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Minneapolis, direct	60.00
Minneapolis, via Council Bluffs	63.90
St. Louis	70.00

**SALE DATES**

May 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29.

June 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 29 and 30.

July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 26, 27, and 28.

August 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29 and 30.

September 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

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Semi-Weekly Oregon Journal,  
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publishes the latest and most complete telegraphic news of the world; gives reliable market reports, as it market news can be and is forwarded to date for each issue. It also has a page of special matter for the farm and home, an interesting story page and a page or more of comic each week, and it goes to the subscriber twice every week—104 times a year.

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We can also give our subscribers a good clubbing offer for the Daily and Sunday, or Sunday Journal, in connection with either the News-Record or Chieftain.

**GOV. WILSON AS FOE OF BOSSISM**

**Utterly Routed Smith In Fight Over U. S. Senatorship.**

**SMASHED ONE MAN POWER.**

New Jersey Executive's Determination Yielded Victory and Was Conspicuous Evidence of His Purpose to Show No Quarter When His Conviction of Right Met Opposition.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, has come very sharply into the political limelight in the last few months by reason of his fearless and effective advocacy of the rights of the people to govern themselves without interference from the great corporations and vested interests. Governor Wilson is a native of Virginia, having been born at Staunton Dec. 28, 1856. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister of Scotch Irish descent. As a boy he lived in the south and at the age of nineteen entered Princeton university, from which he was graduated in 1879. He took a course in law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Atlanta for two



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years and then took a postgraduate course in political economy, history and jurisprudence at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore. His writings on political subjects while at Johns Hopkins attracted much attention, and he was offered the professorial chair at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the famous college for women, where he remained for three years. From Bryn Mawr he went to Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., as professor of history and political economy, and in 1890 he joined the faculty of Princeton university as professor of political economy and jurisprudence. The title of this chair was later changed to professor of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902 Professor Wilson was chosen president of Princeton university and occupied that position for eight years. His incumbency of the office was a continual fight against special privileges and an effort to make the university more democratic than it had been in the past. In 1910 President Wilson was nominated as the candidate of the Democrats of New Jersey for governor and was elected by a plurality of nearly 50,000 after a speaking campaign that was remarkable in rousing the people of the state from one end to the other and swinging to his support thousands of Republicans who were dissatisfied with the present conduct and management of the Republican party.

Governor Wilson has more than fulfilled his pledges. He promised the people of New Jersey that he would be their representative at the state capitol and would guard the interests of the whole people to the best of his ability. Among the specific promises which he made were that he would do all in his power to secure the enactment of the public utilities bill for the control of railroads and other public service corporations; a revised primary law that would give the people absolute control of the nominations for all officers, including delegates to presidential conventions, and take the selection of candidates out of the hands of the bosses; a corrupt practices law that would make bribery and the use of money of corporations in elections difficult, if not impossible; a law providing for the commission government of cities by the votes of the citizens and including the features of the initiative and referendum and the recall; an employers' liability law which would protect the interests of the workers automatically without making it necessary for them to go to court to obtain their rights in case of injury while at work and several reform laws of great local importance in his own state.

Although the legislature of New Jersey was Democratic on joint ballot, the senate was Republican, and at first it seemed to every one that Governor Wilson had undertaken a hopeless task of endeavoring to force these reforms through an unwilling legislature. People declared that he would find practical politics something entirely different from the academic theories which were supposed to be his political stock in trade, but they reckoned without their man. They did not realize that all of Governor Wilson's life had been a training for active participation in politics and that his studies and research into political history and political methods had given him a wider knowledge of the power of the people under aggressive leadership than any of the bosses of either party possessed. His whole political theory is based upon the right of the people to rule and their power to rule when their efforts are properly concentrated, and he demonstrated that his theory was correct when one after another his proposed reforms were forced through the legislature by the power of public opinion.

Even before Governor Wilson took his seat in the executive chamber he had won a victory over the bosses in his own party, which had inspired the people with renewed confidence and terrorized the professional politicians who were inclined to oppose his reforms. The election of a United States senator from New Jersey was the first important work for the new legislature to undertake. James Smith, Jr., long known as the big boss of the Democratic party in the state, had decided that he wanted this particular plum for himself, and he announced himself as a candidate, but at the primaries, a clean and popular citizen, had been a candidate for the senatorial nomination and had received the indorsement of the people at the polls. Smith's name had not been presented at the primaries. This did not make any difference to Smith, who thought that his power as boss was sufficient to override the will of the people. Governor-Elect Wilson declared that Smith should not be senator, that he had no claim upon the office and that Martine had the strongest claim of all, that of popular indorsement. The fight between the old boss and the new leader was short, sharp and decisive. Backed by public opinion, the new governor won, and Martine was elected senator on the first ballot.

