

CHASE BEGUN; CROSS BORDER

Pershing and Army Start South After Bandits.

ARMY MEN JOIN AMERICAN FORCE

Orders Are to "Wipe Out Villa and His Organization"—Other En- gagements Are Expected.

San Antonio, Tex.—General John J. Pershing, with more than 4000 troops, began the pursuit into Mexico Thursday of Francisco Villa. General Pershing's report that he and his command had crossed the international boundary line just south of Columbus reached General Funston here. Reports of progress in the country where the search has been begun will be made by General Pershing to General Funston, but it is not expected these reports will be frequent or deal with any but the more important developments.

General George A. Dodd, heading a column that entered Mexico at a distance west of Columbus, also moving in a southerly direction and in touch with each other before many days. At that time it is expected an infantry column will hold the line of communication along which motor trucks and other transportation of ammunition and supplies will be operated.

General Pershing's report of his entrance into Mexico served to dispel the extent fears that had been entertained in some quarters that resistance would be offered by the troops of the Mexican government. Colonel Bess, commanding officer of the 13th cavalry garrison at Palomas, on the right side of the line, joined General Pershing.

Trains and Aeroplanes Within 15 Days, Says Edison

Washington, D. C.—Thomas A. Edison, the house naval committee chairman, said today that a fully equipped research laboratory with facilities for standardization, machine tools, submarines and aeroplanes will be built in 15 days. He said the United States should appropriate for such a laboratory as recommended by the naval advisory board.

The government could distribute standardized parts to manufacturers, he said. The Federal laboratory, he said, could be put in full operation for \$1,500,000.

Mr. Edison concluded, the committee formally expressed its approval and remained standing as the house adjourned.

Edward E. Coffin, of Detroit, a member of the naval advisory board, said today that the construction of industries to help in the war was of greater importance than building ships or recruiting men.

Coffin opposed secrecy in work-preparedness plans. "We must get this secrecy bunk out of our heads," he said. "There probably is a foreign country which does not know all about our resources."

Priest Settles Strike.
St. Louis, Mo.—Accepting the advice of Rev. George J. Jonaitis, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic church, the strikers of the Cudahy packing plant returned to work at once. The settlement of the strike was marked by the dismissal of discharged employees of the plant, who caused the last strike, will be taken back by the company.

IRRIGATION AND CREDITS CONFERENCE ENDS AT SALEM

State Capitol, Salem.—Another session of the state credits conference doubtless will be called within the next few months to adopt the form in which the proposed constitutional amendments endorsed by the convention, which closed here Saturday, shall be submitted to the people.

Meanwhile two committees will work in conjunction with the attorney general on the drafts of the proposed measures that are to place the proposed amendments in operation.

If a majority of the committeemen determines that their work should be reviewed by the whole conference before it goes before the people, the conference will be called together again. When the meeting adjourned a majority of the delegates seemed to expect a future meeting.

Since the convention now has determined that it wants two separate measures—one providing a system of rural credits and the other providing state aid for irrigation and drainage—the committees have their work definitely outlined for them, and the rest of the delegates are hopeful that harmony at a future meeting will replace the friction that was so apparent in the sessions of the last few days, carrying both issues to a successful conclusion at the polls.

The convention, so far as carrying out the purposes for which it was called together, virtually concluded its work Friday night. By remaining in session until 1 o'clock in the morning the resolutions expressing the policy of the conference finally were adopted.

The session was devoted to the detail of creating two committees that shall have charge of the preliminary legislative work. It also was intended as sort of a harmony meeting, but there was harmony only in the seeming attempt of both factions to drift farther apart.

So the belief is pretty general that, after an interim of a few months, the delegates will have had time to forget their minor differences and that they will be ready to unite in their determination to conduct an aggressive and co-operative effort to enact the proposed amendments into law.

Summarized, the work of the convention is about as follows:
An amendment to the constitution enabling the state to lend its credit to a rural credits system was proposed.

An amendment to the constitution enabling the state to use its credit for irrigation and drainage was proposed. The bonds to be sold under either or both of these plans are not to exceed in the aggregate 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of the state.

