

CRISIS IS STAYED BY TROOPERS' RELEASE

Immediate Break With Mexico Averted by Action of Carranza.

ANSWER TO NOTE IS AWAITED

Preparations at Border to Go Steadily Forward—Diplomatic Negotiations Thought Possible.

Washington, D. C.—An immediate break between the United States and the de facto government has been averted by compliance with the American demand for release of the 23 troopers captured at Carrizal.

Whether a state of war has been prevented or merely postponed no one here would attempt to say. Official information as to the attitude of General Carranza was lacking. Until his response to Secretary Lansing's note, dispatched Sunday, making two peremptory and distinct demands, is received, there will be no decision on whether President Wilson shall lay the crisis before congress.

The news of the release of the prisoners, received late Wednesday in press dispatches, brought undisguised relief to high officials. It was accepted as correct, although no announcement has come through official sources. Moreover, it was assumed that Carranza, impressed with the urgency of the situation, had ordered the captured cavalrymen started for the border without waiting for his announcement of the action to reach Washington.

While it is generally conceded that this move lessens tension and makes the crisis less imminent, no one conversant with the grave problem is losing sight of the fact that the all-important question of Carranza's attitude toward the American expedition across the border to protect the territory and citizens of the United States from bandit outrages remains unsettled. If the de facto government stands upon the orders of General Trevino to attack Pershing's men when they move otherwise than toward the border, the situation actually is just what it was before, except that there now is a possibility of diplomatic negotiations that did not exist while the Americans were held prisoner in Chihuahua.

The preparations of the United States War department will go steadily forward. There will be no interruption of the rush of National guardsmen to the border, and General Funston will continue disposition of the forces under his command as though he expects an immediate attack from the Mexicans.

Congress Drops Provision to Aid Dependent Families of Guardsmen

Washington, D. C.—An agreement under which the army draft resolution will be put through, without any provision for relief of dependent families of National guardsmen drafted into the Federal service, was reached late Wednesday by the house and senate leaders. A conference report eliminating entirely the relief proposal on which the conferees had split was approved by the house without opposition just before adjournment and is expected to be accepted by the senate.

In submitting the conference report to the house, Chairman Hay, of the military committee said the house conferees had consented to sacrifice their \$1,000,000 relief proposal only after Secretary Barker had telephoned to the capitol that immediate passage of the resolution in some form was imperative.

Mr. Hay announced he would introduce the appropriation section as a separate bill and Speaker Clarke said he would entertain a motion Monday for passage of the measure under a suspension of rules.

As finally agreed to, the resolution authorizes the President to use as Federal soldiers all members of the National guard willing to take the required oath for Federal service and permits consolidation of scattered and incomplete guard units.

Uncle Joe Would Invade.

Washington, D. C. — Republican criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy marked debate in the house Wednesday on an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$28,000,000 asked for by the War department to cover pay, equipment and transportation of National Guards. Ex-Speaker Cannon attacked what he called a "wishy-washy" course and advocated going into Mexico with large forces to set up a military government.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, 96c per bushel; fortyfold, 86c; club, 83c; red Fife, 83c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay — Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @24 per ton; valley timothy, \$18@19; alfalfa, \$14@15.

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

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

Vegetables — Artichokes, 75c@1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c eggplant, 10c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1@1.25 per crate; cucumbers, 75c@1.15 per dozen; spinach, 4@5c per pound; asparagus, 75c@1 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; peas, 4c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 8@9c per pound; celery, \$1@1.15 per dozen; corn, 65@75c.

Potatoes — Old, \$1.50; California, new, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Onions — California red and yellow, \$3@3.25 per sack.

Green Fruit — Strawberries, 75c@1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$2 per box; cherries, 3@5c per pound; cantaloupes, 50c@2.25 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@1.75 per box; peaches, \$1@1.10 per box; watermelons, 2c per pound; figs, \$1@1.50 per box; raspberries, \$2.25@2.75; plums, \$1.35; prunes, \$1.75.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, exchange prices: Current receipts, 21c per dozen; rots and cracks out, 22c; extras, 23c. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, caddled, 25c.

Poultry — Hens, 14c per pound; stags, 10c; broilers, 17 1/2@18c; turkeys, live, 20 @ 21c; dressed, choice, 23 @ 25c; ducks, 15@20c; geese, 10@12c.

