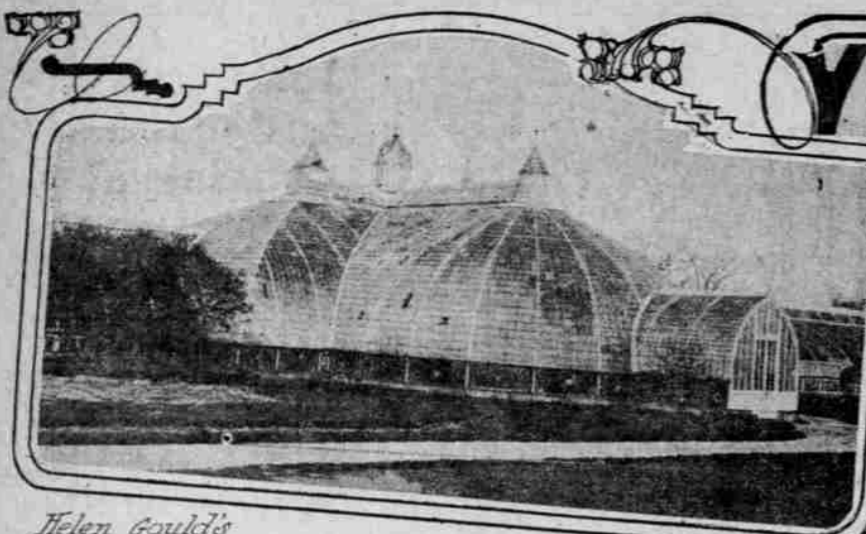
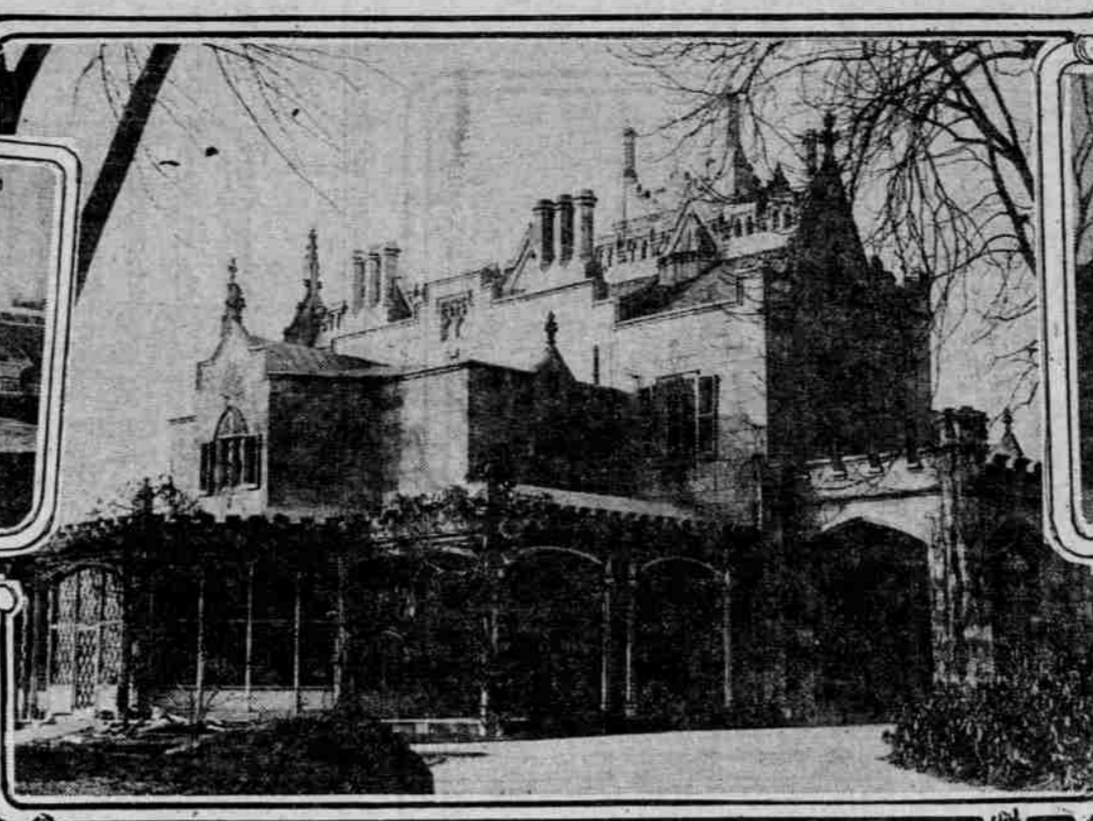


# PLACES AND PERSONS NOTED IN NEWS PHOTOGRAPHED

Helen Gould Shepard to Continue to Reside at Lyndhurst—President of France Elected in Versailles Palace—Switzerland Winter Sports in Full Blast—President Taft to Reside in Hotel.



