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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

**WALLOWA COUNTY LAND VALUES.**

People who complain of high land values in the valley are influenced to a great extent by remembering how cheap they could have bought even the choicest farms a few years ago. A man who came into the valley 12 years ago and predicted the rich valley land with abundance of water would sell some day at \$30 an acre, was laughed at. The settlers thought he was dreaming. Yet that land is cheap today at twice \$30, and is going higher.

And why should it not go higher? Farmers in the vicinity of Enterprise are reluctant to lease their land to the sugar factory people at \$10 an acre cash rent, saying they make more than that off it. This in spite of the well known fact that the sugar company would turn back the land thoroughly cleaned and in better shape than it ever was. Finally a few public-spirited citizens turned over some choice acres just to encourage the test.

When a man can get \$10 an acre cash rent for the land from the best of tenants, it looks to a man up a tree the land is worth a great deal more than is being asked for it.

But if unequalled valley land with perpetual, free and abundant water is dear at \$75 (sells elsewhere for \$150 to \$200), then take your fill of as fine wheat land as lies outdoors for \$15 to \$20 an acre. Just as good and some say better than the \$75 Umatilla or Palouse wheat land.

If it is all too dear, go take a vacation. Stay away a year or two and then come back and pay double the present prices and be glad to do it.

**THE SENATE IN A NOVEL.**

The House was scheduled to vote on the Payne tariff bill Friday of this week. It will then go to the Senate where for three months a grand bluff at discussing it will be made, and finally it will be smothered, killed and the bill prepared by Aldrich, by and with the consent of Standard Oil, J. P. Morgan and the other two or three owners of America, will be passed in its stead.

This is no partisan statement and the action of the Senate will be no partisan movement. There is neither a Republican nor Democratic party in the Senate. The division is on more vital issues than party names.

To give a report of the prefatory proceedings of the Senate, the speeches, etc., would be a waste of space. They are only intended as a blind—to throw dust in the eyes of the greenhorns out here in the backwoods who still think this government is a republic.

No, this paper has something far better for its readers than a resume of hypocrisy and chicanery, some-

thing that will give a truer and better idea of the United States senate.

The most popular play of last winter in all Eastern cities was *The Gentleman from Mississippi*—the greatest political drama ever staged. It has been made over into a novel, a wonderfully thrilling tale of politics, love and humanity, and the publishers of this paper have secured the exclusive right to publish it here.

This story will be started about May 1, and its serial publication and the bluff put up by the Senate will almost coincide in time. We want every voting reader of this paper to read *The Gentleman from Mississippi* and compare week by week with what the Senate is doing with the tariff bill.

However, it is a story for everybody, men, women, boys and girls. It is charmingly entertaining as well as instructive.

**Watch for THE GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI.**

Seed time was never more propitious in Wallowa county. The soil is in fine condition and the ground is well dampened. Reports from all sections of the county say fall sown grain is looking splendid with a good stand.

**Up Before the Bar.**

N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation, Biliousness or Sick Headache they work wonders 25c. All druggists.

**Dirigible Balloons.**

The first attempt to steer a balloon was made in Paris in 1784.

**King of Blood Remedies.**

Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Oregon.

**The Greyhound.**

The greyhound seems to have been developed in level, treeless and shrubless countries, where a moving object is visible at a long distance, and great speed is therefore necessary to enable a predaceous animal to overtake its prey.

T. P. Coleman, of Coleman Bros., left Wednesday for Tacoma, where he will visit his mother and dispose of some property there. He will be gone from a month to six weeks.

**The Cork Center.**

The town of San Felix de Guixols, Spain, is the great cork manufacturing center of the world. The fifty or sixty factories employ 1,200 men and women manufacturing corks.

**The Alps.**

A professor of the University of Berlin believes that the Alps have been moved twenty miles south from their original location and carved into their present form by glacial action.

**Swept Over Niagara.**

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Elixirs at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return. After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one \$1 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at all druggists.

**W. E. APPLGATE.**

**Notary Public.**

Collections made, Real Estate bought and sold and all business matters attended to. Call on or write me.

PARADISE, OREGON.

**WESLEY DUNCAN,**

Stock Inspector for Wallowa County.

JOSEPH, OREGON

**Home Course In Modern Agriculture**

**V.—Leguminous Crops and Rotations**

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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**A**MONG the important classes of crops grown on the farm are the legumes. The soil is to the farmer what a stock of goods is to a merchant. He cannot keep drawing on it forever without putting something back. Ordinary crops take plant food from the store in the soil. This must be replaced in some way. Legumes, on the other hand, leave the soil richer rather than poorer.

