

PRESIDENT OUTLINES MEDIATION GROUND

United States Is Pledged to Work for Harmony Among Nations.

HIGHER DIPLOMACY IS URGED

Address Before Peace League Interpreted as "Feeler" Looking to Ending of European War.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson declared here Saturday night before the League to Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility" and in service of "a common order, a common justice and a common peace." He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the present war would include such an arrangement.

Outlining suggestions for peace, which the President said he hoped the United States would make when it has the opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the keystone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain, and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

Officials interpreted the President's address as a preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined the conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediatory offer with the idea, it was understood, of learning how such suggestions would be received abroad.

"I am sure," said the President, "that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines:

"First—Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees.

"Second—An universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

The fundamentals of a lasting peace, President Wilson said he believed were:

"First—That every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live.

"Like other nations," the President said, "we have ourselves, no doubt, once and again offended against that principle when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit, but it has become more our rule of life and action.

"Second—That the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon.

"And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of people and nations."

The outstanding lesson of the world war, the President said, had been that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon "a new and more wholesome diplomacy."

German Fliers Raid Riga.

Berlin—An air raid by a German flying squadron on a Russian aeroplane station at Papenholm on the Island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, is announced in an official communication issued by the war office.

"Thursday night a German air squadron again dropped bombs on a Russian aeroplane station at Papenholm, on the Island of Oesel. The squadron obtained lucky hits, mostly on the air station itself. In spite of a heavy fire directed against them, all our aeroplanes returned safely."

Newspaper Black-Edged.

Athens—"Whoever dreamed to see the Bulgarian flag supplant the Greek flag in Macedonia? Just for this we have maintained mobilization at the cost of the economic ruin of the country."

M. Venizelos, the former premier, thus writes in the Herald, the Venizelist organ. Feeling runs high over the Bulgarian invasion of Greece. The Herald appeared with a black border as a token of national mourning.

Texas Militiamen Report.

San Antonio, Texas—Rapid decreases in the number of Texas National guardsmen who did not respond to the call to mobilize for service on the border were reported Monday at Fort San Houston. Of the original 116 who were cited for court-martial, only 41 remain who still are liable for trial and it is confidently expected that before the hearing opens next week the number will be reduced to less than a dozen.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, 99c per bushel; fortyfold, 92c; club, 90c; red Fife, 90c; red Russian, 90c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$24 @24.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$21 @22; alfalfa, old crop, \$17@18.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1 dozen; tomatoes, \$4.25 per crate; cabbage, \$2.50@3 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c; eggplant, 20 @25c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$2 @2.40 per crate; cucumbers, \$1 @1.25 per box; spinach, 4 @6c per pound; asparagus, 90c @ \$1.25 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @2c per pound; peas, 7 1/2 @8c; beans, 12c; celery, \$3.50 per crate.

Potatoes — Jobbing prices: Oregon, \$1.50 @1.75; California, new, 3 @3 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 @2 per sack; California red, \$2.25.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, Oregon, \$2.50 @3 per crate; apples, \$1 @1.75 per box; gooseberries, 45c per pound; cherries, \$11.75 per box; canteloupes, \$5 per crate; apricots, \$22.25 per box.

Eggs — Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 23 1/2 @24c per dozen; uncandled, 23c.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @16 1/2c per pound; stags, 12c; broilers, 25 @30c; turkeys, live, 18 @20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 23 @25; ducks, 16 @18c; geese, 10c.

Butter — Extras, prints, 27 @29c; firsts, 26c; cubes, 24 @25c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, delivered Portland; store butter, 18 @20c.

Veal—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10 @11c; 1916 contracts, 11 @21c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20 @30c per pound; valley, 33 @36c.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grain and pulp, \$8.90 @9; choice hay, \$8.50 @8.85; choice grass, \$8 @8.50; good, \$8.15 @8.50; medium, \$7.60 @8; cows, choice, \$7.50 @7.75; good, \$6.75 @7.25; medium, \$6.25 @7.25; heifers, \$5.50 @8; bulls, \$3 @6; stags, \$4.50 @7.