Helen Gould's Green House



Helen Gould's Tarrytown House



Helen Gould's Swimming Pool



Entrance to Helen Gould's Stables



On the Trail—Buffalo Hunt



Medicine Owl

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Lyndhurst is the home of Helen Gould, near Tarrytown, where she was married to Finley J. Shepard. The wedding was quiet, only the families and a few intimate friends being present. Mrs. Shepard, before her marriage, made her home at Lyndhurst a great part of each year, and it is expected that she will continue to do so.

The palace at Versailles is where the new President of France was elected. The French President is elected every seven years by an absolute majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in a National Congress. The President promulgates laws, votes by both Chambers and assures their execution. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. The President receives \$66,000 a year salary and an equal amount for expenses—about \$240,000 a year in all. Usually the man elected President is a representative of the people—one whose personality will appeal to the great mass of the population.

The winter sport season is on in full blast at Murren, St. Moritz and other Switzerland spots in which congregate the sport-loving public of the world during the cold months. Skiing, sliding, tobogganing, skating, snow-shoeing and other forms of outdoor activity send the blood pulsing fast through the veins of men and women high in European society. Among these men mingling in democratic enjoyment in the exhilarating air of the Alps are members of royalty and the nobility of many lands, while Americans have not been slow to take advantage of the sports.

Nowhere else on earth is so much trouble taken to make things pleasant for the thousands of visitors who gather here from many lands, and nowhere else do natural advantages combine so well with human efforts to afford pure enjoyment for visitors. The wonderful beauty of the Alps is seen at its best when the sun rises or sets in glory over the snowcapped peaks.

President Taft has been hunting in vain for a residence in New Haven, where he expects to take March 1, his new duties as professor at Yale. He has arranged finally to take up his quarters in the Hotel Taft until he is able to prosecute his search successfully. In the hotel he will have a suite of rooms, nine in number, on the sixth



Master James Jones

floor. He will have a living-room, dining-room, study and six bedrooms and they will be cut off from the other rooms of the hotel by a partition.

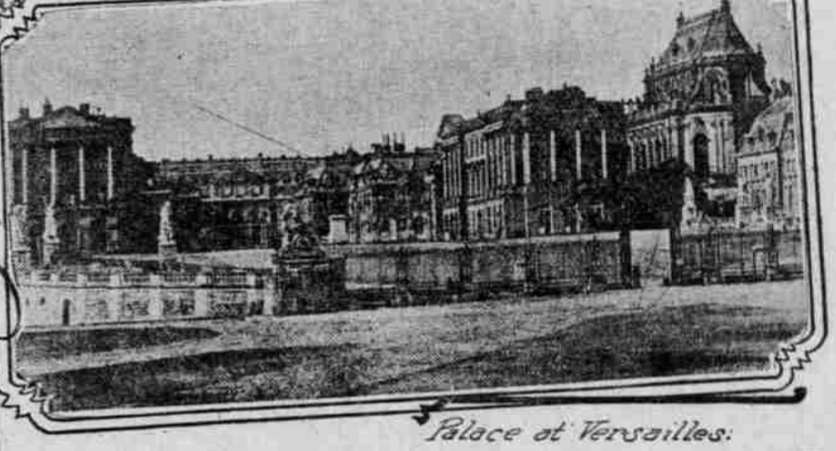
It is a good many years since a real buffalo hunt has taken place in the West. One was worked up on the "1911" ranch some years ago, the buffalo being an infirm and toothless beast which was about ready to die. Recently a sham buffalo hunt by Indians was held on the ranch of L. W. Hill, of the Great Northern road. It was all real but the killing of the buffalo and it was held for the purpose of getting moving pictures before the Indians and the buffalo have disappeared entirely.

The hunt was held by the Blackfoot Indians, led by Chief Big Top.

