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BABSON IS BULLISH ON THE SOUTH

Great Improvement Near, Predicts Well Known Statistician.

HIGH HOPES FOR ALABAMA-FLORIDA

South Needs More Vision and Something to Make it Go, Says Roger W. Babson

LAKE WELLS, Fla., Mar. 17.—During the past two weeks Roger W. Babson has been travelling thru the South continuing his study of business conditions. He is now in Florida and today releases a statement on conditions. "I am very bullish on the South for the long pull," says Mr. Babson. "Alabama may become the greatest industrial state in America, and Florida may become the greatest agricultural state. The South has all the basic natural resources—climate, phosphate, fuel, water power and shipping facilities. All the South needs is more vision and more of that indescribable 'something' which makes things go. Moreover, the South is fast getting that vision. Every southern city and every southern state is evidence of this fact. The South is waking up and the North and West must look out or they will some day be out-classed both industrially and agriculturally.

"It was only a few years ago that cotton mills were built in the South. Today some of the finest mills in the world are in Georgia, the Carolinas and Texas. Moreover, the workers in these mills are a splendid group of sturdy Americans of whom we all may well be proud. But the industrial South is not dependent upon cotton mills. Iron and steel plants, great chemical plants, mills and factories of all kinds are now found in this section. New factories—stimulated partly by the increase in railroad freight rates—are springing up every day in Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, the Carolinas and Mississippi. Considering its strategic location, the Latin American export trade and its nearness to the center of population in the United States, the South is bound to grow industrially.

Cotton Hopes Bright. "As I explained when discussing a certain section of the West, the wheat grower is up against the difficulty that as production becomes more prosperous it consumes less wheat per capita. The reverse, however, is true of cotton, sugar, fruits, nuts and most of the other products which are raised in the South. As people become more prosperous, they use more cotton, eat more sugar, fruit, nuts and the like. Hence, the South is sure to prosper agriculturally as it has sunshine, rain and phosphate as well as seaports, railroads, fuel and every natural advantage.

"Figuring the cotton crop as a whole, it will bring the growers 50 per cent or 60 per cent more money than last year. This means not only a gain in actual purchasing power, but a marked change in sentiment. The cotton states will have the means to buy and will be in a mood to buy. From present indications, the localities to watch are Georgia and South Carolina. In these states weevil damage may be rather serious. The following list is based upon an estimate of the leading crops and the probable season's prices as compared with last year:

Alabama, 1922, \$175,153,000; 1921, \$124,826,000. Gain 39 per cent.
Arizona, 1922, \$17,545,000; 1921, \$15,539,000. Gain 14 per cent.
Arkansas, 1922, \$151,524,000; 1921, \$131,149,000. Gain 16 per cent.
California, 1922, \$127,237,000; 1921, \$112,994,000. Gain 13 per cent.
Florida, 1922, \$20,693,000; 1921, \$16,679,000. Gain 24 per cent.
Georgia, 1922, \$18,224,000; 1921, \$14,759,000. Gain 32 per cent.
Louisiana, 1922, \$121,235,000; 1921, \$72,900,000. Gain 66 per cent.
Mississippi, 1922, \$164,372,000; 1921, \$122,584,000. Gain 34 per cent.
Missouri, 1922, \$228,419,000; 1921, \$170,314,000. Gain 34 per cent.
North Carolina, 1922, \$237,400,000; 1921, \$226,006,000. Gain 5 per cent.
Oklahoma, 1922, \$213,865,000; 1921, \$135,899,000. Gain 57 per cent.
South Carolina, 1922, \$148,765,000; 1921, \$119,102,000. Gain 25 per cent.
Tennessee, 1922, \$163,640,000; 1921, \$129,764,000. Gain 26 per cent.
Texas, 1922, \$501,811,000; 1921, \$326,238,000. Gain 54 per cent.

Weevil Problem Serious. "There is no question," continued Mr. Babson, "that the weevil is a serious problem and that its ravages have steadily increased, both in area affected and amount of damage. The alarm is not without some foundation and it may be a good thing to get people waked up. The potato bug has been controlled in Maine and the cotton weevil can be controlled in the South. As long as cotton is treated like a weed, as long as this crop is left largely in the hands of shiftless tenants, the weevil will win. What the South needs is greater efficiency. In other words, the agricultural experts and the best class of growers are able to deal with the

NASH DISPLAY MECCA OF ALL

Five Nash Cars, the Latest Models, Brought from Baker By Bert Hamilton, Dealer.