A committee consisting of J. D. Brown, president of the Farmers' Union; C. E. Spence, master of the State Grange, and T. H. Burchard, president of the State Federation of Labor, was appointed to work with the attorney general in drafting the proposed constitutional amendment for the rural credits plan.

A. L. Mills, chairman of the convention, was authorized to appoint a committee of three members—one drainage man and two irrigation men—to work with the attorney general in drafting the proposed constitutional amendment for state aid to irrigation and drainage.

The committees also will have power to draft the proposed initiative measures that will carry the proposed amendments into effect, and to call another convention if necessary.

"So far as possible" the committees are authorized to co-operate.

The convention closed as it had proceeded from the start—divided decisively on one issue, that of linking rural credits with state aid.

The delegates from the State Grange, the Farmers' Union, the Agricultural College, the State University and many from Western Oregon were firmly united in their determination not to permit the state aid plan to be linked with the rural credits plan. They were proponents of rural credits but did not want to "swallow" irrigation in order to get it.

On the other hand, the irrigationists and most of the drainage people, together with a large proportion of the Portland delegation, stuck together in support of the plan to combine the three issues.

This division was plain throughout the meetings. One break came when Mr. Stack, of the Labor Federation, joined with Asa B. Thomson, Oswald West and W. Lair Thompson in signing the original majority report of the resolutions committee providing for a combination of the three measures.

Mr. Stack explained that he did this to permit this plan to come before the convention on its merits. On subsequent ballots he voted with the faction supporting the separation of issues.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 98c; fortyfold, 90c; club, 90c; red fife, 90c; red Russian, 90c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20 @21 per ton; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 @23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50 @26; rolled barley, \$31.50 @32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75 @90c per dozen; tomatoes, \$4 @4.25 per crate; cabbage, \$1.25 @ 2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17 @20c; eggplant, 22 @ sprouts, 8 @9c; horseradish, 8 @c; cauliflower, \$1.15 @ 2.25; celery, \$4.50 per crate; lettuce, \$2.25; cucumbers, \$1.25 @1.50; spinach, \$1 @1.15 per box; asparagus, 15 @ 17 @c per pound; rhubarb, \$2.25 @2.75 per box; peas, 12 @c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.40 @1.50 per sack; Yakimas, \$1.50 @1.75; sweets, \$3.25 @3.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying prices, \$1.50 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25 per box; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25 @1.50; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1.35 @1.50; Rome Beauty, fancy, \$1.50 @ 1.60; Winesaps, choice, \$1.15 @1.35; Stayman, choice, \$1.25 @1.35.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 19 @20c per dozen; uncandled, 18c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @17c per pound; springs, 17c; stags, 12 @13c; broilers, 25c; turkeys, live, 18 @20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 24 @25c; ducks, 13 @ 16c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer: Portland city creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 35c; lower grades, 32c; Oregon country creamery, prints, 60-pound lots, standard makes, 32 @34c; lower grades, 31 @31 1/2c; packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 30 @31c; firsts, 28 @28 1/2c; dairy butter, 15 @19 1/2c; butterfat, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 31c.

Veal—Fancy, 9 @10c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 10 @c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10 @13c per pound; 1916 contracts, 11 @12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20 @30c per pound; valley, 27 @28c; mohair, Oregon, 28 @29c.

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

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @8.10; choice, \$6.50 @7.50; good, \$6.75 @7; medium, \$6.50 @6.75; choice cows, \$6.50 @6.75; medium, \$5.25 @6; heifers, \$4 @7; bulls, \$2.50 @5; stags, \$3 @5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$8.50 @9; heavy, \$7.50 @8.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$7 @8; ewes, \$6 @7; lambs, \$8 @9.25.

Wool Season Opens.

The new wool season is getting under way in the Yakima country, where shearing has started. The few sales already made, which range in price up to 27 cents, are in line with quotations elsewhere for this class of wool.

Shearing will not begin in Eastern Oregon until about the middle of next month, and in the meantime it is not thought that much business can be put through, as buyers and sellers are apart in most sections.

