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THE HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?



Peas Old and New.
Each year there is a finer list of garden peas from which to select.

The name "pea" is a contraction of the word pisum, the botanical term which is said to have been derived from the ancient Greek city of Pisa in Italy, written by the Greeks also in other words, the vegetable of Pisa. Pliny, in his natural history, says that peas were known 2,000 years before Christ and that the Aryans were responsible for their introduction into Europe. Antony and Cleopatra, on the advice of their physician, ate peas for medicinal purposes and so this may be considered the greatest antiquity in the vegetable garden.

The smooth seeded peas are the ones to put in for the earliest of all crops for they defy the weather and germinate under conditions of cold which rot the wrinkled varieties. The smooth seeded varieties of which Alaska and Maud S. are typical, lack the sweetness of the wrinkled kinds, but are prolific and finish gathered when young. If allowed to approach maturity they lose their flavor.

Select the richest, mellowest and most moisture retaining section of your garden, although soginess should be avoided for the pea patch, and let it have all the sun there is. The foliage of the pea will stand quite a frost without damage, but the blossoms will not. It has been found that peas do not take kindly to too fresh stable manure, so it is best to give them a well rotted fertilizer. The nitrogen inoculation, the culture for which is sold cheaply by nearly all dealers, helps to give them the speedy, tender growth essential to the production of a bountiful crop.

Most gardeners make the mistake of planting peas too thickly—the old fashioned way. An inch apart will give juster vines with a correspondingly heavier yield. The depth to plant should be regulated by the quality of the soil and the size of the seed. The lighter the soil, the deeper the peas should be planted, while an inch is the limit in heavy soil. Two or three inches ordinarily is a good depth although in lighter soils some gardeners plant as deeply as five inches, believing that the deeper planting, giving a cooler root, prolongs the season of being.

A race of half dwarfed peas growing to a height of about three feet contains some of the finest quality peas yet developed. These have been grown without supports in much the same manner as the true dwarfs, but in height do much better and give a finer yield when given support upon which to climb, the narrow width chicken wire being ideal for the purpose.

Plant in double rows an' allow from eighteen inches to three feet between the rows, depending upon the height of the pea and whether it is given brush or wire upon which to climb. The half dwarfs, if allowed to grow prostrate, will need the widest rows. It is really economy of space to give them support.

Little Marvel and American Wonder are popular and very fine types of the true dwarf peas growing a foot to 18 inches, while Laxtonian is fine quality pea as can be grown, and several of the newer English peas, are the half-dwarf type and make about three feet of growth and really need support as much as the tall varieties of which Telephone and Champion of England are standard types.

A Bush Form Pea.

For some strange reason one of the finest annuals for the garden is seldom seen. Perhaps its name is against it. This is *Hannemannia coronata*. All this merely means *Hannemann's* peas with leaves like a fern frond. The *Hannemannia* is a yellow upright pea, its blossoms close resembling the California poppy as it does also in foliage, having the same finely cut greenish-green leaves. It, however, grows erect and from the habit is often called the bush pea.

It bears scores of beautiful clear bright yellow satiny crinkled flowers much larger than the redskins and with fine stems. It may be cut and placed in water for two weeks and the California poppy, the most of the poppy family, to reduce transplanting a cut flower and does not furnish the stems.

The *Hannemannia* should be planted

where it is to remain and thinned to stand about eighteen inches apart. It, like most of the poppy family, does not stand transplanting.

It is not particular as to soil, but it does need all the sunshine there is. It is valuable for the length of its stems which are a foot long, holding the flowers well above the handsome foliage, recalling the tulips. It is sometimes called the golden tulip poppy.

If you are not familiar with the *Hannemann golden poppy*, you will



HANNEMANN GOLDEN POPPY

find it a very valuable addition to the annual garden.

Carrots in the Diet.
The development of vegetable diet in urban communities have been remarkable since the close of the war, its growth dating from the widespread propaganda and the necessity of raising home food during the stressful days of the great combat. A number of vegetables, fresh grown, young, have become articles of every-day consumption in the markets of all towns of 10,000 or more. One of the newcomers is the young carrot with its green, ferny leaves, decorating the show windows tempting.

Five years ago young carrots were a rarity in the winter months—in fact, there was hardly a market for them. Head lettuce and tomatoes have joined the every-day-in-the-year class in the markets where only a few years ago they were unknown during the midwinter months. All this is to the great benefit of the national health.

The carrot has become indispensable, both as a fine vegetable itself and in its matured form as a flavoring for soups, stews and kindred dishes.

The carrot in its wild state is a native of Europe, Asia and the British Isles. It was developed as a vegetable originally in Holland. When the Virginia colony was being planted in the United States the carrot moved across from Holland to take its place in English culinary affairs and Queen Elizabeth sampled it.

However, the French were the expert gardeners to develop all the fine varieties of carrots, and theirs remain the models of the tribe. It is a vegetable to be put in as soon as the ground can be worked, and planted at intervals for a continuous crop of young carrots. It needs to grow to perfection, a light, friable soil, but isn't very particular, being a most ac-



YOUNG CARROTS

commodating vegetable, which will do its duty almost anywhere.

The carrot seed germinates much more slowly than other early vegetables, taking from three weeks to almost four in some cases. It is best to plant lettuce or radishes with the carrot seed and these will be ready to pull and harvest by the time the carrot seed is breaking through. They are useful, too, to mark the rows for purposes of cultivation.

They should be sown about half an inch deep and thinned to three inches apart in the row. Pulling the radishes and lettuce planted with them usually automatically performs this task. Carrots may be planted in rows six inches apart in the home garden where space is limited.

