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NEW ENGLAND MARKETS ARE BOOMING NOW

Northeastern Section is Now Working Overtime Says R. W. Babson.

FIRST OF SECTIONAL REPORTS RELEASED

Improved Conditions Made Their Appearance in New England States Late in 1921.

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Feb. 16, 1923.—Roger W. Babson, at the beginning of each year, makes a personal trip of inspection throughout the United States, comparing actual conditions with those reflected by the statistics. Although his trip covering some 30 states and 26 leading cities is not yet complete, his findings in New England are outlined in authentic statements given today, showing that section of the country in good condition.

"The business depression which has been moving like a storm wave across the United States during the past two years," says Mr. Babson, "started in 1919 in Connecticut. To be exact, Bridgeport, Connecticut was the first city to suffer. During 1920 entire New England was under the cloud and unemployment was prevalent throughout the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Before any other section—with the possible exception of the South—experienced trouble, New England was in the midst of a business depression. In accordance with the Law of Action and Reaction, New England would, therefore, be the first to recover. Improved conditions, therefore, made their appearance late in 1921. If it had not been for the textile strikes of last year, 1922 would have been a very good year for most of this section. Owing, however, to these textile strikes—which were not settled until the latter part of the year—New England business has held back. Conditions are now reasonably satisfactory and these six states are doing well."

"Maine, although suffering from an untimely potato crop, is enjoying an increased demand for pulp, paper and her other products. New Hampshire cotton mills are working full capacity, the woolen and most of the other industries of Massachusetts are in good shape. Rhode Island is very busy, and Connecticut is coming back as rapidly as can be expected. Of course, Connecticut war work is gone—and I hope forever—but the automobile building—due to the automobile industry's demand for Connecticut hardware—is doing well. Vermont is the only New England state which is not saving money heavily."

"Readers desiring to sell goods or secure employment in New England should visit such cities as Springfield, Holyoke, Worcester and Fall River, Massachusetts; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Portland, Maine. These show some improvement over last year, but have not yet come fully back—Boston is still fairly quiet and Providence is not as active as Springfield and Worcester. All New England cities are profiting from the good investment conditions of today. New England is the home of insects. Hence, when stocks are low, New England feels poor. Today, however, with a strong stock market and a good bond market, people feel more like spending money. This means that not only are the wage workers of New England buying merchandise but the well-to-do are also spending freely. To quote Mr. Ford, 'In some sections I shall see more Lincolns in 1923; but in New England I expect to sell more of both grades of cars.'

Noted Huntswoman to Wed



Lady Doris Blackwood, known for her prowess on the hunting field, is to wed Captain Cecil Gunstan in London in the fall. She is a daughter of the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and of the present Lady Howe. Her grandfather was John Davis of New York.

"Land is still reasonable in price throughout these six states. People are coming from other sections of the country are astonished at the low figures quoted on the finest suburban land, especially within ten miles of Boston. Good land for building, with all conveniences—such as water, gas and electricity can be bought for twelve cents a foot and the choicest lots can be secured at twenty cents. This means that the suburban development in New England should be very great during the next few years. Consequently there will be a keen demand for building materials, and both skilled and common labor. New England is fast becoming the great summer playground of the United States—as people go to Florida and California in the winter, they visit New England in the summer."

"The growth of the Summer Business Conference which we hold every year at Wellesley, reflects this tendency. Each year, for three years, the Boston Institute has been obliged to build a new and larger auditorium to take care of the visiting business men who come between July 25th and August 10th from all parts of the conference centers have had a similar experience and we all are looking forward to 1923 being our biggest year for high grade summer resorts."

"When studying New England conditions, it is most interesting to consider the source of wealth in these six states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are most void of natural resources. They have no coal or iron, no copper or other metals. The fields of New England are not fertile—I remember my grandfather, who was a farmer in Gloucester, saying that all his possessions were 'rocks and bushes and a little religion.' Great success was made in many farms in evidence that the early settlers certainly had rocks to contend with. Statistics show the real assets of New England to be her industry, thrift, honesty and a desire to be of service. It has been these intangible, but all-important, forces which have made New England. These six states stand today, a monument to what can be accomplished without natural resources if people are only actuated by the right motives."

