

A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN

AND A SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS WILL MAKE YOU THE OWNER OF A COMMERCIAL ORCHARD

FOR EXAMPLE

Valley View Orchard Acreage, lying just west of Enterprise, offers a few acre orchard tracts at \$175. You can pay \$17.50 down and \$8.75 each month for eighteen months and you have your tract paid for. This price is complete. It includes the trees, the planting, the pruning and cultivating for three years and also a guarantee that one hundred per cent of the trees will be living at the end of the time. An easier way to make money and save it has never been offered in Wallowa County.

A SAVINGS BANK

No better opportunity can be found in the county to invest a monthly savings account. A commercial orchard tract will not only increase in value each month but when it begins to bear, the returns are so much greater than a savings bank that there is no comparison. Try to buy any orchard in the county and see what value the owners place upon it. Almost any person can arrange to meet the small payments on Valley View Orchard Acreage and not miss the money each month. At the end of 18 months you are the owner of an acre of growing apple trees.

Every acre will be set to good commercial apple trees adapted to this county, and pruned, trimmed and cultivated for three years, thus turning over to the purchaser a good thrifty orchard just ready to begin coining money. During the three years you do not have to be bothered with the care and cultivation of the trees—all of this expense is included in the purchase price. Similar orchard tracts are being sold in the Grande Ronde Valley for from \$350 to \$500 per acre. In Colorado the prices are even higher.

WHAT OTHERS DO

Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 18—(Special)—Fifteen cars of fancy apples have been pooled by Seth Ferrel and Fred Rahn, Mill Creek orchardists, who are asking \$1.75 a box for the fruit. Between 8,000 and 10,000 boxes of apples are held in the pool. Many offers have been made for the apples, including one from an English firm, and several of them are said to be close to the mark at which they are held. If sold at the price asked by the farmers the fruit will make a cash return of about \$12.50 a tree. Each of the farmers named has about 500 trees.

The above is a dispatch from Walla Walla to the Oregonian. Counting 50 trees to the acre, \$12.50 to the tree, it will be seen that the return per acre for a single crop is \$625. What will your acre tract be worth if you can gather even \$500 worth of apples? Any commercial orchardist will tell you that \$625 is a small return per acre.

WHAT IS LAND WORTH?

Did you ever stop to think what a commercial apple orchard is worth per acre? What is land worth that nets the owner \$10 per acre per year? What is land worth that brings in \$600 per acre per year? Ask any commercial orchardist what an orchard is worth. There are but few commercial orchards in Wallowa county but the late county fair demonstrated that there is going to be a great many of them. Why not be among the first while the tracts are cheap, rather than last when you will have to pay from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre.

Can You Think of an Easier, Quicker and Better Way to Save and Invest a Small Amount Each Month?

ARE YOU AN OWNER OF REAL ESTATE?

VALLEY VIEW ORCHARD ACREAGE

ROOM 2 BERLAND BUILDING, OR ANY REAL ESTATE DEALER IN ENTERPRISE

REAL ESTATE IS THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THIS COUNTRY

Wallowa County Chieftain County Pioneer Paper

Established in 1881. Published every week by the Enterprise Press. Office East side Court House Square.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One year \$1.50 Three months 50c.
Invariably in Advance.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1910.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Union services will be held at the Presbyterian Church Sunday, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, Rev. Harris preaching. There will be no preaching service at any of the other churches. Bible School will be held at the other churches as usual at the regular Bible school hour.

The evening preaching service will be a union message held at the Christian church, there being no other services held in the other churches. J. A. Burleigh will speak again in the interest of "Oregon Dry." There will be other addresses also, but the main address will be given by the mayor. The public is invited to both the morning and evening union meetings.

The ladies of the Christian church will serve chicken dinner Election day, November 8, in the vacant room east of Weaver & Weaver's Racket store.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Is the name of a German chemical, one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by the medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy promptly at the first sign of kidney trouble and avoid a serious malady. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

WHY A CHANGE?

To the Editor:—Not satisfied with the defeats suffered two and four years ago, the liquor interests have again made local prohibition an issue in this county, and this question appears upon the ballot as No. 71 Yes and No. 72 No. This question is of prime importance to each man, woman and child of the county, and it is the importance of the question that leads your scribe to take his pen in hand and offer a few observations why there should be no change in the present law, and also to answer one or two arguments that are attempted by those who favor a return to the saloon system.

Prohibition in this county was first enacted in 1906, and went into effect July first of that year, and after a trial of two years was found to be so satisfactory that it was endorsed by the voters in no uncertain manner, the majority rising from eighty-three in 1906 to four hundred fifteen in 1908. No reasons exist today for a reversal of that verdict of the voters of the county. Yet we hear it claimed by the liquor interests that there exists a desire on the part of the people of the county for a return to the conditions as they existed before the enactment of prohibition, when each little town of the valley was afflicted with breeding saloons and gambling dens.