Butter — Cubes, extras, 25c; prime firsts, 24 1/2c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22 1/2c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal — Fancy, 10 1/2@11c per pound.

Pork — Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound.

Hops — 1915 crop, 8@11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@25 1/2c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30@33c.

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

Cattle — Steers, good, \$7.50@7.75; cows, choice, \$6.75@7.50; good, \$6.25@6.50; heifers, \$5.50 @ 5.75; bulls, \$3@5.75; stags, \$4.50@7.

Hogs — Prime light, \$8.05@8.25; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep — Yearlings, \$6.50 @ 7.50; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; ewes, \$4.75@6; lambs, \$7@8.25.

Higher Prices for Beans Are Named in California Advices

Portland—There was some talk of an 11-cent bean market Wednesday, but jobbers were adverse to putting out such an extreme quotation, notwithstanding the further advance in the South. In fact, Portland jobbing prices are below a parity with California. It is believed there are enough beans here to meet the restricted requirements during the remainder of the old-crop year, but if the supply is exhausted, it cannot be replenished at existing prices. While the main factor in the strength of the market is the government demand, there is little doubt that speculation has played an important part in bulging prices in the South. The available supply of white beans in California is limited, and appears to have passed into strong speculative hands.

Advices received from San Francisco said small whites were practically cleaned up at shipping points at 9 1/2 cents and very few Lady Washingtons were left at 9 cents. There was a good demand for Limas, which were advancing in sympathy with the high prices of white beans.

Baker Wool Not Sold.

Baker, Or.—Out of 148,000 pounds of wool, practically all fine, offered this week in Baker at the annual wool sale, only 23,000 pounds were sold, although other deals which may be closed later were pending. High bids on fine wool ranged from 23 cents to 25 cents, while for 4000 pounds of coarse wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch, in Grant county, a high bid of 28 cents was received. Isador Koshland, of Portland, was the bidder.

With the exception of 10,000 pounds sold by Walter Steiger, of Baker, at 25 cents, to John Glorieux, of Woonsocket, R. I., all the clips offered were from Grant county. The only other clip sold was that of J. C. Moore, who sold to Mr. Glorieux at 24 cents.

Mrs. Kenneth McRae, of Prairie City, had the largest clip for sale, 615,000 pounds. It is understood that a private bid made tops the price being offered openly. Mascall & Ringsmyer, of Dayville, were offered 23 cents for their 40,000-pound clip by Mr. Koshland, while C. H. Green, of Portland, offered to take over the 16,000 pounds of fine wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch at 23 1/2 cents.

Mother's Cook Book.

Three of a Kind Sherbet.
Mix the juice of three lemons, three oranges and the pulp of three bananas through a ricer, with three cupfuls of sugar and three pints of thin cream. Freeze as usual.

Candied Cherries.
These are delicious and may be prepared at home. Take the Mount Morency cherry or any firm cherry, stone carefully, using a new hairpin, and soak the desired amount in not too strong vinegar 24 hours. This makes them firm. Then drain and mix with equal weights of granulated sugar. Lay the mixture on platters and keep in a cool place for seven days, stirring occasionally every day; put in jars and seal. The cellar is a good place to keep them while they are curing.

Cherry Olives.
These are a perfectly delicious conserve to serve with meats. Prepare the cherries as above, using some of the Bings, as they have such firm meat, or other kinds of good flavor will suit. Cover with vinegar as above and let stand overnight; in the morning use equal weight of sugar, stir until well dissolved and put into a jar, cover but do not seal as they may be dipped into without spoiling them.

Irish Stew en Casserole.
Have two pounds of chops from the neck end of mutton, trimmed of all fat. Have pared and sliced about two quarts of potatoes and six onions medium size. Put a layer of potatoes and onions in the bottom of the casserole and sprinkle with salt and pepper, place on these a layer of meat, then vegetables, seasoning as before, until all are used. Pour boiling water or broth to come nearly to the last layer. Cover and cook gently in the oven for three hours.

Asparagus With Melted Butter.
Set the stalks to cook tied in a bunch, heads up, in boiling salted water. The water need not cover the heads. Let cook until tender, about 20 minutes. Have ready slices of toast and lay the stalks on the toast, heads all in one direction. Pour melted butter over and serve at once. Drawn butter may be used instead of melted butter if desired.

Drawn Butter Sauce.
Measure a third of a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste and one cupful of water. Blend half the butter and all flour together, then add the cupful of boiling water, cook ten minutes with the seasoning. When ready to serve add the rest of the butter in small bits until all is used. This last point is important.