James Jones, who is only six and one-half years old, can put up a good game of golf. Not only that, but he can show the way to his big sister. Master James Jones is the youngest son of Rowland Jones, the Wimbledon Park Golf Club professional, England. He has the making of a great player. Recently he played with a member of the club for 14 holes of the course, giving his elder a good game. This is proof that in England they start to play golf about as early as the kiddies of our own land start to learn the great National game of baseball.



Hotel Taft, New Haven



Palace at Versailles

In nearly boiling water, or to cut the seeds with a pen knife, taking care not to destroy the seed germ.

**Preparation of Ground for Seed.**  
When you have decided where to have your peas, lay out your bed two feet wide, remove first spadeful of top soil, laying it to your right, then remove the second spit, laying it to the left, then place some well-rotted manure in the trench and spade it under. This will give you a spaded depth of from 2 1/2 to three feet. Replace the remaining soil in the order in which it was removed incorporating with it additional manure or commercial fertilizers. I believe that it is best to prepare the bed in the Fall, but if this is not done, then you must choose the best time, when the soil is not water laden. Should you have prepared your bed in the previous Fall, then one spit deep spading only will be needed in the Spring.

**Planting.**  
I generally raise my expensive seeds in two-inch pots in a cold frame and transplant to suit weather conditions. If you plant in the open, then make a trench about four inches deep, place seed about one inch apart and cover to a depth of two inches, when your plants are three inches out of the ground select the stoutest and thin out to eight inches or a foot apart, gradually filling the trench, but don't smother the young vines, and be sure to keep them erect as the weather gets warmer. Keep the soil stirred, taking care not to interfere with the root system.

**What to Grow Peas On.**  
Hazel brush is the very best I can get. I have this brought to me, eight to nine feet long. You must sharpen the end and set them at least one foot in the ground and ten inches apart. Between this I place smaller brush, for which the tops of vine maple can be used. Fencing brush, you can make a trellis of chicken wire with a wide mesh.

**Time of Planting.**  
My experience has taught me that I can have early blooms by the first of June, and by the first of July I have my peas ready for a show. But this result can only be obtained by careful tillage. Generally speaking, it takes four months from seed to bloom.

**Watering.**  
Sweet peas, once they start to bloom, absorb a great deal of water, in warm weather. Give the vines a good soaking twice a week or oftener if your ground is very porous. Don't allow any needs to grow, for this will reduce your flowers. In extremely warm weather give your vines a good spraying in the cool of the evening. This will open the pores of the foliage and enable it to absorb the nitrogen from the atmosphere, thus aiding plant life.

**Insects.**  
When planting in the Spring, or as soon as the young vines appear above ground, sprinkle a trail of soot on each side of your row. This will prevent slugs from eating them down. Should red spiders appear during dry Spring weather, spray with soap suds, to be made from soft soap if possible. Such an emulsion has proved of service.

**Shade.**  
There are quite a few of the finer varieties, notably the Orange and Marne shades, which are not sun-proof, that is to say, they become bleached looking when exposed to the midday rays of the sun. If a canopy is made for these from cheesecloth and placed in position so as to shade them, fine results can be obtained.

## BUDDING LILACS AND SNOWDROPS ANNOUNCE SPRING PLANTING TIME

Trees, Shrubs and Bulbs Should Be Set Out During Early February—City Back Yards May Be Turned Into Beauty Spots if Shrubbery Is Carefully Arranged.

Who does his duty is a question too complex to discuss here. But he, I venture the suggestion, does part of his that plants a tree.

BY STELLA WALKER DURHAM.

THE first snowdrops are out, the lilacs are beginning to bud and the pussy willows have been in bloom for some time. You may know by these tokens that Spring planting time is here. Early February is the time for setting out trees and shrubs and all those bulbs that you meant to plant last Fall and didn't get around to.

Surely the arrangement of the shrubbery should be given first consideration in the plantings about a new place. There are several reasons for the importance of the shrubbery. Low-growing shrubs at its base do more than any other one thing to make a new house look like home. They serve to tie the house to the ground, as it were, and make it look as if it belonged in its setting.

table outdoor living-room, by a judicious grouping of shrubbery, even if the front yard be without any screen from the street. The shrubs can be grouped at the sides and back so as to give the privacy of a walled garden in the rear. The use of shrubs and climbing plants to screen unsightly objects also goes far to make the yard livable.