A major car display that is attracting considerable attention in La Grande is being looked over today by the car owners, prospective car owners, and the public at large. Situated in the building occupied by the Oregon Hardware and Instrument company, five Nash cars, brought from Baker by Bert Hamilton, dealer, are proving a universal mecca for all interested in automobiles.

Mr. Hamilton, who has the Nash agency for this district, will exhibit the cars, not only today, but Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, as well, giving everyone a chance to look them over. The exhibition consists of one four-passenger special sport model, a beautiful car that, like other Nash cars, is not only easy to look at, but combines real efficiency and utility; one four-passenger special sport model, a duplicate of the car which took first prize in a national motor show held in New York City; one special roadster, and two touring cars. All five cars are the latest productions of the Nash manufacturing company.

Expected this year to be the biggest in the history of Eastern Oregon for the sale of the Nash car," stated Mr. Hamilton. "The new year's models are superior to other types in many ways and uphold the name for utility built up by the company in a completely satisfactory manner."

YOUNG PASTOR LIKES KIDDIES

(By Associated Press) LOS ANGELES, Mar. 17.—Several thousand children heard the opening sermon here of Master Wesley Fleming, 15, recently appointed to fill the pulpit of the Children's church at Angeles Temple.

Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, founder and evangelistic pastor of the Temple, spoke in highest terms of the boy pastor, whose work among children, she said, was "nothing short of remarkable, and it is truly wonderful the way children love to hear him preach."

STANFORD OUT AS AN "AGGIE"

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Mar. 17.—Stanford's nearest approach to an agricultural school is a government experiment station recently established on a 20-acre plot on the university grounds by William E. Wight, Stanford graduate and a representative of the United States department of agriculture. Wight has planted about one hundred trees, the most part almonds, pears, peaches, plums, prunes and apricots.

In his experiments Wight expects to perfect a variety of almonds with not only a soft shell and a kernel of good quality, but one which has the hardiness to resist extreme weather and the tendency to bloom too late.

It is thought that Stanford will never more closely approach agriculture than in this department as the university founding grant provides for the furthering of only the older sciences. The experiment station comes under the head of research and might therefore be classed as botany, biology or other natural sciences.

A. C. Hampton Gives Report of Convention

A. C. Hampton, superintendent of the La Grande schools, who recently attended the National Department of Superintendents' convention at Cleveland, Ohio, and also visited the schools in Gary, Indiana, for a week, gives the following report of his visit:

The educational philosophy of the work-study-play, or platoon plan, can best be expressed in the words of school superintendents who are operating their schools on the plan.

Charles L. Spain, deputy superintendent of public school of Detroit says:

"Before one can become committed to the platoon school idea he must, as a prerequisite, believe in the social aims of education.

"One who holds tenaciously to the formal training idea and believes that the end and aim of the elementary school is to give a thorough training in the tools of education may well be satisfied with the traditional form of elementary organization and will naturally look askance at all innovations.

To one who believes that in a democracy the aims of education is to enable each individual to develop to the fullest extent his individual powers by doing those things which are beneficial to society as a whole, the platoon school, with its socialized activities, comes as a satisfactory solution of the elementary school problem.

Progressive thinkers are becoming daily more convinced that the big impelling motive in education is the social motive. All of our schools must in the future strive to realize more fully the social aims of education. The platoon school does this in a marked degree."

Superintendent William Wirt, of Gary, Indiana, says:

"It is absolutely necessary for the perpetuity of our race that the relative population of the city be reduced or that the cities be made fit places for the rearing of children. The city home is no longer able profitably to occupy all of the time of the child out of school. The city school does not have sufficient time for the general education of the child.

On the other hand it is the city streets and alleys, amusement hall and gambling dens, which provide activities on the average for all the children of the cities for over five hours of the day for the 365 days of the year.

It is this life of the child during the five hours of the day in the streets and alleys that molds his character and educates him in the wrong direction. These five hours a day on the streets must be eliminated from the life of the child before the cities can be made fit places for the rearing of children.