Hogs — Prime light, \$8.90 @9.10; good to prime, \$8.50 @8.85; rough heavy, \$8 @8.50; pigs and skips, \$7.50 @8.

Sheep — Yearlings, \$8.25 @9; wethers, \$8 @9.05; ewes, \$7 @8.25; lambs, \$9 @9.50.

ORDERS BRITAIN TO STOP MAIL SEIZURES

U. S. Demands Radical Change in "Lawless Practice."

FRANCE INCLUDED IN LATEST PROTEST

"Vexatious" Abuses Perpetrated by Allies Are Cited — Loss Claims Also to Be Pressed Soon.

Washington, D. C.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it no longer can tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which was made public by the State department. The time in which the change must be effected is not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Onerous and vexatious" abuses, which have been perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails, are recited in the communication, and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded.

Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for the losses which already have been sustained.

Washington Fruit Crop Is Late.

Olympia, Wash.—For the whole state of Washington this year's fruit crop is from one week to two weeks later than normal, according to Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture Morrison. Soft fruits were materially damaged by the hard frost of May 10, 11 and 12. The cold weather of last winter did more damage than the frosts of spring, however. Light cherry, raspberry, blackberry and loganberry crops are predicted for Western Washington.

Reports from Yakima county place the apple crop there at 65 per cent of a maximum crop, pears at 53 and peaches at 40 per cent. Cherries are cut down to 18 per cent, prunes and plums 40 and apricots 26. Notwithstanding general damage to Washington apple orchards, it is estimated that increased acreage in bearing will produce more carloads of fruit this year than were shipped last season.

Hogs Sell Dime Higher This Week.

An increase of 10,000 hogs to date this month over 40,000 gain for the year looks as if not all the hog raisers had "absolutely" gone out of business yet, says the Portland Live Stock Reporter. The past week wasn't very strong as far as prices were concerned. Barely a nine-cent level was maintained after Monday and from Thursday \$8.95 was about the top.

Hog trade opened up briskly on a curtailed receipt basis. Quite a number of hogs were weighed up to packers on arrival, buyers being anxious for their supplies. Packers' first bids were at \$8.90 @8.95, but as high as \$9 @9.10 on an excellent load was realized later as the market warmed up. Butchers' bid was up to \$9.10 on ordinary quality. Bulk of the packer stuff, however, brought \$8.95 @9.

Mohair Season Now Nearly Over.

Portland — The few lots of mohair remaining in the Willamette valley are being taken up at reduced prices. The aggregate quantity remaining unsold is small and should quickly be disposed of.

There is criticism in some quarters of a local buyer who made the announcement that he would pay only 35 cents this week, and charges of manipulation are made. The growers will remember, however, that it was this same buyer who started the advance at the opening of the season, and was responsible, more than anyone else, in getting the farmers more money for their mohair than they ever before received. It is his privilege to reduce his buying price at this time, when the supply is practically exhausted, if he sees fit.

Fund From Estray Cattle.

From a fund of \$90,000 received in payment of strayed cattle that roamed the ranges of Montana, all but \$7000 has been paid to rightful owners. When these cattle were shipped the board of stock commissioners stationed at every market point an inspector who took the brand of every animal unloaded from Montana and also received from the commission house a copy of its report, showing the net return for each animal sold.—Portland Live Stock Reporter.

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Berlin Expects Peace Visit.

Berlin, via London—Another visit by Colonel E. M. House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters here. The American rumors to this effect are regarded as having a certain basis in fact, although the opinion prevails that the trip would naturally be postponed until after the national conventions.

It is hoped here that should Colonel House pay such a visit he will come this time as a harbinger of peace, or at any rate, to prepare, if possible, the foundations for a peace proposal, difficult as this task is recognized to be.