If you will examine the roots of a clover plant carefully you will notice numerous little swellings about the size of pin-heads or a little larger. These are called nodules and are the home of certain bacteria. These bacteria are minute one-celled plants, so small that thousands of them can hang on the point of a pin. We shall study some of the different classes of bacteria in detail later. The ones that live on the roots of legumes have the power of changing the nitrogen of the air into a form in which it can be used by the plants.

When clover stubble is plowed under the nitrogen which is contained in the stems and roots is added to the soil and can be used by the following crop. Where the soil is badly lacking in nitrogen and humus it sometimes pays to plow under the entire crop of clover.

The nitrogen which leguminous plants add to the soil is by no means the only benefit which comes from their use. Nearly all of them have a long taproot, which forces its way down into the soil far below the depth reached by the roots of ordinary crops. Alfalfa roots sometimes go down as deep as thirty feet or more. Much of the plant food used by the crop is brought up from this lower layer of soil, and some of it is left in the upper soil when the roots and stubble decay. The passage of the long roots through the soil also loosens it, and when they decay add to the humus supply. Thus the physical condition of the soil is so improved that the more tender roots of such crops as corn can penetrate it readily. Because of these facts corn, potatoes and almost any other crop will grow faster and give a considerably larger yield on a field which has grown a legume the year previous.

The principal legumes are alfalfa, clover, cowpeas and soy beans. Alfalfa is grown most successfully west of the Missouri river, although by no means confined entirely to that locality. It requires some care to get a good stand of alfalfa. It does best on a soil that is somewhat sandy and should never be sown on a soil where the water table is liable to stand for any length of time within three feet from the surface. "Wet feet" will kill alfalfa quicker than anything else.

As a general rule the best time to sow alfalfa is early in the fall. The ground should be put in the best possible tilth, and if manured before sowing the seed the chances of success are considerably increased. The seed should be sown at the rate of about fifteen pounds per acre. A light harrowing will cover it sufficiently. If the young plants weather the first winter successfully, the critical time is past. The advantages of alfalfa over clover are its higher feeding value and greater yields. It can often be cut three or four times in a season, with a yield of from one to two tons per cutting. Alfalfa must always be cut as soon as about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom; otherwise the vitality is weakened and the yield of the succeeding crops reduced.

There are several varieties of clover, of which medium red is the most widely

known. Clover seed are usually sown with small grain in the spring. A surer way of obtaining a stand is to sow after the oats have been disked in and cover with a harrow; otherwise the seed are put in so deeply that many of the little plants never reach the surface.

One of the principal reasons for failure with clover is poor seed. A sample should always be tested before sowing. This can be easily done by putting a hundred seeds between a couple of moist blotters and keeping in

a warm place for a few days. The number that germinate can be used as a guide to the amount of seed to use per acre. One reason why clover and alfalfa are not more popular with farmers is the difficulty of curing the hay. If it is left in the swath until dry enough to put in the mow, the leaves, which are the most valuable part, will become so brittle that many of them will be lost. A better way is to go over the field with a side delivery rake as soon as the leaves have wilted a little and throw the hay together in loose windrows. Handled in this way, it dries evenly, and the leaves will not fall off so easily. Hay cured in this way is also less liable to be dusty than when cured by direct exposure to the sun. Once in a while, even with the best of care, some of the hay will be caught in a rain. A hard rain on clover or alfalfa hay washes out much of the nutriment which it contains. Such hay is hardly worth putting in the barn, but may be made good use of for bedding. In this way it is mixed with the manure, and the plant food which it contains is returned to the soil.

Cowpeas and soy beans are to the southern part of the United States what clover and alfalfa are to the northern sections. They are grown more as hay and forage than for the grain. These legumes are also used in some sections of the corn belt as catch crops. If sown on early fall plowing, they prevent the soil from washing and thus losing much of its available plant food. They may be pastured off



FIG. XI.—CUTTING A HEAVY GROWTH OF ALFALFA.

later or disked up in the spring. They are often sown in cornfields during the last cultivation to keep the weeds down and to add nitrogen to the soil.

Because of the fact that other crops make so much better growth after the field has grown a legume for a year or so it is important that a crop of clover or some other legume be grown occasionally. If a plan of rotation is arranged so that the fields are regularly changed from one crop to another, so much the better. It has been found that when any crop is grown year after year on the same land the yields will grow less. The particular kinds of food that a certain crop requires grows scarcer, and weeds and insects become more numerous. If another kind of plant is substituted, other elements of plant food will be drawn upon, the insects will be starved out and the changed methods of soil treatment will discourage the weeds.

