

Candidates at June Election.

Names of Men Who Want Your Votes And Why You Should Vote For Them.

REPUBLICAN.

For Assessor.

C. H. Allen of Flora, Republican nominee for County Assessor, believes in a "square deal" assessment, and pledges, if elected, to fulfill the duties of the office to the best of his ability, fairly and impartially toward every property owner.

County Treasurer

William T. Bell is the Republican nominee for County Treasurer. Mr. Bell's platform is "Safety for the county money." Mr. Bell is one of the best known men in the county and his record is known of all men.

INDEPENDENT

To the Voters of Wallowa County.

I will be a candidate for re-election as County Surveyor on an Independent ticket as usual. On account of my qualifications and my experience of the last four years in the position, there is no other man on earth who can better serve the interests of the people of Wallowa county as County Surveyor for the next two years, and if elected the permanency of lines and corners already properly established are assured.

Respectfully,
H. E. MERRYMAN,
County Surveyor.

Rev. Geo. H. DeKay of Portland, who has been engaged by the Law and Order League to conduct a prohibition campaign in this county, will speak at a mass meeting in the Christian church next Sunday morning and evening. Mr. DeKay has already spoken several times in our community and has shown himself to be a man who means business and knows how to do what he has undertaken.

Dates of Prohibition Meetings in County Places.

- Tuesday evening, May 12, Swamp Creek church.
- Wednesday evening, Liberty school house No. 4.
- Thursday evening, Lone Pine school house No. 40.
- Friday evening, Leap.

Prisoner Attempts Suicide.

J. B. Bree, a life prisoner in the penitentiary from this county, was very badly burned by an explosion of gasoline in his cell Wednesday night of last week. Sheriff Blakely has received a letter from the superintendent giving the particulars and saying that while Bree is very badly burned, the prison doctors think he will recover. Bree and his cell mate covered the walls of their cell with gasoline obtained in the shop where they worked, and then struck a match and the explosion followed. Bree claims the staff was kerosene, put on to kill bedbugs. The superintendent says there is no doubt it was gasoline, and that prisoners are furnished an insect powder and sprayer for use in exterminating bedbugs. Bree requested that the news be kept from his wife. Bree was sent to the penitentiary for life for killing "Beick" Johnson in Oll's saloon here in Enterprise two years ago.

Large, open-end envelopes—just the right size for mailing the county booklet—at News Record office.

"A. G."

High Grade Percheron

Will make the season of 1908 at the ranch of Baker Bros., on Swamp Creek, 7 miles north of Enterprise.

\$8 To Insure Colt

PASTURE FURNISHED.

"A. C." is a handsome black gray, 3 years old in May, and weighs 1560 pounds.

\$15 CASH \$15

To the three Pupils of Wallowa County Schools who bring the largest number of their Buster Brown Ads cut from the NEWS RECORD to W. J. FUNK & CO.'S store by November 1, 1908. Cut out the ads each week and have all your friends save ads for you. They are found only in the NEWS RECORD.

DEMOCRATIC.

Candidate for Re-election.

Frank A. Reavis, Democratic candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer, will safeguard the county funds if elected and serve the best interests of the taxpayer.

COMMUNICATIONS

Continued from editorial page

growing out of those conditions, and they testify in the most positive manner to the improvement of the moral and political conditions of the county. If, in the short space of two years, with the law not as rigidly enforced as it might be, prohibition will bring to pass such very desirable results as herein noted, besides many others that could be noted did space permit, what will the improved conditions be after five, ten or twenty years of prohibition? Every condition justifies a continuance of the prohibitory law with a more rigid enforcement of its provisions, while we do not find any sensible reason for a return to the conditions that prevailed under the saloon system. Every inch of ground upon which the saloon interests based their arguments of two years ago has been cut from under them by the prevailing moral, political and business conditions. Let the law be enforced, strengthened and more rigidly enforced. J. A. BULLOCK.

