

GERMANS HONOR GERARD AT DINNER

American Ambassador is Guest at Noteworthy Banquet.

"OLIVE BRANCH IS BROUGHT"

Germany's Big Financial Heads, Ministers and ex-Ministers, Meet at Commerce and Trade Fest.

Berlin — The dinner given Sunday night by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, in honor of James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, who has just returned to the German capital from a visit to the United States, developed into a demonstration of the good feeling entertained in the higher government circles and banking and business sphere toward the United States.

The guests included three ministers, at least two ex-ministers, the vice president of the Reichstag, the heads of Germany's big financial institutions and other leaders in German public life.

In all 175 guests, about equally divided between Americans and Germans, were present.

The usual toasts to Emperor William and President Wilson were drunk standing. President Wolf introduced the speakers of the evening, who were Vice Chancellor Helfferich, Director Von Gwinner and Mr. Gerard.

The ambassador mentioned the large contributions now being received from America for the relief of German widows and orphans and for other non-partisan works of mercy.

Ambassador Gerard, who was likened by Arthur Von Gwinner, director of the Deutsche Bank, to the "peace dove of Noah's ark," is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying that "never since the beginning of the war have relations between Germany and the United States been so cordial," and that he had "brought back an olive branch" from President Wilson.

Explosion in Garage Kills Prominent Lumber Manufacturer

Portland—Elihu K. Jones, 69 years old, 1306 Macadam street, was killed, and a son, Harvey W. Jones, and A. B. Wroth, a visitor at the Jones home, were badly burned in an explosion of an acetylene tank in the garage at the Jones home at 8 o'clock Sunday night.

The cause of the accident is unknown. The three went into the garage to work on an automobile, and in a few moments there was a terrific explosion that was heard throughout that part of the city.

The north and south sides of the garage were blown out by the force of the explosion, and the three men were hurled 50 feet. The garage contained two automobiles, one in a dismantled condition. The explosion blew tools and pieces of iron and steel against the Jones residence, some feet away, with such force that door panels were broken and windows were smashed.

Elihu K. Jones was the son of Justus Jones, venerable lumber mill operator in Oregon, one of the first lumbermen and logging operators in the state, and a brother of John H. Jones, of the Jones Lumber company, one of the pioneer enterprises of the state.

Outlaws Fight to Death.

Nowata, Okla.—Outlaws who repulsed an attack by a posse of superior numbers near here Sunday night, killing two and wounding a third, are not expected to be taken alive. Officers who directed a new pursuit of the desperadoes said there would be "no quarter" when the outlaws are met again.

Poses Monday found the camp of the robber gang in a wild ravine where many hiding places had been prepared, but the men had fled. The gang is held responsible for several bank robberies and numerous lesser thefts in the last three months. Farmers living in the vicinity said at least a dozen men were in the gang of outlaws.

Wilson Favors Malheur.

Washington, D. C.—The President Saturday approved the recommendation of Secretary Lane that an appropriation of \$400,000 be made by congress this session to build the Warm Springs dam on the Malheur irrigation project. He also approved the secretary's recommendation of an appropriation of \$200,000 for the King Hill project in Idaho. The matter will be sent formally to congress next week by the secretary of the treasury.

Wheat Prices Soar Again as Peace Probabilities Disappear

Chicago — Soaring prices in the wheat market Wednesday resulted chiefly from the warlike answer which the entente allies made on Saturday to the peace offer from Berlin. After an extreme ascent of 7 cents a bushel, the market closed unsettled, 5¢ net higher, with May at \$1.79½ to \$1.80½, and July at \$1.46½ to \$1.47½. Corn gained 1½ to 2¢, and oats 1½ to 1½¢. Provisions finished at a range varying from 22½¢ decline to a rise of 7½ cents.

Excitement was manifest at the opening of business in the wheat pit, and there were gains right at the start running all the way from 1 cent to 4½ cents a bushel.

Rushes to buy and scarcity of offerings formed the order of the day, until holders were tempted by chances to realize immediate profits of 6 to 8 cents. Even under such circumstances, however, pressure to sell was none too eager, so general was the agreement of traders that the outlook appeared slight at present for a cessation of hostilities in Europe.

Corn rose with wheat. Besides, receipts were light and there were signs of a demand for export shipments by way of the Gulf of Mexico.

Oats readily followed the upward course of other cereals. Houses with Eastern connections were conspicuous buyers.

Begin Work on Big Dam.

North Yakima—C. E. Crownover, manager of storage construction for the Yakima irrigation project, has moved his office from Lake Keechelus to North Yakima and is organizing his office force to take up the work of construction at McAllister Meadows, where he will direct the building of a dam costing \$2,000,000. The work will continue for four years. The first year will be given over to the building of camps, storehouses, shops, offices, mess houses and other equipment for handling the work. The government expects to employ 500 to 600 men during the construction season.