Nellie Maxwell
Not to Be Trusted.
"It isn't pleasant to have an irate man shake his fist in your face."
"No, it isn't," answered the peace-loving optimist. "You never can tell when a person like that is going to sever diplomatic relations, so to speak, by tweaking your nose."

The Art of Seeing Things

By WALTER DUNNET of Chicago

The art of seeing things is not sufficiently defined by saying that the one who keeps his eyes open can discover elements of attraction in objects around him. A more exact and subtle meaning may be attached to it. It implies that a person's discerning faculty is educated up to such a standard that he can at once recognize the interesting in the fields of science, art or commerce. This is an invaluable possession for anyone in this age of unprecedented progress, when great enterprises have to be accomplished in a limited time and under peculiar conditions and where quickness of insight, involving corresponding quickness of action, is a dominant factor.

It may be said that the man of commonplace intelligence can see as far into a stone as the man of science. But not necessarily so. Both may observe the same object externally, but the scientist, with his intellectual insight quickened by observation and learning, can read into the age, composition and general structure of the stone that which would be impossible to the man of untrained mental power.

It is the privilege and duty of all to acquire the art of seeing things and thus find sermons in stones and food for thought in the environments of one's daily life.

A FEW SMILES

Turned Out Well.



"You never can tell what sort of woman a girl is going to make."
"Perhaps not."
"One of the most admirable wives and mothers in this town used to be a giddy creature whose favorite saying was, 'Oh, I could just die dancing!'"

For Warlike Purposes.

"How did Indian clubs get their names?"
"I don't know," answered the man whose knowledge of ethnology is limited. "Perhaps from the fact that Indians carried clubs."
"But they didn't swing 'em for exercise?"
"Probably not. I presume they were used chiefly to test the power of resistance offered by each other's skulls."

There to Make Trouble.

"I noticed a number of intelligent looking people in your audience who gave close attention to your speech," remarked the campaign manager.
"Umph!" said the political orator. "I don't consider that flattering."
"Why not?"
"Those persons are professional highbrows and I suspect they were present simply to find fault with my grammar."

Foolish Question.

"Well! Well!" exclaimed the fatuous individual to a man who was plod-

ding homeward with a string of perch in one hand and his fishing tackle in the other. "Been fishing?"
"Oh, no," answered the victim, wearily. "I just borrowed this outfit to pose before a moving picture camera."

STAR OF FILM DOM



Jockie Saunders.

Popular movie actress who is starred in the "Grip of Evil."

Electrocution Trap For Insects Brings Comfort For Summer Evenings.

An electrocution trap for insects is one of the latest inventions to bring comfort to mankind. Now it will be possible to sit reading in peace on your porch at night while the electrocution trap kills off the insects that would naturally seek you as their prey. Upon an insulated frame two naked metal conductors are coiled in a spiral with sufficient space between the windings. The two conductors are connected with a source of electricity in such a manner that the current cannot circulate until it is actually used in killing an insect.

This is one of the advantages of the invention, for in this way no current can be wasted. Insects may be attracted to the electrocution either by water or by any other attractive substance. At night time electric lights are the best.

As quickly as an insect touches the bait or the light and comes in contact with any two of the live wires they drop down into the bottom of the trap. The current is very slight and passes through the insect only for a moment.

Uses Tissue Paper Now.

The high cost of cotton has apparently forced one of the prominent drug concerns to abandon the time-honored custom of using this commodity as packing in small bottles containing tablets which lose strength on exposure to the air and to substitute long, narrow strips of tissue paper in place of it.

Miss Annie Lockard of Carlisle, Pa., has a quantity of linen thread made from flax which her mother grew in her garden more than 50 years ago, and which her grandmother spun into thread.

School Garden Benefit and Pleasure to the Children



Harvesting Crop Grown by Pupils in School Garden.

Every school—in city, town and country—should have a garden where the pupils may be taught some of the practical things necessary for growing plants, in the opinion of educators who have seen the practical results obtained from this work. Boys and girls generally take an interest in such work and it is an easy matter to lead them to plant seeds and to

cultivate the plants during growth. Other advantages, besides teaching the children practical agriculture, are cited in support of the plan. It is pointed out that the exercise found in the open while gardening will be worth much to pupils and teachers, and that the school garden will help the teachers get in closer touch with the home.