During his last previous visit to Europe, Colonel House made no effort and conducted no investigations in the direction of peace—in Berlin at any event—having, perhaps, found absolutely adverse conditions in capitals of nations hostile to Germany. Presumably also he had previous information that American mediation was not desired and it would not be accepted as long as the United States continued to supply Germany's foes with munitions.

The situation, it may be said, has now changed. Apparently there is no harm from either a political or a strategical standpoint in saying that Germany would welcome peace.

Standardize Women's Street Dress.

New York—Shall the women of America standardize their street dress? Two thousand women, delegates, alternates and visiting club members of the 13th biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, answered the foregoing question in the affirmative at an open conference of the home economics committee of the federation Saturday.

The committee has spent two years in investigating the practicability of the plan, and as a result it is prepared to introduce a resolution favoring it at next week's session of the convention. Gowns for evening wear are to be excluded from the proposed limitations.

German Agent Indicted.

New York—Franz von Rintelen, the German agent who has figured in several alleged German bomb plots and is now detained in England, was indicted Saturday by the Federal grand jury as a basis for obtaining his extradition to this country. Von Rintelen is supposed to be wanted by the United States authorities to aid in the case against Representative Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, and against men who are alleged to have participated with von Rintelen in a plot to block munitions shipments to the entente allies.

Munitions Fraud Charged.

Chicago — Major George H. Avondale and John B. Wettergreen, said to be his secretary, are under arrest charged with fraud in connection with the sale of war munitions to the British government. Complaint was made by the British vice consul here. Hinton G. Clabaugh, division chief of the department of Justice, charges that the men represented themselves as agents of the British government and obtained money from various persons.

SETTING-UP EXERCISES AT CHEVY CHASE CAMP



Students at the national service camp for women at Chevy Chase, near Washington, being put through setting-up exercises. Above are Commandant Miss Elizabeth E. Poe and her staff, Miss Poe being fourth from the left.

FOOD FOR THE DEFENDERS OF VERDUN



While "goulash" is not a very popular food with the French, considering its kinship to the central powers, the name "goulash kitchen" has often been conferred on the field kitchens where the food for the soldiers guarding Verdun is prepared.

MUNITIONS FOR ALLIES AT SALONIKI



Ammunition and supply transport making its way along a mountain pass toward the outside Anglo-French lines near Saloniki.

YALE GRADUATE DECORATED



Second Lieutenant Arnold Whitridge, member of the class of 1914 at Yale, and one of a group of young American college men who have been with the British artillery since early in the war, has received the Military Cross in a recent presentation of decorations by the division general. Lieutenant Whitridge is a son of F. W. Whitridge of New York.

"Fly Complaint."

"Summer complaint" is what they used to call the intestinal infections that carry off so many thousands of babies each summer; but now doctors often call it "fly complaint," for they are frequently caused by common house flies, which carry the disease germs to baby's mouth.

The Panama Canal zone was once so unwholesome a place that white men could not live there for any length of time. The government exterminated flies and mosquitoes and now the zone is as free of disease as any place.

Screen your house early. Keep out all the flies you can, swat every fly that sneaks in, and destroy all refuse heaps that might be breeding places for flies.

One doctor's bill saved will pay for screening a house, and may save a life, too.—Kansas City Star.

Harmless Cheer.

"Bob," said Coyote Joe, "what's one of these here optimists?"

"Well," answered Broncho Bob, "as near as I kin make out, an optimist is a feller that kin look at a pair of deuces an' imagine it's as good as three kings; an' still have sense enough not to bet on the hand."

AMERICAN TRENCHES AT BOCA GRANDE



These trenches at Boca Grande, Mexico, were dug and are occupied by negro troops.

He Might Talk, Too.

"Mrs. Blinks has sold her parrot."

"What for?"

"Well, it insisted on talking, and she was afraid it might encourage her husband."—Judge.

Why Tackle a Bigger Task?

"Our minister has been called to a larger church."

"Is he going?"

"I think so, but I don't see why. He can't fill the one he has now."