Isidor Koshland, of Portland, has contracted for 50,000 fleeces in Baker county at 20 to 21 cents, and also secured 10,000 fleeces at Condon. This and the Stanford sale already reported is the extent of the business done in Oregon to date.

There has not been as much contracting to date in Western Idaho. The London market continues irregular, and for this reason the feeling in the trade is still rather nervous.

Fine reports are received from the first lambings east of the mountains, there being practically no loss.

More than 80 per cent of the wool clip of Utah has been contracted by buyers from Eastern houses and prices paid for 11,200,000 pounds under contract range from 21 to 28 cents, according to Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, says the Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

Apple Storage Stocks Declining.

Portland—The office of markets has issued its report of apple holdings on March 1, showing that on that date there were 2529,238 barrels in 411 storage houses in the country. The same storages reported 1,767,214 boxes of apples on the first of this month. On February 1, 407 storages reported 3,457,999 barrels and 2,651,908 boxes, or a reduction of 928,761 barrels and 883,994 boxes during the past month. The holdings of barrel and box stock are about 750,000 barrels more than this time a year ago. Present holdings of actual barrels are more than last year, while the stock of boxes is some less.

Total exports of apples to March 4 were 223,958 barrels, against 97,924 barrels the same week last year. Total exports for the season up to Saturday of last week were 1,196,838 barrels, against 2,431,902 barrels the same period a year ago.

TIME TO BREED SWINE

Litter Obtained Later Than Au- gust Seldom Is Profitable.

Brood Sow Should Be Fed Liberally Until Time for Parturition Approaches—Wean the Pigs at About Eight Weeks.

The best months for breeding swine are April, July or August. A litter of pigs obtained later than August has much to contend with and seldom proves profitable. It is not a good policy, however, to throw anything away. If you should at any time have a late litter leave them with the sow, feed both her and them with warm, stimulating food and you can by so doing have good pork, with which to meet



Healthy Trio of Porkers.

the market when that article is at overscarce and high prices, consequently profitable.

The period of gestation in the sow varies. The most usual period during which she carries her young is four lunar months, or 16 weeks, or about 113 days.

The run of litters, as to numbers, is from eight to 12 pigs, though they sometimes exceed the maximum number named. The sow, however, cannot give nourishment to more pigs than she has teats; and as the number of teats is 12, when a thirteenth pig is littered one of the 13 does not fare very well, as he or she has to wait until someone of the more fortunate brothers or sisters shall have had their fill. The sufferer under such conditions is, of course, the smallest and weakest. A too numerous litter is generally undersized and weakly and seldom or never profitable. A litter not exceeding ten will usually be found to turn out most advantageously.

So long as the sow is carrying her young feed her abundantly, and increase the quantity until parturition approaches within a week or so, when it is well to diminish both the quantity and the quality, lest the acquisition of fat should be productive of danger; but while she is giving suck the sow cannot be fed too well. The pigs may be weaned at eight weeks, removing them for that purpose from the sow. They should be fed well, frequently, abundantly and sufficiently—not more—on moist, nutritious foods, and particular attention should be paid to their lodgment. A warm, dry comfortable bed is of fully as much consequence as feeding, if not even more.

Pruning Helps.
Don't expect to do in one year what has been neglected for ten.
Don't let a tree be lopsided.
Don't fail to cut the under side of large branches first.
Don't climb the trees. Use a ladder.
Don't fail to cut the highest branches.

Use Standard Package.
For packing small fruit only standard quarts, pints, half-pints or multiples of a quart should be used, packing them in slatted crates or boxes. Strawberries and blackberries are usually packed in quart baskets and raspberries in pints as the former are firm enough to stand the greater bulk, the latter because of their hollow center mashing more easily under pressure.

Feeding Value of Corn.
Approximately 40 per cent of the feeding value of a crop of corn is in the stalks and leaves, and when a crop of corn is put into the silo, hardly a dollar's worth of this value is wasted.