**Careful Planting Necessary.**  
The planting of trees and shrubs needs, perhaps more than any other kind of gardening, the most careful planning. There are several things that it is important to remember not to do. In the first place, do not spoil your lawn by scattering shrubs or "specimen plants" indiscriminately over it. Instead of cutting up the lawn in this way, group the shrubs in irregular borders at the sides or back of the grounds. Plant tall-growing sorts in the rear and lower-growing ones in groups in front. But do not plant all of one height in a row. Mix them so as to have an irregular skyline.

In general it is just as well for the amateur landscape gardener to avoid shrubs having variegated or highly colored foliage. Also, in the name of peace, do not set out shrubs with such marked pugilistic qualities as the Colorado Blue Spruce unless under the advice of a landscape architect who knows how to harmonize warring colors. For the same reason, select azaleas with a full knowledge of what is likely to bloom at the same time in the same neighborhood. There are exquisite colors in the azaleas—of which, by the way, Oregon boasts some splendid native varieties—but there are certain magenta shades, lovely in themselves, that are likely to fight with the reds and pinks of the rhododendrons that they are apt to be associated with. Also if there is iron in the soil, don't for the love of peace, plant pink hydrangeas. In the course of time you will have a washed out blue for your reward if you do.

If you can possibly do it, plant rose

bushes in a garden by themselves, for they are grown for their blossoms because the bushes have any value in landscape effects.

In this climate one of the pleasures of planning a shrubbery border is that one can plan for all the year round. Most of the better known shrubs, like the lilacs, spiraea, snowballs and flowering currants, bloom in the early Spring. A few bloom in July and August and others like the gorse (Irish Whin) bloom best in winter. The gorse really blooms all the year round, though it is at its best in February. The Scotch have a saying that when the gorse ceases blooming kissing will cease, which naturally suggests advising its planting in the gardens of newly-weds.

Many of the shrubs that thrive in this climate are particularly valuable in planting for winter effects. The hollies are lovely all the year round and the mountain ash and several varieties of barberry have beautiful foliage in Autumn and berries all winter. Our native dogwood has very attractive berries for a long time in the Fall besides having blossoms both Spring and Fall. The redcedars and mountain laurel retain their broad, leaved dark green foliage throughout the winter. The Oregon grape is one of the best shrubs for beautiful foliage all the year round.

**Perennial Plants Favored.**  
When you have grouped the shrubs in the border with due consideration for height and mass and foliage and time of blooming, plant a few clumps of perennial plants in front of groups of the early blooming sorts. The blossoms on the shrubs will be gone before the time for the perennials to bloom. Lillies and gladioli are especially beautiful with the lacy foliage of some of the spiraea for a background. The Japan lillies should have been put in the Fall but they will bloom this year if planted with the shrubs in February. Gladiolus bulbs should not be planted until late in the Spring.

When trees and shrubs have been

## TIME TO PLANT SWEET PEAS SOON TO BE HERE

Expert Says That Last Three Seasons Have Demonstrated That Portland Is Unexcelled as Place for Raising This Variety of Flower.

BY GEORGE POPE.

WE are now within a few weeks of the time when sweet peas should be planted either in the open ground or in pots, to be set out later. The past three seasons has given ample proof that in no other section of the United States, and perhaps in the world, can sweet peas be grown to better and greater perfection than in Oregon. It will therefore be of interest to tell the readers of The Oregonian that in no previous years has there appeared, in the various seedsmen's catalogues, a greater and finer selection of varieties to choose from.

The latest European varieties will undoubtedly be shown at the next exhibition of the Oregon Sweet Pea Society in July, and unless something not foreseen at this time should happen, we may look forward to a feast of flowers that will take front rank with anything that can be staged in any other city in America. I have therefore deemed it not out of place to give to the amateur sweet pea grower a few simple instructions, whether he grows his flowers for home use only or for exhibition.

**Seed.**  
This is one of the first requisites, and I should advise every person, in the first place to get their supplies at home from responsible seedmen, provided they have what you want, and secondly, to ask for fresh seed. Seed deteriorates, and this deterioration often leads to disappointments. Sometimes a failure occurs not at all attributable to the quality of the seed. It has been often observed by experts that since the upbreeding of the sweet pea, the seeds have also obtained a harder envelope. My own observations lead me to believe that both the light colored as well as the extreme dark or black colored seeds are hardest of hull, the best way to remedy this defect is to steep such seeds for a few minutes

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