We are not convinced that any such sentiment exists in the minds of the people of the county, and it will require an adverse vote to convince us of such a sentiment.

One reason we have heard assigned by the liquor interests and its friends why prohibition should be discontinued is this: That the prosecution of "bootleggers" is piling up expenses and placing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. Since when, may we ask, has the "bootlegger" saloon keeper and gambler become so collicious about the welfare of the taxpayer?

The claim that prohibition has increased the expenses of the taxpayers and that the prosecution of "bootleggers" has increased the expense bill of the county is absolutely false, a fact easily proven by the records

and files of the county clerk's office. An investigation of the records will show that during the four years of prohibition from July 1 1906 to July 1, 1910, the expenses of prosecuting "bootleggers" has been more than offset by the fines levied and collected and turned into the county treasury. The fines already imposed and collected exceed the expenses by hundreds of dollars, and when the cases now on the docket are tried and the fines imposed and collected, the county will be several thousand dollars to the good. Instead of the law imposing burdens upon the taxpayers, just the reverse is true, for it has been a source of revenue to the taxpayers.

The fines collected from these cases do not go into the school fund, as falsely asserted by the liquor interests, but go into the general expense fund of the county to pay general expenses.

THE PROHIBITION LAW IS ONE OF THE SELF SUSTAINING CRIMINAL LAWS ON THE STATUTES OF THE STATE. THE ONLY LAW THAT PAYS ITS OWN BILLS AND LEAVES A BALANCE ON THE CREDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TAXPAYERS.

For proof of this we refer the taxpayer or anyone else to make inquiry of the County Clerk, County Judge or either of the County Commissioners.

And this is not considering the decrease in criminal prosecutions which results from the suppressing of the saloons. This decrease will average from 25 to 40 per cent of the criminal prosecutions. What reason has any taxpayer to feel that he will be benefited by a return on the part of this county to the former conditions under the saloon system?

Another argument advanced by the liquor interests, that is just as false as the one regarding the increase of expenses, is this: That just as much liquor will be sold anyway and the towns are losing the revenue that would be derived from licensed saloons. It is only too true

that the law is not as well enforced, in some localities, as it ought to be and that liquor is being sold here and there in violation of law. But it is not true that "just as much liquor is sold as under the saloon system." Anyone at all familiar with the conditions that prevailed in this county five years ago and with present conditions knows that there is not one-thousandth part as much liquor sold now as there was under the saloon system.

If the statement is true that there is just as much sold as formerly or would be again under a system of licensed saloons, please answer this question: Why is every "bootlegger" and "blind pig" in the county out for a return to the old system? Why is the "bootlegger" not advocating prohibition, and thus escape the payment of license fees?

May we not properly ask: Who is it that pays the license fees, in the last analysis of the matter. Is it something the saloon man pays out of his own property and aside from the business, or is it paid out of the business and the income derived from the business, and if the latter proposition is correct, is it not the people who are patrons of the saloon who pay the license fee? And if the money is kept in the pockets of the people has anybody, but the saloon-keeper, lost anything? People who have their money in their pockets have not lost their money, but people who have their money in the till of the saloon-keeper have not only lost their money but much besides.

The stock argument of the liquor interests a few years ago was that prohibition would kill our towns, paralyze business and destroy prosperity. Has anybody been at the funeral of any "dry" towns in Oregon? This argument has been so thoroughly exploded by the experience of the past four years that you cannot find a saloonman with the hardihood to revive it. The ten towns and cities in Oregon, outside of Portland, that enjoyed the greatest degree of prosperity in the past two years are "dry"

towns and located in "dry" counties.

We challenge the liquor interests to advance a single substantial reason why Wallowa county should abandon prohibition and return to the "wet" column. On the other hand there is every good reason why it should remain "dry." From the standpoint of finance and business, morals and better citizenship, improved political conditions and municipal cleanliness prohibition should be retained as the settled policy of the people of this county.

The answer of the people of this county to the liquor interests should be so emphatic and so pronounced in the large majority that is given for

prohibition that it will be many years before the interests again propose taking a vote on the question.

Very Truly,
J. A. BURLEIGH.

Many school children suffer from constipation, which is often the cause of seeming stupidity at lessons. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are an ideal medicine to give a child, for they are mild and gentle in their effect, and will cure even chronic constipation. Sold by Burnaugh & Mayfield and all good Druggists.

Watch for the big thing of the season. What? Funks Red Tag Sale!

Now is the time to buy your Fall and Winter Wearing Apparel

Men's Underwear in two-piece suits, Men's Union Suits, Shirts in all colors and qualities, Suits, Overcoats, Sheep Lined Coats, and Mackinaws, Slickers and Rubber Leggings, and in fact everything to make you comfortable for cold weather.

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