"Improved conditions in New England today suggest that the trouble today with some of the duller sections of our country is that they lack industry, thrift, honesty or a desire to be of service. Activity in the northeast is largely responsible for the high financial level registered this week by the Harbors. It now stands at 25 above normal. When you consider that this figure combines all sections of the country and all lines of industry, and knowing as you do how dull are certain sections and certain lines, the part played by New England in bringing up this figure is most evident."

MILL INDUSTRY HAS GOOD YEAR

Better Record Made in Milling Industry in 1922 Than in Preceding Year; 1923 Outlook Favorable.

(By Associated Press) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—The milling industry was better in 1922 than in the preceding year, and the prospects for 1923 are favorable, dependent upon the crop of wheat in the northwest, millers here declare. These declarations followed statistical reports which showed that 17,444,892 barrels of flour were shipped from the 26 mills here in 1922 as compared to 16,645,196 barrels the year previous. Mill stuffs also showed an increase in shipments, 676,346 tons being forwarded from here last year compared with 642,933 in 1921.

"With the northwest sustaining three crop failures out of five seasons it is impossible to predict the prospects for the coming year, but with a good average wheat crop again this year, millers should enjoy a better business in 1923 than the preceding year," F. M. Crosby, of the Washburn-Crosby company declared. Officials of other milling companies here held similar views, one stating the "milling situation is healthier now than at the same time a year ago."

Local mills ran at capacity only a few weeks of the year, averaging about 75 per cent for the twelve months. It was pointed out by Mr. Crosby that economic conditions have little or no effect upon the milling industry, the crop being the only factor. A crop failure in the northwest brings the mills to face with a shortage of wheat and puts them at a disadvantage with mills in other portions of the country, Mr. Crosby declared. Hope for relief from rust in the crops through the barberr eradication campaign was held out by Mr. Crosby. "We should feel the effect of the several years destruction of these bushes in better crops this year," he added.

MAN WHO BEAT UP DEWEY IS STILL ALIVE

(By Associated Press) SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 17.—William H. Savage, an attorney here, is credited with being the only man who won a fight with the late Admiral George Dewey. The fight was a flaic engagement between the two men and took place on the quarter-deck of the old iron-clad war ship, the USS Albatross, in Manila Bay in 1898. Dewey was then a second lieutenant and Savage was a private in the marines, and on the day of his fight with Dewey was acting as orderly to Captain Melancthon. In a letter written on the U. S. S. Olympia by Admiral Dewey on June 16, 1898, the original of which Mr. Savage treasures, the hero of Manila Bay recalls his fight with Savage. He wrote, in part: "I trust I have my temper more in hand now." Mr. Savage, a former judge and state senator, tells of the fight as follows:

"I had been instructed to take orders from one except Capt. Melancthon. I went to Lieut. Dewey to report one bell. 'One bell, sir,' I said. 'Strike it,' he ordered. 'The captain has given me instructions to take orders from one except himself,' I replied. 'You strike that bell,' he commanded. 'I won't,' I retorted. 'If I make you do it,' 'You can't do it.' 'Dewey then struck at me and knocked me to the deck. I leaped to my feet and rushed at him. He went down in a heap against a hatch as I struck him on the jaw, and I leaped upon him when he got up. We rolled around on the deck for more than fifteen minutes before being separated by the sergeant of the guard. I was thrown in the brig. 'I was brought before the mast and Lieut. Dewey was there also. I was covered with blood, having had no opportunity to wash, but Dewey had washed and changed clothing. His face was badly battered and cut and both eyes were black. 'What the devil have you men been doing?' roared the Captain as he looked us over. 'I had no business striking him, sir,' said Dewey. 'I am to blame,' I retorted. 'Dewey turned to me and said: 'I beg your pardon, sir, but I should not have lost my temper and struck you while on duty.' 'The captain was astonished at this display of politeness from two men who had been so badly battered by each other's fists and told us both to go back to duty.'"

