

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

## SOCIETY

By MOLLY BRUNK

THE Guild dance tonight at the armory for the benefit of St. Paul's church is being happily anticipated. Local folk have purchased tickets in numbers, reserving the additional ones for out-of-town friends in many instances. Legislators, many of whom are accompanied by their wives will also be largely represented and it is expected that the affair will be a splendid success in every other way as well as in the matter of attendance.

The guild takes it upon itself to sponsor a dance once each year—a task that has become imperative because of the insistent demand of the public, coming so infrequently as they do, they represent bright particular spots in each mid-winter horizon.

Members of the guild constitute a committee in charge, have left nothing undone to make the dance, floor and every additional detail as nearly perfect as possible, and tonight will welcome the dance-loving portion of the city for several hours of merrymaking.

Salem folk in Portland the last of this going down to see Paylowa or otherwise, will do well to visit the Portland Art museum, where an exhibition of photographs of famous paintings of old masters is being made. The display is being made.

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follows: first tenors—Harold Emmell, Ray Rarey, Edwin Socolofsky and Leon Seppem; second tenors—Loren Basler, Ivan Corner, Noble Moodie, Byron Arnold; baritone—Everett Craven, Benjamin Riekl, Paul Day and Lawrence Davis; second bass—Waldo Kelson, Vernon Sackett, Fred McGrew and T. Hlinkensop.

Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Sinclair were in Portland early in the week, stopping at the Imperial hotel.

Mrs. A. Wagner of Kalispel, Montana, arrived Monday and has been entertained as the guest of Mrs. F. B. Southwick. Mrs. Wagner is leaving today for Los Angeles, where she will make her home.

Announcements have been received in Salem telling of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthews, of Seattle, the little newcomer to be named Thomas James. Mrs. Matthews is a former Salem girl, being remembered here as Miss Frances Wise.

Mrs. J. P. Daniels left for her home in Eugene yesterday, after spending a week as the guest of Mrs. John Waters.

Mrs. Jessie M. Ellis is expected to arrive from Portland tomorrow, and will stop off several days with Mrs. George H. Dunsford, on her way to her home in Oakland, Calif.

"Industrial Art", an interesting and well written article by Mrs. L. B. Sheldon, art supervisor in the Salem schools appears in the January number of the Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

Franklin Launer, who was presented on the program of the Scholarship Loan Fund day of the Salem Woman's club Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Harry Hawkins, went to Portland in the evening to attend the reception which Mr. and Mrs. Paul Petri gave for Count and Countess Tolstoy.

The distinguished couple leave this morning for Spokane on their way to their temporary home in New York City.

Fifty or more couples enjoyed the dance given in Cotillion hall Tuesday night, which was the third of a series given this winter by the Three Links club. Hostesses for the affair were: Mrs. C. G. Nichols, Mrs. Roy Bremner and Mrs. Clarence Townsend.

The club announces an old-fashioned country fair for Saturday, February 6, which will be in the nature of an open-house affair in the I. O. O. F. hall.

The regular social afternoon of the club will be held tomorrow at the residence of Mrs. Carl O. Engstrom, at which time the following will serve as assistant hostesses: Mrs. Fred Swanson, Mrs. U. S. Dotson, Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Mrs. Perry Hubbard and Mrs. Elmer Ling.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baillie of Portland returned to their home Tuesday after being the guest for several days of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Chambers.

Mrs. Evelyn Johnson who is serving as secretary for Joint Representative C. F. Hopkins at the state legislature, spent the week-end at her home in Roseburg.

The fifth and sixth grade physical education classes of the Richmond school will give an interesting program in their school building Friday night, the proceeds to be utilized in procuring new apparatus for the playground and Victrola records for the physical culture work.

The program will begin at 7:30 and will include boys' and girls' choruses, folk games and playettes. It is hoped that generous patronage will be given the young folk.

The Y. M. C. A. Mothers club will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. lobby, at which time Miss Eva Scott, Girls' Work secretary will tell of the work of the Girl Reserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Spencer, recently celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their nephew, Hart Robinson at Rickreall.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are both pioneers of Yamhill county, Oregon. Mrs. Spencer, who was Kate Handley, is the daughter of Captain Charles Handley, an English navigator. She was born on the island of Tasmania. Theodore W. Spencer, a pioneer Methodist minister, was born in Pittsburg, Pa.