Plants vary greatly in their ability to get food from the soil. Such crops as rye and buckwheat are strong feeders and are able to obtain food from a soil on which more tender plants would starve. Some plants use much more humus than others. Crops like corn that are cultivated frequently deplete the humus supply rapidly, since the constant stirring of the soil hastens decay. Oats, on the other hand, take comparatively little humus from the soil.

These differences may be largely equalized by a consistent system of rotation. In planning rotations the aim should be to so distribute the crops that they will be best adapted to the condition in which the soil was left by the preceding crop. The starting point of every rotation should be clover or some other legume. The length of time that a field should be left in to such a crop depends largely on local conditions. In the east, where alfalfa seed is high and the difficulties of obtaining a stand great, it is usually wise not to plow up the crop for three or four years. Red clover lives only two years; hence if not plowed up the second year the land must be reseeded. In most cases two years is as long as the land should be left to any one crop.

Since clover is grown with small grain the first year, this means only one year in which it will be the sole crop. If the second crop of clover is to be plowed under, as is the case when the soil is considerably lacking in humus, this work had better be done in the fall, so that the mass of green clover may have time to decay before the following crop is planted. If the soil has been properly cared for, however, this green manuring will be unnecessary. As a general rule it is more profitable to feed the hay or grass to stock and return the manure to the land. In this way from 80 to 90 per cent as much plant food is added as would have been if the crop had been plowed under, and at the same time the stock has had the benefit of the extra feed. When only the stubble is to be turned under, the plowing may be done either in late fall or early spring.

**Horseback Riding.**  
Horseback exercise possesses, according to some physicians, the faculty of both increasing and reducing weight. If meals are taken immediately after riding additional flesh is gained; otherwise a decrease of flesh results.

People past middle life usually have some kidney or bladder disorder that saps the vitality, which is naturally lower in old age. Foley's Kidney Remedy corrects urinary troubles, stimulates the kidneys, and restores strength and vigor. It cures uric acid troubles by strengthening the kidneys so they will strain out the uric acid that settles in the muscles and joints causing rheumatism. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**Norway Hay.**

In Norway hay is largely cured by hanging it on wooden and wire racks, much as a woman hangs out her wash.

**Vladivostok.**

Vladivostok, the principal Russian port in the far east, possesses a well protected landlocked harbor, with a depth of from thirty to ninety feet of water over a wide area.

**For Constipation.**

Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. Samples free. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**  
Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 16, 1909.  
Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Downs, of Lostine, Oregon, who on July 28, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 13161-Serial, No. 03999, for W $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 26th day of April, 1909.  
Claimant names as witnesses: L. O. Olsen, Charles E. Van Pelt, Paul A. Harris, Floyd W. Ham-wack, of Lostine, Oregon, 5345 F. C. Branwell, Register.

**Used by the Multitude.**  
Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. For general spring tonic. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Oregon.

For dyspepsia, indigestion and loss of appetite take Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Oregon.

**ENTERPRISE OPERA HOUSE**

Watch for Next Announcement

**WALLOWA BRANCH TIMETABLE.**

Eastbound		Westbound	
Dis-ance from am.	La Grande Stations	Dis-ance from p.m.	La Grande Stations
9:45	Lv 0 La Grande	2:30	Arty Lv.
9:59	" 2.5 Island City	1:55	" Lv.
10:00	" 8.3 Alvel	1:40	"
10:10	" 12.3 Imbler	1:25	"
10:30	" 20.9 Elgin	1:00	"
			p.m.
11:05	" 33.2 Palmer Jet.	11:35	"
11:20	" 33.7 Looking Glass	11:30	"
			p.m.
12:15	" 47.1 Minam	10:30	"
2:00	" 60.9 Wallowa	9:00	"
2:45	" 67.8 Lostine	8:15	"
3:45	" 78.0 Enterprise	7:30	"
4:45	Arr 88.8 Joseph	7:15	"
			a.m.

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First Class Accommodations  
Best of Hay and Grain

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF HOTEL ENTERPRISE

**BOEWELL & SON**  
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Provides safety, convenience, economy and pleasure, and makes your home life complete? Its cost is little, its benefits are manifold.

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Covering Union and Wallowa Counties

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STAGE LINE**

Wallowa, Appleton, Flora to Paradise, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and From Paradise, Flora and Appleton to Wallowa, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Good accommodations, courteous treatment and reasonable rates. Leaves Wallowa at 6 a. m.

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Harness, Saddles, Chaps, Spurs, and Leather Goods of all descriptions.

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