Assurance by Carranza that he would honor foreign claims was one of the conditions upon which he was recognized as chief executive. These claims total about \$300,000,000.

The Mexican mixed claims commission will, it is reported, be composed of representatives of the interested nations, but the United States will not officially participate in collection of claims of other nations.

The claims Carranza assumes run back five years, from the ousting of President Diaz. No claims for property destroyed and confiscated during that and successive revolutions have ever been paid. This involves lengthy and complicated negotiations before payment of the claims, to establish national responsibility for property

How Uncle Sam Guards the Nation's Meat Supply

More than 58,000,000 meat animals were slaughtered in establishments under Federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Since approximately from 58 to 60 per cent of the animals killed in the country are slaughtered in establishments where Federal inspection is maintained, it appears that about 100,000,000 meat animals are now being killed each year in the United States.

Of the animals subjected to Federal inspection, 299,955 were condemned as unfit for human use and 444,888 were condemned in part. Thus a little more than 1-13 per cent of all the animals inspected were condemned either in whole or in part. These figures include only cattle, calves, sheep, goats and swine.

Tuberculosis was the chief cause of the condemnations. More than 22,854 carcasses of cattle and 86,990 carcasses of swine were entirely rejected on account of this disease, and in addition parts of 49,990 cattle and 446,000 swine. Hog cholera was responsible for the next largest loss, nearly 105,000 swine being condemned entirely on this account.

The annual appropriation for the Federal meat-inspection service is now about \$2,375,000, so that the cost to the people would be between five and six cents per animal if the service was confined entirely to the inspection of the animals and carcasses. In addition, however, great quantities of the meat and products are re-inspected. In this item there

was a very considerable increase during the last fiscal year, the re-inspection resulting in the condemnation of a total of nearly 10,000,000 pounds of products of one kind or another. Furthermore, 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products were inspected, and more than 5,000,000 pounds condemned or refused entry.

In the course of its work, the Bureau of Animal Industry, which is in charge of the meat-inspection service, has discovered a new method of destroying trichinae in pork, which is an additional safeguard to human health. Refrigeration at a temperature of five degrees or lower, for a period of twenty days will destroy these parasites, which occasionally give rise in human beings to the disease known as trichinosis. Hitherto the only known method against this disease has been thorough cooking of all pork and pork products, and those persons who neglect this precaution have always been more or less exposed to the disease.

Unsanitary conditions in the meat industry have been a source of concern to the public. The microscopical examination of parts of the carcasses of animals has been abandoned, as the methods have proved ineffective. In this connection it is pointed out that more swine are now found in the meat supply than were under Federal inspection before the war.