

THE NEWS RECORD

(Twice-a-Week.)
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920.

THE BRANCH ASYLUM.

That the town of Union has a chance to be selected as the site of the Eastern Oregon insane asylum, it can thank Representative J. P. Rusk of this county. The original bill, gotten up and engineered by Baker and Umatilla counties, required the asylum to be located within five miles of either Baker City or Pendleton. The committee refused to amend and Mr. Rusk took up the fight on the floor of the house, and succeeded in having an amendment adopted including Union as a possible site.

The fight didn't end there for the engrossing committee left the amendment and the senate refused the plea of Senator Oliver to wait even 10 minutes that the error might be corrected, but passed the bill without amendment. This nullified the bill unless the house would concur in the senate's action. Here was where Mr. Rusk got busy and proved to the senate leaders the house never would consent. So at the evening session, the senate reconsidered its vote, put on the amendment and passed the bill as it now stands. It will be voted on by the people in November, 1910, before it becomes a law.

Union has a good chance for the asylum. The state already owns 640 acres of ground there very suitable for the location. Then, too, Union is more centrally located, and the climate is far superior to that of Baker City or Pendleton, in addition to being near the curling waters of Hot Lake.

The location of the asylum, if it is authorized by a majority of the electors, will be made by the board of control, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and one or two others.

Taft has begun his administration by refusing to take sides between Cannon and the insurgents in the House. This is not a good start for a stiff-backbone policy, and it is to be hoped the report is a mistake.

Properly conserved there has been enough moisture in the hills already to insure a bountiful crop. The outlook for the entire county was never better.

AL ROBERTS HAS RESIGNED.

The fact that A. A. Roberts has resigned the office of receiver of La Grande has now become public property, says the La Grande Star of Thursday, the information coming from Washington that such resignation has been presented to the secretary of the interior by Mr. Roberts' half-brother, Representative Ellis. As might be expected, there are a number of candidates for the place, and it is expected that the lucky one will be named shortly after congress re-convenes.

In regard to the condition of Mr. Roberts' books, there is nothing which indicates any intentional wrong and all apparent discrepancies have been fully covered. Mr. Roberts, it is said, will go into the real estate business, probably in Portland.

A Pleasant Physic.

When you want a pleasant physic give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial. They are mild and gentle in their action and always produce a pleasant cathartic effect. Call at Burnaugh & Mayfield's drug store for a free sample.

Smoke the Advertiser, best five-cent cigar. Home made.

SUPPORT OF HOME PAPER.

Merchants Urged to Back Local Advertising Medium to the Limit.

An appreciative view of the home newspaper is given in the Office Outfitter of Chicago, from which we make the following extracts:

Many a good town isn't worth a cent because the local newspaper is neglected. Many a good merchandising center is dead because the merchant business treat the editor of the newspaper as an object of charity. This is wrong. The local paper is the greatest thing in the community. It should be supported. It should smart when they slip one over the real and patronized. The merchants who think they are clever and local paper make a big mistake. Every dollar you take away from the local newspaper in schemes and sneaks hurts the town. It hurts business, and, most of all, it hurts the merchants who indulge in it.

Whatever else you merchants do, patronize your home paper. Don't tell me that it has a small circulation. Don't tell me that you reach ten times as many people with less expense using circulars. Don't spring any of those time worn gags on me at all. Stop standing in your own light. Get behind the local paper and push it for all you are worth. I don't mean push it to the wall. Push it up grade to a position where it ought to be, and as sure as you are alive you will push your own business up with it to a point you never dreamed of before.

When a man tells me that he reaches more people, and gets better results from his circulars I know that he is deceiving himself and telling me what I can prove to be untrue. A newspaper in the community is read by the people. They earn to watch for it, and when they get it every member of the family wants his turn to see what it says. Ads. and all are read. If the merchants of a community will educate the people to look in the newspaper for their announcements the people will read the paper more and greater will be the returns.

There is no alley so long but that has its ash barrels, and there is no knock so powerful or subtle but that it reacts. Do yourself a favor and keep up your end by supporting the local newspaper, and support it for all you are worth.

It can be added that whatever the local papers do to help their city or town is of benefit to every business man therein.—Chelsea (Mass.) Record.

For Diseases of the Skin.

Nearly all diseases of the skin such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum and barbers' itch, are characterized by an intense itching and smarting, which often makes life a burden and disturbs sleep and rest. Quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It allays the itching and smarting almost instantly. Many cases have been cured by its use. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

V.—Leguminous Crops and Rotations

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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AMONG 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 pass 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 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 wide-

number that germinate can be used as a guide to the amount of good to be used 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.



FIG. X—EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD ALFALFA PLANTS. (Note the long taproots and the nodules.)

ly 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

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

Stiff Neck.

Stiff neck is caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. It is usually confined to the back of the neck and one side. While it is often quite painful, quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires internal treatment. When there is no fever and no swelling in muscular and chronic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Liniment will accomplish more than any internal treatment. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, February 15, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles B. Horner, of Lightning, Oregon, who, on July 21, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 13723-Serial, No. 01200, for Lots 1 and 2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 1, Township 3 North, Range 49 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 5th day of April, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles G. Holmes, Colonel F. Graves, Guy C. Horner, William P. Rankin, all of Lightning, Oregon. F. C. Bramwell, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, February 15, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ezekiel F. Sargeant, of Enterprise, Oregon, who on October 2th 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 13322 Serial, No. 03269, for the North-east quarter of Section 34, Township 1 N., Range 46, East, Will. 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 his office in Enterprise, Oregon, on the 6th day of April, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Harry N. Vaughan, Elmer J. Jewell, Delmar Sargeant and Lora E. Allen, all of Enterprise, Oregon. F. C. Bramwell, Register.

Good Cough Medicine for Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. F. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used anything other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children, and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

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