Law and Order League.

On April 4 an organization was effected to be known as the Wallowa County Law and Order League. This was done by representatives from different parts of the county who are interested in prohibition, men who are opposed to the open saloon and in favor of the enforcement of the laws of the state. They also believe that it is very necessary to elect men to fill the various offices who will do their duty and enforce the laws. It is expected to make this organization permanent.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Howarth, Joseph; executive committee, F. F. McCully, A. L. Howarth, J. T. McClain, Thomas Morgan, Joseph; James Bureligh, Carl Whitmore, Enterprise; Samuel Wade, Lostine; Dr. G. W. Gregg, Wallowa; Frank Johnson, Flora.

The league has secured the services of George De Kay of Portland to assist in the prohibition campaign during the month of May. Mr. De Kay comes to us highly recommended as a man of experience and ability in the work. He will speak at Enterprise Sunday, May 10, morning and evening.

We invite the people to cooperate with us in this great work.

A. L. HOWARTH, President.

J. B. OLMSTED'S PLATFORM.

Enterprise, Oregon, May 4th., 1908.
To the Editor:—I am, as you know, a candidate for the office of county judge. The county court, of which the county judge is chairman, is the business representative of the people. That the court, therefore, should be competent, conservative and honest, is a matter vitally affecting the welfare of every person, interest and industry within the limits of the county.

Recognizing that fact I deem it to be my duty to make public the position I will assume concerning matters which will affect the interests of the people.

In the first place I pledge myself, if elected, to give to the management of the people's business the same care and prudence which I would exercise towards my own business, always keeping in mind the fact that for every dollar expended I will require a dollar's worth of value.

In the second place I pledge myself to administer the road funds of the county with justice and impartiality, giving to each section of the county its just due and favoring no section at the expense of any other.

In the third place I pledge myself to the people that I will not build a court house or other public building which will cost more than the absolute needs of the county, conservatively estimated, will require. My opinion is that \$25,000 is an ample sum to pay for such a building. As a member of the court I will not favor nor will I vote, at a board meeting, for the erection of such a building in any town which will not give at least \$5000 and an adequate site, by way of bonus, for the building.

It having come to my ears that I am charged with intending to build dormitories in connection with the county high school, I take this opportunity of denying such stories, and of pledging myself to the people that I will not.

And I further pledge myself that I will make the people's business my business; that I will always, within reasonable hours, be accessible to anyone having business with the county judge's office. Very Respectfully,
J. B. OLMSTED.

Buy a lot in Beautiful Birchland addition to Enterprise and make easy money by the advance this summer. For sale by the O. R. & I Co.

PASSENGER RATES.

(From the Times Democrat, New Orleans, La., of Jan. 25, 1908.)

The action of the Texas Railroad Commission in dismissing, some days ago, its motion to promulgate an order reducing passenger rates in that state from three to two and a half cents, assigning as its reason that "the present time is unfavorable to lower fares in Texas," is significant and encouraging. A more reasonable drift of public sentiment in matters affecting the common carriers is indicated, not alone in Texas, but in modified degree in other southern states which have been experimenting with reduced rates. The reaction was inevitable, but the recent flurry and the industrial depression that followed have naturally hastened it. But a few months ago commercial demands upon freight equipment had swamped the carriers. Empty freight cars, everywhere requisitioned, were not to be had, and the car famine was more acute than that of the previous year. Today thousands of "empties" are standing upon the sidings, with the millions of money invested in them earning practically no return. Obviously the time is ill-chosen for reduction of railroad rates, and the action of the Texas commission proves that the public is intelligent enough to recognize this fact and reasonable enough to see that justice be done.