In his letter to Judge Savage, Admiral Dewey said: "How few of us who were on board the old Mississippi then are alive now." That was written in 1898, and today Judge Savage says he is the sole remaining member of the old Mississippi crew. Judge Savage was born in Ireland in 1836.

"ECONOMY OF MOTION"

(By Associated Press) BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 17.—Economy of motion and accuracy are being developed by Miss Helen Willis, the 17-year-old tennis star, who has ranked third in the country last year. Each day Miss Willis is on the courts of the Berkeley Tennis club practicing for her contemplated tennis tour this year. Her father is her teacher and principal opponent just now. He places a handkerchief on the court and Miss Willis from the opposite side of the court tries time after time to hit the mark. She is strictly to be able to strike the ball to any part of the court she desires. The economy of motion is being developed with the idea of making her opponent do all the running on the court and thereby saving her strength for the killing shots. Miss Willis has perfected her drives to such an extent that she does not have to consider them in the game. It is accuracy and conservation of her physical powers that she is stressing this year.

The Merry Life at Palm Beach



This group of winter vacationists appears to enjoy the sunshine of Florida. Standing in the rowing is Miss Nellie Kelley, who is not the lady of the musical comedy, by the way; Miss Claire Clair and Miss Martha Mensing, all of New York. Extreme right is Miss Helen Walton of Chicago.

NEW SECOND CLASS MAIL RULING MADE

(By Associated Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A campaign of mailing of second class matter with the object of eliminating poorly addressed publications from the mails is being conducted by the post office department. Publishers, the public and the postal service, postal officials say, will benefit mutually by the steps taken to reduce undeliverable second class mail, which includes newspapers, magazines and other types of publications. Postmasters are called upon to see that publishers fulfill the recommendations of the department wherever possible. Publishers, themselves, are strongly advised about features of their mailing practices, which if adhered to, postoffice officials declare, will insure fewer losses of newspapers and magazines to subscribers. The recommendations made are: Unusually small publications should be inclosed in envelopes. Publications mailed in single wrappers should be flat, not rolled. Publications should be folded to a size not larger than 9 by 12 inches if possible. Addresses should be in 18 point type or larger or in a legible hand. Old newspapers should not be used as wrappers. Ink should be black or strongly contrasting color and envelopes, wrappers and label paper should be white or of very light tint. Separation of copies to rural and to city subscribers will facilitate distribution. Individual copies unfolded and unwrapped should have addresses in such a manner that the address appears in the upper corner near the bound edge when a copy is grasped by the bound edge. Notice of entry of publication as second class should appear on all wrappers and envelopes. Care should be taken about paste on labels. Too little permits the label to fall off and too much makes the publications stick and destroy the legibility of the address.

Methodist Church Caucus Of Cities Hold Meeting

(By Associated Press) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Problems confronting church leaders in the cities of America will be discussed at the sixth annual meeting of the Council of Cities of the Methodist Episcopal church here February 20, 21 and 22. Mr. Harold S. Battenheim, editor of "The American City," will speak February 20 on "Tendencies in American City Life." City surveys will occupy the convention on the evening of February 21. The morning of February 21 will be given over to the discussion of important questions, while the afternoon session labor and the church will be up for consideration. Mr. Warren S. Stone, president of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Cleveland, Ohio, will tell what labor thinks of the church, while the Rev. Edmund L. Chaffee, director of Labor Temple, New York City will tell how the church has attempted to meet this situation.