With these triumphs to his credit it is small wonder that the people of the United States are coming to look upon Woodrow Wilson as one of the greatest political leaders who have been developed in recent years. A progressive of the progressives; it does not worry Governor Wilson any to be called a radical. In fact, he calls himself a radical. "I am radical," said Governor Wilson recently, "and the first element of my radicalism is: Let's get at the root of the whole thing and resume popular government. We mean to have the kind of government we thought we had. I am ready to draw the initiative and referendum at any time. I believe in it. I have not the slightest fear of its disturbing our theory of representative government. I don't worry about theories anyhow; it's facts that worry me. The fact is we in New Jersey have not got anything but the theory, while in states where they have tried it the initiative and referendum has given them back representative government. It works, you know, without being called on to work at all. Where legislative representatives know that if they fail really to represent, the people have the power to take the legislation back into their own hands, those representatives have an effective motive to represent. The initiative and referendum is like a gun behind the door—for use in case of emergency, but a mighty good persuader nevertheless."

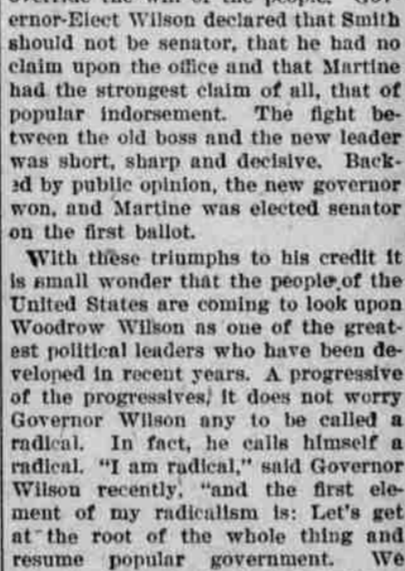
It is perhaps unnecessary to add to this explanation of Governor Wilson's attitude toward public affairs that

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It is perhaps unnecessary to add to this explanation of Governor Wilson's attitude toward public affairs that



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he is against special privilege of every kind and that he is particularly against the high protective tariff system and what he terms the outrageous Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and perhaps it is unnecessary to add that these are no new convictions on Governor Wilson's part, but are the fruit of a lifetime of study and observation of political affairs, of a life spent in training for active public service for which the opportunity has just come to him.

In his home life the governor is supremely happy. His tastes are quiet, and his charming wife and three bright and attractive daughters are the center of all of his recreations and amusements. Rather fond of the open air, he is not a sportsman in any sense of the term, although he occasionally finds opportunity to play golf, which he does very badly, with some of his most intimate friends. When it was announced in April that Governor Wilson was to visit the Pacific coast during May he was fairly deluged with telegrams from every part of the west, inviting him to speak on enough occasions to have kept him busy for three months doing nothing else.

**IS TRAINED FOR POLITICAL LIFE**

**Woodrow Wilson Tells How He Fitted Himself.**

**WAS HIS FIRST PREFERENCE.**

Studied Law Because It Was the Shortest Path to Public Career, but Quit It, He Says, as He Found He Didn't Know How Then to Be an Honest Lawyer and a Politician.

In an interesting interview with Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in the May issue of the World's Work Mr. William Bayard Hale quotes the governor as follows:

"How did I happen to enter political life? Why, I suppose I was born a political animal. Always, from the first recollections of my youth up, I have aimed at political life. The reason I studied law was, I suppose, because in the south when I was a boy the law furnished the shortest path to public life. I gave it up because I found I couldn't be an honest lawyer and a politician; at least I didn't know how then to do it. So as the next best thing to living in public life I tried to satisfy my mind by studying it. I took a new start and went back to school, Johns Hopkins, where I tried to learn something about the facts—the facts, mind you, of government. From the start my interest has been in things as they are rather than in a theoretical analysis of them. In my thesis I studied the American congress as it is in fact, an organization of committees, somewhat as Bagehot had studied the English constitution as it was and as it actually worked rather than as its theory fictitiously made it. So, you see, I was always a practical politician."

"So that your occupancy of this comfortable swivel chair is really a fulfillment of your original youthful ambition?"

"Not of that so much as the fulfillment of my whole life, I suppose. When they came to me and said, 'You have been talking public questions and urging your young men to go out and take their part in politics; now it's time for you to take your own turn,' what could I say except: 'I'm glad of the chance. If the people want me to I will.'"