Both attended Willamette university. They were united in marriage by Rev. Joseph Hobbs of McMinnville, who was present, and next to the bride and bridegroom, the most honored guest at the golden wedding. The wedding took place at the Handley donation claim, known as Springbrook farm, which joined Otterbrook on the south. The young couple settled in McMinnville where Mr. Spencer practiced dentistry for a number of years.

## THE HOME GARDEN

(Articles in this series are furnished by the National Garden Bureau)

### Asparagus

It is not difficult to start an asparagus bed from seed and often it may be brought to producing size as quickly as from roots. If plants have proved a failure, try the seeds.

Asparagus is one of the most profitable crops for the home garden, if the gardener wishes to make a few dollars during the growing season.

Freezing does not injure asparagus seed, in fact it rather assists in its germination, if anything, so seed may be sown in seed beds at any time in the winter or early spring.

It should be planted on rather high, well drained, and sandy soil for its best development, although not particular as to soil unless it is too wet and heavy. The soil should be rich and well manured before the seed is put in. It should be planted in rows two feet apart and about half an inch deep.

As soon as the tiny plants appear they should be thinned to three inches apart in the row, and

cooking quality of its more succulent leaves.

Radishes and spinach can be planted in almost any haphazard manner and yield a crop, provided the ground isn't a swamp or a desert. They will grow in one way or another, but if the biggest and snappiest radishes are wanted they must have a little attention in the preparation of the soil, pulverizing it for the seed and sowing thinly enough to give the little roots time to swell out into the scarlet globes which delight the palate.

Spinach can be thinned automatically as it is pulled for crops, but too thick sowing cuts down the crop as each little plant must have room if it is to do its best.

Spinach is pulled for crops, but too thick sowing cuts down the crop as each little plant must have room if it is to do its best.

in developing its leaves. Sowing in rows is the best plan in order to give a chance to hoe the soil and for convenience in harvesting it for the table. Broadcast sowing is a lazy man's trick and brings the lazy man's reward in depleted output.

The planting season for radishes ranges from January 1 to the middle of April, depending upon the zone in which the garden is located. Radishes do not mind a little frost, so right now, or in the next few weeks is a good time to get them in for the earliest crop. Six weeks will bring a full harvest.

**Don't Crowd the Seedlings.**  
In the colder portions of the country radishes can be sown in

cold frames for extra early crops. For very best results the seed should be sown in rows about a foot to 15 inches apart, and the young plants should have at least an inch between them for proper development in the earliest time. If the roots are too crowded the maturing is delayed. They can be thinned easily enough if the seed has been sown too thickly. It is a good plan to sow parsnip or carrot seed mixed with the radishes, the seed being much slower to germinate and the radishes breaking any crust which may form and assisting the less robust seeds to come through. The radishes will be gone in time.

(Continued on page 3)

### The Man With The Hoe

"The Man With The Hoe," which good壤 becomes from the time the ground is turned for the earliest seeds, now has life made easy by a great variety of hoeing tools adapted for various purposes and three or four hoes of various types will not come amiss. There is the push or scuffle hoe for clipping the weeds just under the ground and reaching down rows where it is too close quarters to walk. This is a very useful tool.

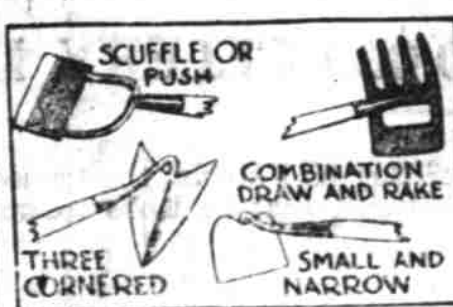
Small bladed light weight hoes for the children or women folk are admirable tools and useful in narrow rows.

A necessary hoe is the three cornered hoe, the blade coming to a point in front with points at each side of the broad back of the blade. These hoes are necessary in marking rows to plant seeds.

One of the neatest and most generally useful of the hoe tribe is the hoe with rake teeth on the back of the blade for the purpose of cultivation, stirring the soil where it is not necessary to uproot weeds. This hoe, light in

weight, makes cultivation easy after the heaviest growth of weeds has been destroyed by the heavier bladed hoes.