Sugar Ten Cents Lower.

Portland — There was a 10-cent decline in all grades of refined sugar Wednesday, in line with a similar drop in Eastern markets. Cane granulated is now quoted in the local market at \$7.30 a hundred.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.56; fortyfold, \$1.49; club, \$1.45; red Russian, \$1.43.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$35.00. Barley—No. 1 white, \$38.50. Flour—Patents, \$7.80; straights, \$6.60@7.00; exports, \$6.80; valley, \$7.30; whole wheat, \$8.00; graham, \$7.80.

Milfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26.50 per ton; shorts, \$30.50; rolled barley, \$40.00@41.50.

Corn — Whole, \$46.00 per ton; cracked, \$47.00.

Hay — Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$19.00@21.00 per ton; timothy, valley, \$16.00@17.00; alfalfa, \$17.00 @ 18.00; valley grain hay, \$13.00@15.00; clover, \$12.50.

Butter — Cubes, extras, 35¢ per pound; prime, firsts, 34¢; firsts, 33¢. Jobbing prices: Prime extras, 37¢@38¢; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 38¢; No. 2, 36¢, Portland.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, current receipts, 37¢@39¢ dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 40¢@42¢; Oregon ranch, selects, 44¢.

Poultry—Hens, 14¢@17¢ per pound; springs, 15¢@17¢; turkeys, live, 23¢@25¢; dressed, 32¢; ducks, 15¢@16¢; geese, 12¢.

Veal—Fancy, 14¢@14½¢ per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 12½¢@13½¢ per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 90¢@1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, nominal; cabbage, \$2.50 per hundred; eggplant, 25¢ per pound; lettuce, \$2.00 per box; cucumbers, \$1.50@2 per dozen; celery, California, \$4.75 per crate; pumpkins, 1¢@1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate.

Potatoes — Oregon buying prices: \$1.25@1.50 per hundred; sweets, \$4.00 per hundred.

Onions — Oregon buying prices, \$3.00 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits — Apples, 50¢@1.50 per box; pears, \$1.50@2.50; cranberries, \$11@12.00 per barrel.

Hops—1916 crop, 6¢@9¢ pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 24¢@30¢ per pound; coarse, 33¢@36¢; valley, 33¢@35¢; mohair, 35¢@45¢.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 5¢ per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$7.50@8.50; good, \$7.00@7.35; common to good, \$6.00@6.85; cows, choice, \$5.50@6.75; medium to good, \$5.25@5.50; ordinary to fair, \$4.50@5.00; heifers, \$5.00@6.00; bulls, \$2.75@5.25; calves, \$3.00@7.00.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.50@10.25; good to prime mixed, \$9.40@9.50; rough heavy, \$8.50@9.10; pigs and skips, \$8.50@8.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$7.00@10.75; yearling wethers, \$7.50@9.25; old wethers, \$6.75@7.00; ewes, \$5.00@8.25.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest About Oregon

LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION

Organization Perfected and Business Commenced on First Day.

State Capitol, Salem, Jan. 8.—The Oregon legislature got off to a flying start today.

In both senate and house the presiding officers were elected, desk clerks chosen and all details of organization completed when adjournment was taken this afternoon.

More auspicious for a successful session even than this business-like expedition was the fact that there wasn't so much as a ripple of inharmoniousness.

In the senate Gus C. Moser, of Multnomah, was elected president by unanimous vote. All five of the Democratic senators voted for him, and two of them, Garland and Baldwin, seconded his nomination.

In the house Robert N. Stanfield, of Umatilla, was elected speaker without a dissenting voice after he had been nominated by Louis E. Bean, of Lane, his opponent for the position up to last night.

Although the house did not get quite so far as the senate on its first day, there remains only for Speaker Stanfield to announce his committees to put the two bodies on virtually the same footing. Mr. Stanfield will give out his committee list early tomorrow.

In the senate five bills were introduced before final adjournment for the day. The house adjourned at 4:05 o'clock.

Before they adjourned, however, the issue of prohibition had been put up to both houses, and they had faced the issue squarely.

"Dry" Memorial Passes.

It came about through the introduction in the senate by Eddy, of Douglas, of a joint memorial petitioning congress to pass a bill pending to make the District of Columbia dry. This memorial was brought to immediate vote on suspension of the rules after Senator Eddy had explained that he desired its passage today because the dry bill in question is to be considered in the United States senate tomorrow. With this explanation of the reason for rushing it through, not a senator voted against it. There were two absentees, Senators Bingham and Olson, and 28 voted aye.