Life of Grain Binder.
A grain binder lasts, on the average, between 50 and 60 days of service, spread over 15 years at the rate of less than four days per year.

Caring for Corn Seed.
See that the sweet corn saved for next year's planting is stored in a well-aired place where it will not freeze.

MIXED FRUIT RECIPES

FREQUENTLY AN ADVANTAGE IN A COMBINATION.

Excellent Jelly, Marmalade and Paste Prepared From a Mixture of Cranberries and Apples—Economy in the Scheme.

It is often a decided advantage to the housekeeper to make jelly out of a combination of fruits—sometimes because the combined flavor may be preferable to either alone and sometimes because it may be more economical, as, for instance, when she has too little of either fruit to use for this purpose, or, to cite another instance, when she wishes to extend the flavor of some special fruit as quince through a considerable amount of material less highly flavored, as apple.

An excellent combination for home-made jelly, according to the home economics experts of the department who have been studying the uses of different fruits, is cranberry with apple. Equal quantities of cranberries and of apples cut up into small pieces should be just covered with water and boiled until the fruit is soft. Strain the juice through cheesecloth. Add to the pulp the same amount of water as at first, boil the pulp a second time, strain as before, and combine the two lots of juice. Add three-fourths as much sugar by measure to the juice, and boil again. The jelly is done when a few drops taken up with a mixing spoon will flake on the spoon as it cools instead of dropping off of it. Pour the jelly into glasses which have just been sterilized in boiling water and thoroughly drained. Seal the glasses in the ordinary way.

The pulp which remains after the juice has been drained off for jelly can be used to make excellent "marmalade," or "fruit cheese," as old-time housekeepers called it. The pulp should be passed through a sieve, an equal weight of sugar added to it, and boiled until it is thick and firm. It must be stirred frequently so that it will not burn. The thick marmalade should be poured into freshly scalded glasses or jars. While the color is not quite so good as jelly, the flavor is distinctive and good, and such "fruit cheese" is delicious when spread on bread or butter or when used for filling bread-and-butter sandwiches. If less sugar is added in making marmalade, it can be used in place of fresh or dried apples for Brown Betty and similar fruit puddings.

On Ironing Day.
One will find it a great help on ironing day to have a goodly supply of clothes hangers at hand. As soon as a garment is ironed, slip it over a hanger. Each hanger will hold a number of the same kind of garments, and in putting the clothes away all that is necessary is to place the hangers in the closet. In this way many pieces do not have to be handled twice, and wrinkled clothes are avoided.

Deviled Onions.
Mince six cold boiled onions fine, make a thick sauce of one teaspoonful flour, one tablespoonful butter and two-thirds of a cupful of milk. To this add the minced onion and finely mashed yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, one tablespoonful chopped parsley and a seasoning of salt and paprika. Butter scallop shells, fill with the mixture, sprinkle with breadcrumbs and brown.

Hygienic Soup.
Use stock in which fowl has been cooked, about five cupfuls; add one-quarter cupful fine oatmeal and cook one hour; rub through a strainer, add one pint milk and thicken with one tablespoonful each butter and flour cooked together; add salt and pepper to taste; serve with inch cubes of bread browned in the oven.

Stewed Kumquats and Prunes.
Six kumquats, one cupful soaked, pitted prunes, sugar to taste, half cupful water. Prepare the prunes by soaking them until plump in cold water to cover. Then drain and pit them. To the cupful add the kumquats sliced thin and one-half cupful of water in which the prunes have been soaked. Simmer gently for a few moments and then add the sugar, a generous third-cupful if liked sweet. Cook slowly until the kumquats are tender. Unless cooked very gently they will go to pieces.

Gruel for Dyspeptics.
Soak a handful of oatmeal overnight in water in order that the acid gases which oatmeal contains may be withdrawn; pour off the water and add a pint of fresh; stir it well, add salt and boil one and one-half hours.

Cornmeal Gruel.
Two tablespoonfuls cornmeal, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one-half cupful milk, two cupfuls boiling water; mix cornmeal, salt and milk, add boiling water and cook in double boiler two hours.