POINCARÉ OUTTRIPS HIS INTERPRETER

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Premier Poincaré spoke for one solid hour, during his criticism of the British plan, on the last day of the Paris conference which ended in the break between England and France. He seemed not at all tired by his effort and was going on at a rapid rate when one of his hearers suddenly requested a ten-minute respite, "owing to great fatigue." He proved to be the official interpreter, M. Camillelucy, who, as soon as M. Poincaré's flow of oratory subsided, faltered, asked for a glass of water, and dropped into a chair. "This is one of the hardest tasks I have ever attempted," Camillelucy said later. He has been interpreter at all the Supreme Councils since the Armistice.

ANDERSON SIGNED

SANTA CLARA, Feb. 17.—George L. Anderson, heavy-hitting outfielder of the University of Santa Clara baseball team, has been signed by the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League and will report at spring training camp at San Jose on February 18. Anderson registers from King City, Calif., and was a substitute guard on the Santa Clara football team last year.

YEAR MAY SEE MANY CHANGES AMONG CHAMPS

Five of the Eight Boxing Champions May Be De-throned During Year of 1923.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Five of the eight universally recognized boxing champions are likely to be de-throned this year, in the opinion of ring critics, while titleholders in the other three divisions probably also will face strenuous opposition in an effort to retain their laurels. The general outlook is for one of the most interesting flaic programs in many years.

Pugilistic kinds considered to be in imminent danger of losing their world crowns are: Jimmy Wilde, of England, flyweight; Joe Lynch, of New York, bantamweight; Johnny Kilbane, of Cleveland, featherweight; Johnny Wilson, of Boston, middleweight; and Battling Siki, of France, and Senegal, lightweight.

The other titleholders: Benny Leonard, of New York, lightweight; Mickey Walker, of Elizabeth, N. J., welterweight; and Jack Dempsey, heavyweight, are favored to stay at the top, but while the opposition in their respective ranks is not considered more than threatening, there is always the chance that any of them will receive a fatal fap on the chin. Chief interest promises to center upon Dempsey, who plans an active outdoor campaign after a lapse of nearly two years since his memorable fight with Georges Carpentier. Several of his challengers may make it more than interesting for the champion, but the present prospect is that he will successfully retain his laurels.

Wilde, who has been inactive for some time, has been challenged for a title match by Frank Villa, the scrappy Filipino who took the American flyweight title away from Johnny Buff last year. Villa not only has taken the measure of the best American flyweights, but he has frequently gone out of his class with decisive success.

The Filipino is ambitious to duplicate Buff's feat in holding both the flyweight and bantamweight titles and has following which would be ready to back him strongly in a title bout with Joe Lynch. The latter faces two other formidable challengers in Carl Tremaine, hard-hitting Cleveland, and Irish Johnny Curtin, of Jersey City, N. J.

Kilbane has agreed to stake his featherweight title against the Frenchman, Eugene Criqui, holder of the European championship, in a match at the Polo Grounds on Decoration Day. Criqui, young and aggressive, will have much in his favor against Kilbane, who has slowed up as a result of a long period of inactivity.

Wilson, another inactive champion, will have difficulty retaining his title if he accepts the challenge of several formidable 140-pound boxers, including Tommy Loughran, of Philadelphia, Harry Greb, of Pittsburgh, who also holds the American light-heavyweight title, and Bryan Downey, of Cleveland. Wilson is not recognized as champion in a number of states because of his tactics in avoiding championship matches.

Experts believe either Greb, Gene Tunney, or Tom Gibbons, the leading American light-heavyweights, capable of lifting the world's title held by Battling Siki, who acquired it by knocking out Carpentier. The Senegalese is still recognized in this category as the champion despite the ruling of French authorities depriving him of the title because of alleged improper conduct. Reports have been current that he intends to seek several bouts in the United States during the summer.

Benny Leonard faces several strong contenders in the lightweight ranks, including Lew Tendler, of Philadelphia; Sailor Freedman, and Charley White, both of Chicago. But the fact that he has previously conquered all three inches critics to the opinion that he will continue to remain supreme.

Snapshots of Legislators Taken by Murray Wade in the Capitol Lobby