The cities must have an institution that will provide constructive activities at work and play as a substitute for the present five hours a day of destructive activities. These wholesome activities for work and play should be provided in connection with the child's study. School should be held during the day, study, work and play. Not only will the wholesome work and play be a substitute for the demoralizing activities of the streets and alleys, but planned in connection with the study school will motivate and give new vitality to the child's study hours."

The platoon system must not be understood as a plan where one school occupies the rooms for a part of the day while the other remains at home. Such a scheme is a makeshift which subjects the pupils to the demoralizing life of the streets and should not be tolerated under any circumstances. Two duplicate schools may function together in the same building all day long. In Gary twice as many pupils are accommodated as are ordinarily accommodated in a school plant, not by shortening the time for each child, but by actually lengthening it.

In Gary the school day is divided into eight periods of one hour each. School begins at 8:15 in the morning and remains in session without interruption until 4:15 in the afternoon. Some groups of pupils and teachers lunch at 11, some at 12, some at 1 o'clock. Each class is di-

vided into two groups and the time of each group is equally divided between the regular work in the class room and the special work in Manual Training for the boys, Domestic Science for the girls, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Art Room, Playground, etc.

The Beveridge school in Gary is one of the older buildings, not originally designed for the platoon plan. It consists of 16 rooms, including two gymnasiums 30 by 60 feet, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 192. The building is equipped with a Manual Training room 25 by 35 feet, which will accommodate 24 boys, and with a Domestic Science room 25 by 35 feet, equipped to take care of 28 girls in cooking and 35 in sewing.

There are 1063 pupils taken care of in the building and 24 teachers. If one examines the program it will be found that the time of each group is equally divided between the regular class room work and the special activities.

The Jefferson school building in Gary is also an old building of the traditional type. There are nine class rooms, and by the addition of which accommodates 250, and a Manual Training room 20 by 25 feet, and a Domestic Science and Art room 25 by 30 feet, and an Art room which will accommodate 50, they are taking care of 1200 children in this plant. Hence, we see that in a building with no more class room space than we have in our smallest grade building, the Riviera school, 1200 children are being cared for by 30 teachers.

The auditoriums and gymnasiums in connection with the above mentioned buildings are one story frame buildings of the portable type, heated by connection with the regular heating plant of the building. They were heated comfortably in severe weather while I was there and the teachers informed me that they were never uncomfortable.

I spent most of my time while in Gary in the Beveridge and Jefferson schools for the reason that I felt that our problem in La Grande will be to adapt the system to the buildings we already have, rather than build new structures. However, I visited the Froebel school which is a plant costing \$800,000 and accommodates 3000 pupils from the first grade through the four years of high school. The school is equipped with two gymnasiums, two swimming pools, auditorium seating 800, blacksmith shops, foundry, machine shops, etc. There are 60 rooms in the building and 85 teachers.

The platoon system has developed in the past ten years until now it is in operation in one or more schools in 15 cities in 19 states. These cities are of all types, from our largest industrial centers to small towns and wealthy suburban communities. Their combined population is 8,335,467, or about one-twelfth of the entire population of the country. The list of cities is as follows: Akron, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Casper, Wyo.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Elmwood, Pa.; Duluth, Minn.; East Chicago, Indiana; Elizabeth, N. J.; Ellsworth, Pa.; Flomtown, Pa.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Franklin, N. J.; Gary, Indiana; Greenwich, Conn.; Hazelton, Pa.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Monessen, Pa.; Montclair, New Jersey; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; New Castle, Pennsylvania; Newark, N. J.; Oakmont, Pa.; Passaic, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockford, Illinois; Sacramento, Calif.; Saginaw, W. S. Michigan; Seattle, Wash.; Sewickley, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; Stuttgart, Ark.; Troy, N. Y.; Warren, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Winnetka, Ill.

In reporting upon the increase in housing capacity made possible by organizing their schools on the work-study-play plan, superintendents made the following reports: Housing capacity in the Akron, Ohio, schools was increased by the platoon plan 25 per cent; in Birmingham, Ala.,

(Continued on Page Three)

MAY PRESERVE "GHOST CITY"

Idaho City, Once City of 16,000, Now of 200, May Be Preserved as Show Place.

(By Associated Press) BOISE, Ida., Mar. 17.—During the gold rush of the '60's the town of Idaho City, northeast of here, had a floating population of 16,000, but now only about 200 persons are left and, with the city fast going to decay, local residents are considering plans for its preservation as one of the show places of the state.