The Times-Democrat, throughout the period of agitation, has contended that passenger rates ought to be reduced only after a careful and thorough inquiry by competent investigators has shown that reductions would prove equitable to all concerned. We have questioned the wisdom of arbitrary laws, hastily enacted by legislators ill-informed as to the effect upon the carriers. Particularly is there need of caution in the southern states, most of which are so sparsely populated as to render arbitrary reductions hazardous. It is true that the carriers have been guilty of grave abuses and that their ill-chosen methods of opposing rate reductions have been shrewdly calculated to inflame the public mind. But two wrongs never make a right and

oppressive reprisals by legislatures or public commissions have served to increase, rather than minimize, the difficulties of the problem. It is well understood that no state or community can thrive without adequate railroad facilities, and a sound public policy demands that the carriers be encouraged in their legitimate development and that their right to a fair return upon their investment be conceded. Where reduction of passenger rates is justified by business conditions there can be no objection to its enforcement, but the reductions ought to be based upon exact mathematical calculation, never upon sentiment or prejudice. Gov. Hughes of New York took the correct position when he vetoed the two-cent rate bill passed by his own legislature on the ground that the question had not been carefully considered and that careful and competent investigation of the rate question must be made before such a rate could justly be enforced. If this pronouncement be applauded in New York, a state in which passenger traffic is enormous, how much stronger is its claim to consideration in the southern states, so thinly settled that the earnings from passenger traffic must of necessity be much smaller.

The growing popular demand for more reasonable rate regulations, and for enactments that shall be fair alike to the public and the carriers, points the way to better understanding between the clashing interests and to a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing; a consummation devoutly to be wished. 21

Gams Laws.

Any person knowing of any violation of the game or fish laws of the state, or of persons not properly keeping screens over irrigation ditches, are requested to notify
JOE CLEMONS,
Deputy State Game and Forestry Warden, Zinnwald, Oregon. 421

Have You Any Friends

In the east? Send them a Wallowa county descriptive pamphlet—a beautiful book—issued by the county court. Get them free at the county clerk's office in Enterprise; or of J. D. Walck, Joseph; Couch & McDonald, Wallowa; Bowman & Mays, Lostine; Moore & Conley, Flora.

THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Chicago, Ill., May 5th, 1904, and endorsed by referendum of the party membership, July 20th, 1904.)

I.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self government in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and force of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought

and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interests between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

The class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whoever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, labor-miseries and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds

"Careful Banking Insures the Safety of Deposits."

Depositors Have That Guarantee at

WALLOWA NATIONAL BANK

OF ENTERPRISE, OREGON

CAPITAL \$50,000
SURPLUS \$40,000

We Do a General Banking Business.
Exchange Bought and Sold on
All Principal Cities.

Geo. W. Hyatt, President
Geo. S. Craig, Vice President
G. PENNELL
W. R. Holmes, Cashier
Frank A. Reavis, Asst. Cashier
DIRECTORS
Geo. W. Hyatt
MATTIE A. HOLMES
W. R. HOLMES

R. I. LONG

CIVIL ENGINEERING and GENERAL LAND SURVEYING

Hydraulic and Irrigation Engineer

ENTERPRISE, OREGON.

ENTERPRISE PAINTING CO.

MOORE & IRVING

PRACTICAL PAINTERS

House Painting
Carriage Painting
Paper Hanging
Up-to-Date Signs
Caulkmining
Show Cards

MFGS FAMOUS FURNITURE POLISH

PICTURE FRAMES GILDED

Shop and Repository
River St. ENTERPRISE

of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialism of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the socialist movement comes as the only conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work, in both the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values; the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system,

and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance. To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

\$6500 Worth of Stock

In Best Business in the County for \$5000

200 acres on Innaha - \$1600
160 acres on Chesnimnus - 800
160 acres 3 miles from town 5500

Bargains in Town Property

INSURANCE

In Best Companies.

W. E. TAGGART,

ENTERPRISE, OREGON.

A Bad Title

Is always shown up by a

GOOD ABSTRACT.

Abstracts of Title Accurately Made From The Law Office of

O. M. CORKINS

ENTERPRISE, OREGON.
Office on Main Street