Brand new styles of hoes with regular cultivator teeth in sets of three are now on the market and



where deeper cultivation is desired without back breaking chopping of the soil, these will be found the implements for the purpose.

Before buying hoes it is well to inspect the stock and the new types of easing garden labor. Three will be none too many for even a small garden.

### Home-Made and Other Fertilizers

Fallen leaves go back into the earth from which they came, in some form or other, returning the fertility which they took from the earth while growing.

If a gardener desires the fertility taken out of his soil to be put back into it, he will see that the leaves return to the soil from which they came, instead of wandering to enrich other territory in their final dissolution.

The war taught the United States many useful lessons in saving and conserving, and in none was the lesson brought home more strikingly than in the use of fertilizers. Cut off from potash, a necessary plant food, the chief source of which lay wholly within German borders, and with the nations of South America commanded for making ammunition, American gardeners had to look around for substitutes or watch a gradual impoverishment of the soil.

Stable manure, which has furnished a balanced fertilizer for years, is scarce since the advent of the automobile. The fertilizing of gardens is more and more a matter of buying the concentrated commercial fertilizers which furnish the plant food direct and in compact, easily handled form. But there is one thing they do not and cannot furnish, which is the mysterious substance known as humus. This is decaying vegetable matter not necessarily rich in plant food itself, although generally carrying it, but chiefly useful because it acts as a sponge for retaining moisture in suspension where it is available for plant roots, and for improving the soil texture, adding consistency to too light soils and breaking up heavy clay.

Scientists figure that millions of dollars worth of rich fertilizer and humus is allowed to blow away or is burned up each year in

the fallen leaves of autumn and spring, and the vegetation turned up by the hoe or cultivator and not preserved. These substances should all be returned to the garden soil, either spaded in direct or composted to be used later.

Stat a compost heap in some out of the way corner where it will not be unsightly, and from time to time dig it into the soil of the garden. A compost heap is designed merely to hasten the process of nature in producing humus. It is a pile of fallen leaves, weeds that have been hoed up, the tons of vegetables or discarded plants, lawn clippings and the like. Manure can be added if an extra supply is available. This is an excellent way to utilize poultry manure which is too strong to apply direct in quantity to growing plants. Commercial fertilizers in some of their less soluble forms, such as kankit, may be put into the pile, but it is valuable if there is nothing there but the fallen leaves.

Wet the heap from time to time in dry weather. Rains will assist decomposition. The bottom and middle of the heap will rot first and at the end of the season these may be spaded in, the dry and undecayed top layer being then placed on the bottom to hasten decay and fresh material piled on top. The bigger the heap the faster the production of humus. Spring and fall spading should see a fresh supply from the compost heap put into the soil.

If inconvenient to make a compost heap, save the leaves and burn them, scattering the ashes upon the garden beds where the rains may leach in the potash salts which are found in the ash of many garden vegetables. A peculiarity of potash is that it does not leach through the soil as do nitrates, but is held in suspension near the surface where the plants may get it, and its effect will not be lost over winter.

### The Early Bird

There are 57 reasons why every body with a patch of ground at his command should grow a garden, and chief of these is for the sake of good health.

Throw away the spring tonic. You won't need it if you take fresh vegetables in liberal doses and there will be no druggist to take the various profits that go with drugs, and they are big ones. The one sure way to have this spring tonic at hand in its most effective form is to grow it.

Vegetables furnish a large portion of the essentials for the proper upkeep and development of the human system which are known to chemists as the various salts, usually combinations of various minerals. Iron is one of them and spinach has this ele-

ment in proper form to tone up the system.

**Three Tonic Tidbits.**  
Three vegetables, the earliest to be harvested, so a long way toward toning up the human system, furnishing it appetizing food which it craves at just the right moment. These are spinach, already mentioned for the iron and other element it contains; radishes and lettuce, the crops which come on the quickest.

There is a great variety to choose from in the seed catalogues and one may please himself in the radish and lettuce line. Spinach isn't so widely diversified but it is better to get the new improved large leaved varieties because of the more bountiful crop and the tenderer and better

## The First Hint of Spring

is apparent in both the higher quality and the more distinctive fashions of the new

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