Tomatoes.
In selecting seeds or plants of tomatoes, the gardener must decide whether he wants to grow them for slicing or for canning and choose accordingly. The development of the tomato of late has been in the way of

regular, smooth fruits where formerly the big wrinkled and irregular tomatoes were the vogue. These big fellows are still fine for the home canner, such types as the ever-faithful Ponderosa.

We owe to South America the garden boon of the tomato, probably to Peru, where it is believed to have been native originally and where it was known by the Aztec term of *Xitomato* from which the modern name originated. The English were introduced to the plant in 1596 when it was grown for ornament under the common name of "Love Apple." Italy in the Seventeenth century, grew it as a vegetable and from there it moved through France to England to the table, although it was not generally accepted. America's horticultural records show that the tomato came back to the Americas in 1781, but only as an ornament or curiosity. It was not until a quarter of a century later that it came into anything like general use as a vegetable and its spread has been the most remarkable of any vegetable in history, more than half a million acres being devoted



PONDEROSA

to its cultivation annually, and no table is without it in some form or other.

The tomato is one plant that does not need rich soil. In fact, many gardeners are careful to see that it doesn't get too much fertility in the belief that it makes a luxuriant leaf and vine growth at the expense of fruiting.

Many gardeners who do not care to go to the trouble of staking, prefer the dwarf or tree type of tomato of which the Dwarf Stone, Dwarf Champion and Dwarf Aristocrat are good types. They need little support compared to the tall or longer growing vines such as Ponderosa.

Do not waste any wood-ashes from the grate. Strew them over the garden. They are rich in potash fertilizer. It will reach into the ground, but unless nitrates, will remain there in suspension and the plants can get the full benefit. You are throwing away money when you throw away wood ashes. They are especially valuable for daffodil and tulip beds.

Sawdust is not a good fertilizer and should not be spaded into the garden until it has rotted so that it almost disappears. It is a favorite breeding place for certain kinds of insects. Burn it and use the ashes.

Trans-plant tomatoes twice if it can be arranged. This checks the growth and prevents their growing leggy. They are much sturdier and stockier when twice transplanted before going into permanent quarters.

Soaking spinach seed in hot water for several hours before planting is an old gardener's trick. It speeds up germination.

Eggplant seed must not be kept too wet when it is germinating. It also should not be allowed to get cold. They do not require as much moisture in their early days as other vegetables.

Beets are one of the most healthful of vegetables, containing more elements which the human system needs than almost any other.

TEAM FACES A HARD BATTLE

Baker Will Be Played at Baker; Team Coming Out of Slump This Week.

The general opinion prevalent this week is that La Grande will be facing a hard battle Sunday when she invades the Baker soil. Although winning last Sunday's co-eddy of errors from the Colts, in Baker's home ground the local boys will have to extend themselves to win again. And it is very necessary that La Grande win because although Cove is facing a hard team in Elgin, the odds are in favor of the Farmers winner. On her own grounds Cove is almost unbeatable.

But one thing is certain—La Grande is coming out of her slump. After playing three hang-up ball games she went to Cove and played the worst ball of the year. Last Sunday the playing was still lousy but the sluggers had regained their batting eye and errors were less noticeable on the whole. With the past week to practice in indications are that the team will be working in the same smooth way as when the season started. Rosenbaum, newly at short, and Hickey, in the field, should have gained a lot of needed practice in playing their positions and should be working in nice shape. Although Johnson had an off day Sunday, it is not likely to happen twice in succession.

The general aspect in the Inter-mountain league shows that the entire six teams are lightening up for the final two thirds of the schedule. From now on no one team is going to find easy pickings. Union and Haines, the tall-order, though both defeated overwhelmingly last Sunday are steadily making changes and endeavoring

to put a better team in the running. The four other teams are playing faster ball each week and with either Elgin, Cove, La Grande or Baker playing each other, it would be hard to pick the winner. La Grande and Cove are each a full game ahead of Baker, who leads Elgin by one game.

The local club is determined to show their stuff against the Colts Sunday and though expecting a hard tussle are confident of bringing home the bacon. Either a Cove or Elgin win will help La Grande—an Elgin victory would place Cove further down the ladder and if Elgin is defeated, she will be practically out of the running for first honors. The Haines and Union contest will be interesting as it is Union's first good chance to get into the win column. At present it looks as if the two teams will fight the rest of the season for fifth place.

La Grande, although gleaming ten hits from Fosbury last Sunday, fell in the team batting average from 381 to 366. McGee, Melnis, Crews and Knight all boosted their averages.

The individual batting averages, in order, now stand: Rosenbaum, 322; Theison, 320; Melnis, 444; Johnson, 435; Crews, 333; Knight, 333; McGee, 272; McGee, 222; Hickey, 218; and Hamfield, 188. The pitching averages are: McGee, 1,000; Melnis, 750. Individual records are as follows: Hases on balls, Crews, 9; stolen bases, Rosenbaum 5, Crews 5; home runs, Johnson and Theison.

LEGION POLICY IS ANNOUNCED
MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.—The American Legion has adopted a "hands off" policy toward bonus legislation in congress, Sanford MacNider, national commander of the legion, said here Tuesday. He spoke at several Memorial Day exercises.

Service men will get a bonus, it is

most certain, the legion commander declared. But the enactment of an adjusted compensation bill, he asserted will not be the result of any agitation by the American Legion.

"The bonus is the child of congress, not of the American Legion," he said. "It is their problem, not ours."

Chief Redfeather, direct from a ten weeks' engagement at Grauman's Theatre, Los Angeles, will appear at the Arcade tonight and Sunday. Don't miss hearing him.

6-3-11

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