"Besides, to speak the truth, I was only asked to do in a bigger field what I had been doing at Princeton for ten years. I have been fighting politics at Princeton, just as I am fighting it here now, only there I had to fight in the dark. My most trusted friends told me I mustn't drag the fight out into the light before the big jury, and so I didn't. Here I can fight the same fight before the eyes of all men. It's fun to be out in the air and the sunlight."

**Our Great National Change.**

Every thinking man recognizes the fact that conditions of life in the United States have altered materially within the memory of men still young. But not every statesman has been able to express his appreciation of these great changes as clearly and conclusively as did Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in a recent address.

"Now, I take leave to believe there is one singular question that underlies all the other questions that are discussed on the political platform at the present moment. That singular circumstance is that nothing is done in this country as it was done twenty years ago. The old party platforms of twenty years ago read now like documents taken out of a forgotten age. We are in the presence of a new organization of society. We are eagerly bent on fitting that new organization, as we did once fit the old organization, to the happiness and prosperity of the great body of citizens, for we are conscious that that order of society does not fit and provide the convenience or happiness or prosperity of the average man."

**Stallion Books For Sale.**

Books for owners of stallions, containing descriptions, complete record of service, terms, agreement to pay, etc. Two forms, 50 cents and \$1 each at this office or address enclosing amount in M. O. or stamps, The Enterprise Press, Enterprise, Oregon.

**NOTICE OF CONTEST.**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, April 6, 1911.

To Clinton R. Gibson, of Starkweather, N. D., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Arthur A. Dymont who gives Enterprise, Oregon, as his post-office address, did on March 26th, 1911, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, No. 15940, Serial No. 01136, made April 15th, 1908, for E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 45 East, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that Clinton R. Gibson has wholly abandoned said land and has not cultivated, improved, or resided upon

said land during the past twelve months.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

Date of first publication, April 29, 1911.

Date of second publication, May 6, 1911.

Date of third publication, May 13, 1911.

Date of fourth publication, May 20, 1911.

Foley Kidney Pills are a true medicine. They are healing, strengthening, antiseptic and tonic. They act quickly. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Earl Coffman, of Enterprise, Oregon, who, on May 14, 1906, made Homestead Application No. 15005, Serial No. 04805, for SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Sec. 14, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, and NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section, 15, Township 1 North, Range 45 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Carl Roe, United States Commissioner, at his office at Enterprise, Oregon.

**IN LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING**  
We seldom feel JUST RIGHT

At such a time KASPARILLA is the best and safest Blood Purifier, the most successful prescription for spring humors and such disorders of the blood as boils, pimples, pustules, blotches, sores and cutaneous eruptions. Kasparilla is admitted to be the best remedy for that lack of energy and the peculiar debility so prevalent during the close of winter and the opening of spring. For derangements of the digestive organs it is a natural corrective, operating directly upon the liver and alimentary canal, gently but persistently stimulating a healthy activity. Its beneficial influence extends, however, to every portion of the system, aiding in the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, promoting a wholesome, natural appetite, correcting sour stomach, bad breath, irregularities of the bowels, constipation and the long list of troubles directly traceable to those unwholesome conditions. Kasparilla dispels drowsiness, headache, backache and despondency due to inactivity of the liver, kidneys and digestive tract. It is a strengthening- tonic of the highest value.

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priss, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sam Baker, William A. Reed, Patrick Loftus, and Arch Alford, all of Enterprise, Oregon. F. C. BRAMWELL, Register.

Lame shoulder is nearly always due to rheumatism of the muscles, and quickly yields to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment For sale by all dealers.

**Professional Cards**

**THOS. M. DILL**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Office in Litch building, Room 107, Enterprise, Oregon.

**E. R. FLACK, M. D. C. V. S.**  
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist  
County Veterinarian.  
Enterprise, Oregon.

**C. T. HOCKETT, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Office in Litch building, Room 115. Home Ind. Phone in office and residence.

**DR. W. L. NICHOLS.**  
Osteopathic Physician  
135-137 Litch Bldg.  
2 to 5 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Phone, res. and office.

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Office in Bank Building.  
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**J. A. BURLINGH**  
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LAWYERS - ENTERPRISE  
Practice in State and Federal Courts and Interior Department.

**W. B. APPLIGATE**  
Notary Public  
Collections made, Real Estate bought and sold and all business matters attended to. Call on or write me.  
PARADISE, OREGON