It had to wait in the house until the organization was completed. The rules were suspended and the question came up promptly on its merits. D. C. Lewis attempted to delay the proceedings on the technical ground that the house was not ready for business. Dr. J. E. Anderson, leader of the "dry" forces, insisted on an immediate roll call and was supported by Speaker Stanfield.

Mr. Lewis insisted that he was not opposed to the merits of the measure and, to demonstrate his good faith, moved its adoption. But his position on the issue was brought into question again when he voted against it on roll call. The seven negative votes were: Callan, Corbett, Kubi, Lewis, Mackay, Schimpff and Stott.

It is believed that this is the maximum "wet" strength in the house, and it is probable that most of this group of seven will vote favorably when the "bone-dry" bill comes up. The text of the joint memorial was telegraphed to Washington, D. C., tonight.

Two more joint memorials, one asking congress for a national prohibition law, the other asking congress to bar liquor advertising from the mails, will be presented later by Senator Eddy.

Opposition to Be Withdrawn.

Salem, Or.—Senator Dimick will abandon his attacks on the Oregon naval militia at this session and from surface indications that organization will have a peaceful journey through the session. During the last six years, for three sessions, Senator Dimick has assailed the naval militia appropriation, standing sponsor for bills to abolish the organization, and one year piloted his bill through the senate to victory, but it failed to pass both houses.

This year the naval militia is asking for \$15,900, \$900 in excess of the appropriation given two years ago.

Few Changes in Rules.

Salem.—The house committee on rules met and decided to recommend the adoption of the rules used at the 1915 session with the exception of a few minor changes.

The committee on military affairs is to be increased from three to five members.

The committee on insurance will be allowed a clerk on account of the heavy work due to consideration of the new insurance code.

Wants Public Kindergartens.

Salem.—Senator Conrad P. Olson favors kindergartens for the youngsters of Multnomah county. He introduced a bill providing for kindergartens in counties of 20,000 or more, on petition of parents or guardians of 25 or more children between four and six years, living within one mile of an elementary school building. Not less than three nor more than five kindergartens could be established the first year under this bill.

WOUNDS OF HORSES

First Aid Insures Minimum Loss of Service of Animal.

LIABLE TO MANY INJURIES

Air Kept From Wound Causes Pain to Pass Rapidly—Stop Flow of Blood by Several Methods—Use Antiseptic Fluids.

To be able to render "first aid" to a wounded horse, and to follow up with proper treatment, not only insures a minimum loss of service of the animal, but frequently saves its life. Horses are liable ordinarily to such wounds as cuts, lacerations, contusions, bruises, punctures and poisoned wounds. They also may be burned or scalded, incur troublesome harness or saddle galls, or be afflicted with ulcers, abscesses, or fistulas.

An incised wound is a simple cut made with a sharp body, like a knife, producing merely a division of the tissues. The duller the body the more force is required, the more tissue destroyed, the greater the time required for healing. In a cut wound the edges are even and definite, while those of a lacerated wound are irregular and torn. Three conditions are present as a result of an incised wound: (1) Pain, (2) hemorrhage, (3) gaping of the wound. The first pain is due to the crushing and tearing of the nerve fibers. The secondary pain is usually due to the action of the air and inflammatory processes. When air is kept from the wound pain ceases soon after the lesion is produced. Bleeding may be from the arteries, veins, or capillaries. In the latter form of bleeding the blood oozes from the part in drops. Hemorrhage from the veins is dark red and issues in a steady stream without spurting. In arterial bleeding the blood is bright red and spurts with each heart beat. This latter variety of hemorrhage is the most dangerous, and should be stopped at once before attempting any further treatment. Bleeding from small veins and capillaries ceases in a short time spontaneously, while larger vessels, especially arteries, require some form of treatment to cause complete stoppage of the hemorrhage.

Stopping Hemorrhage.

Checking the flow of blood may be accomplished by several methods, such as compress bandages, torsion, hot iron and ligatures. The application of an iron at red heat will cause the immediate clotting of the blood in the vessels, and this clot is further supported by the production of a scab, or crust, over the portion seared. If the iron is at a white heat, the tissue is charred, which makes it brittle and the bleeding is liable to be renewed; if at a black heat, the tissue will stick to the iron and will pull away from the surface of the wound. Cold water and ice bags quickly stop capillary bleeding.

A solution of the chloride of iron placed on a wound alone or by means of cotton drenched in the liquid produces a rapid and hard clot. Tannic acid, alum, acetic acid, alcohol, and oil of turpentine are all more or less active in this respect. To check bleeding from large vessels compression may be adopted. When it is rapid and dangerous and from an artery, the fingers may be used for pressing between the wound and the heart (digital compression), but if from a vein, the pressure should be exerted on the other side of the wound. Tourniquet may also be used by passing a strap around the part and tightening after placing a pad over the hemorrhage. The rubber ligature has now replaced the tourniquet and is bound tightly around the limb to arrest the bleeding. Tampons, such as cotton, tow, or

oakum, may be packed tightly in the wound and then sewed up. After remaining there for 24 or 48 hours they are removed.