It was in 1862 that gold was first discovered in the Boise Basin and in two years the town of Idaho City had been established. It flourished for some time and then, when gold production fell off, it gradually declined. The Boise Basin is estimated to have yielded over \$60,000,000 worth of gold, and the miners of those days came and disappeared as suddenly as the gold they took from their placer claims.

The fate of Idaho City is not like that of many other mushroom mining towns of the west and of Alaska—which have been deserted to the last man.

Saloons and dance halls in which miners drank and gambled away their hard-earned dust, although long closed, are still standing and there is the deserted office of the Idaho World, formerly The Boise News, first published in October, 1865, and which ceased to exist in 1919.

The old files of the newspaper office contain much information of events when the camp was in its prime. Accounts of shooting affrays at the corner of Main and Wall streets, often referred to as "the bloodiest corner in the west," are numerous.

In the old issue of The Boise News there are many advertisements that this or that establishment had large stocks of choice liquors. "Huntton's Place" stressed the fact that the supply of liquor there was 4,000 gallons of rum, whiskey and wines. "The Miner's Brewery and Bakery" advertised an "anti-divorce punch" and stated that a large supply of liquor "has just been received from San Francisco."

The advertisement of Messrs. Seelye, Brower and Burt's Dancing Academy said "we are prepared to teach all the new and fashionable ballroom dances."

George Woodman's Writing Academy guaranteed "an easy, flowing hand or no charge."

The old stage coach station still stands and, according to history, there was great rejoicing when mail and newspapers from California arrived. In those days The Sacramento Union sold in Idaho City for \$1 a copy.

MARION DEBT \$850,000

SALEM, Ore., Mar. 17.—Marion county has no warrant indebtedness, and its total obligations involve \$850,000 in bonds authorized for the construction of roads, according to a statement made by Judge W. S. Bushy before the members of the Salem chamber of commerce here today.

Well, why shouldn't America be keen about the rights of minorities? The Indians are pretty well cleared out now.

NEW VETERAN HOSPITAL TO BE ERECTED

(By Associated Press)

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Mar. 17.—Sixty pounds of blueprints in the safe of the chamber of commerce here tell the story of the plan of the federal government to start early construction of a million and a half dollar hospital for former service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases.

On the open spaces west of here where Camp Custer sprang into a great cantonment, the hospital, with 500 acres. It is one of five for which congress appropriated \$18,000,000. The hospital building program is under the direction of the veterans' bureau.

Two miles east of the government hospital site is located the American Legion Roosevelt hospital for the care of tubercular former service men with a capacity of 400 patients. The

veterans' bureau hospital will have facilities for the treatment of 500 patients.

The government hospital unit will be built around what the blueprints call the "main building"—a commodious two-story structure, winged, with general wards on one side and wards for "disturbed" patients on the other. Directors' offices, rooms for various officers, dining rooms, operating rooms, electro-therapy, electro-cardiograph, autopsy and dental rooms are in this building, as well as quarters for specialist treatment and minor surgery.

At the west end of the hospital group will be located the cottage for tubercular patients, equipped with sleeping porches and the most modern methods of treating this disease.

The recreation building will contain an auditorium to seat 400 persons, with a stage and projection room for motion pictures. Card and billiard rooms will open off the main lobby.

There is a group of buildings for "continued treatment" cases containing large day rooms on the first floor with wards above. Three separate buildings will provide accommodations for nurses, female attendants and male attendants. There will be separate structures for the vocational training shops, garage and repair shops.

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Would you, if some one should offer you any piece of Rogers 1847 Silver for one-half the regular price take advantage of it. That is exactly what we offer if you make your want known and present only 25 wrappers off MEDO-MAID tall cans evaporated milk.

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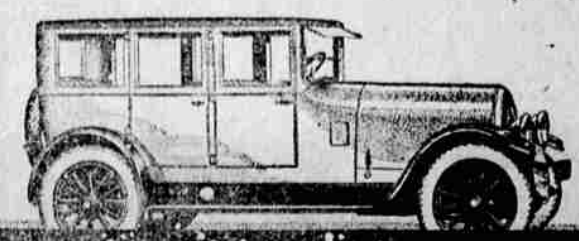
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