After the bleeding has been controlled and all foreign bodies removed from the wound, the gaping of the wound is noticeable. It is caused by the contraction of the muscles and elastic fibers, and its degree depends on the extent, direction and nature of the cut. This gaping will hinder the healing process so that it must be overcome by bringing the edges together by some sort of sutures or pins or by a bandage applied from below upward. As suture material, ordinary cotton thread is good, if well sterilized, as is also horsehair, catgut, silk and various kinds of wire. If the suture is made too tight, the subsequent swelling may cause the stitch to tear out. In order to make a firm suture, the depth of the stitch should be the same as the distance the stitch is from the edge of the wound. The deeper the suture the more tissue is embraced and the fewer the number of stitches required.

Process of Healing.

In those cases where perfect stoppage of bleeding, perfect joining of the edges of the wound, and perfect cleanliness are obtained, healing occurs rapidly, without the formation of granulations, pus or proud flesh, by what is termed first intention. If wounds do not heal in this manner they will gap somewhat and become warm and painful. Healing then occurs by granulation or with suppuration, which is termed healing by second intention.

All antiseptics are not equally destructive, and some germs are more susceptible to one antiseptic than to another. The most important are (1) bichloride of mercury, which is to be preferred on horses. It becomes weakened in its action if placed in a wooden pail or on an oily or greasy surface. It is used in the strength of 1 part of bichloride to 1,000 to 5,000 parts of water, according to the delicacy of the tissue to which it is applied. (2) Carbolic acid in from 2 to 5 per cent solution is used on infected wounds and for cleaning instruments, dressings and sponges. It unites well with oil and is preferred to the bichloride on a greasy surface. A 5 per cent solution in oil is often used under the name of carbolic oil. (3) Aluminum acetate is an efficient and cheap antiseptic, and is composed of 1 part alum and 5 parts acetate of lead, mixed in 20 parts of water. (4) Boric acid is good, in a 2 to 4 per cent solution, to cleanse wounds and wash eyes. Compound cresol may be used in a 1 to 3 per cent solution in water.

Healing Under a Scab.

This often occurs in small superficial wounds that have been kept aseptic. In order that a scab may form, the wound must not gap, secrete freely or become infected with germs. The formation of scab is favored by astringents or styptics, such as tannic acid, iodoform and 5 per cent solution of zinc chloride. In case of fistulous withers, open joints or other large, hollow wounds that cannot be dressed, antiseptics may be obtained by warm-water irrigation, with or without an antiseptic fluid. It should continue day and night, and never be interrupted for more than eight hours, for germs will then have gained headway and will be difficult to remove.

The following rules for the treatment of wounds should be followed: (1) See that the wound is clean, removing all foreign bodies. For this purpose, use a clean finger rather than a probe. (2) All hemorrhage should be arrested before closing the wound. (3) Antiseptics should only be used when it is suspected that the wound is infected. (4) When pus is present treat without closing the wound. This may be accomplished by drainage tubes, absorbent dressings or continuous irrigations. (5) Protect the wound against infection while healing.

TO FORCE ASPARAGUS PLANT

Hotbeds, Four Feet Wide, Are Made Use of by French Gardeners During Winter and Spring.

French market gardeners make use of hotbeds for the forcing of asparagus through much of the autumn, winter and early spring. It has developed into a large industry, with some of the gardeners, says a writer in Farm and Home. The frames used by the French market gardeners for hotbeds are only four feet wide. They are placed in a bed of fermenting manure, 18 to 20 inches deep, and are banked up to the level of the sash with more manure.

After the hotbed is made the excessive heat is allowed to abate and the asparagus roots are placed directly on the manure. They are not spread out as they would be in the open ground, but are packed as closely as possible in the frames, a mere sprinkling of soil being placed over the roots.

Usually three or four-year-old roots are used. As many as five crops of

roots follow each other during season in the same frame.

SUNSHINE FINE FOR ALFALFA

Plant Loves Dry Atmospheric Conditions and Does Not Do Well in Humid Climates.

Alfalfa is a plant which loves dry atmospheric conditions and does not do well in humid climates, says a report from the Pullman (Wash.) experiment station.

It is a native of semiarid regions in central Asia and where it makes its greatest success under irrigation the air is always dry to an excessive degree.

It is true that it is being grown in some of the eastern states, but it does not begin to compare with that grown under irrigation or under dry farming conditions.

Dipping Kills Ticks.

Driving cattle through arsenical dipping baths kills Texas fever ticks and lets the animals grow.