

BABSON SEES GREAT FUTURE IN THE SOUTH

Southern Opportunities Explained by the Noted Statistician, Roger W. Babson.

BABSON PARK, Fla. — (Special.)—Roger W. Babson, the statistician returning to his winter headquarters here, after a second tour of investigation through this section, today issued the following statement of findings for the South.

"I am convinced more than ever that it is only four o'clock in the morning for the new South," says Mr. Babson. "Although this section is prosperous now, its real day of opportunity is only beginning to dawn. The states of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas are on the threshold of a new era. What has happened in the West during the past fifty years is about to take place in the South. In the past this section has been handicapped by northern prejudice and being dependent almost entirely upon cotton has not progressed as it should. I do not mean by this to belittle an important crop, but any section dependent entirely upon one product is handicapped. Now, however, with industrial development already under way the South should gain by leaps and bounds. Almost every southern state and city offers distinct opportunities to men who are willing to work or invest capital in this section."

Bull Weevil Drawback
"Current agricultural figures do not show up so well for these states as for those of the North, largely because of the boll weevil, but even so, if cotton continues to hold up in price even those agricultural sections should prosper in 1924."

Potatoes, an important crop in Florida, figure 24 per cent less than last year. This loss, however, is more than offset by the following advances in the value of agricultural products of this state: Corn, 9 per cent; sweet potatoes, 33 per cent; peanuts, nearly 50 per cent; hay, 50 per cent; and tobacco, 58 per cent. For Florida the net result is an increase of 5 per cent over the combined value of last year.

"Of the urban localities of Florida, statistics suggest that Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, and Miami will offer relatively the best opportunities. The citrus situation is temporarily suffering from very low prices, but if this results in strengthening the Florida Citrus Growers' exchange, it may prove to be a blessing in disguise."

Cotton, Corn Lower
"The cotton and corn crops of Mississippi are about 15 per cent under last year in value. Sweet potatoes and hay turn to an increase of about 14 per cent and oats show a gain of 11 per cent. Potatoes lost over 20 per cent. The combined result of crop values, as far as Mississippi is concerned show a drop in value of about 13 per cent compared with last year. The lumber industry, however, is today proving to be the salvation of the Mississippi. For purposes of this survey I am including Louisiana in a group of Western Southern states."

"Turning east to Alabama we find the corn crop showing a gain in value of about 12 per cent. Other crops, however, show losses in the following percentages: cotton, 2; sweet potatoes, 4; hay, potatoes and oats, 8; peanuts, nearly 20. The total value of the agricultural products of Alabama is practically the same as last year. Industry is responsible for more favorable conditions here. Our steel and textile plants are active. With its natural advantages, Alabama may some day become the

Georgia is Prospering

The cotton crop in Georgia is about 10 per cent greater in value than last year. Corn has advanced 16 per cent, and sweet potatoes 14 per cent. Hay is of less value by about 7 per cent than last year. Oats show an increase of 25 per cent and peanuts 20 per cent. Winter wheat increased 12 per cent; potatoes, 4 per cent; and tobacco over 100 per cent. In the aggregate the crops of Georgia are bringing about 13 per cent more money than they did a year ago. Industrial conditions here are slowing up a bit, but Atlanta is destined to some day become a very large and prosperous city.

"In discussing northern business we find the value of the corn crop 17 per cent greater than a year ago. Cotton, however, has lost 27 per cent, hay, 6 per cent; tobacco, 5 per cent; and winter wheat, 6 per cent. Sweet potatoes and potatoes average gains of about 17 per cent. The agricultural income has a loss of but 2 per cent compared with a year ago and is picking up industrially."

"The value of the cotton crop in North Carolina is more than 50 per cent greater than a year ago and corn also shows a healthy increase. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, and winter wheat are averaging 5 per cent above last year's figures. The potato crop is about the same and hay falls slightly below. Peanuts are more than double last year's figures and oats show a 22 per cent gain. From an agricultural point of view the state of North Carolina is 30 per cent better off than it was a year ago. Industrial tendencies, in the meantime, continue favorable although some few recessions in textile mills may be noticed."

"The increase in the value of the cotton crop also holds good for South Carolina, where it was more than double that of a year ago. Corn here showed an increase of 32 per cent and tobacco 45 per cent. Sweet potatoes and oats have increased in value 15 to 20 per cent. Hay shows a decrease of about 5 per cent. Three crops of lesser importance show increase as follows: potatoes, 56; winter wheat, 45 per cent; peanuts, 70 per cent. For all crops the combined result is an increase in value over last year of about 68 per cent. Agriculturally South Carolina has shown the greatest gain in this group."

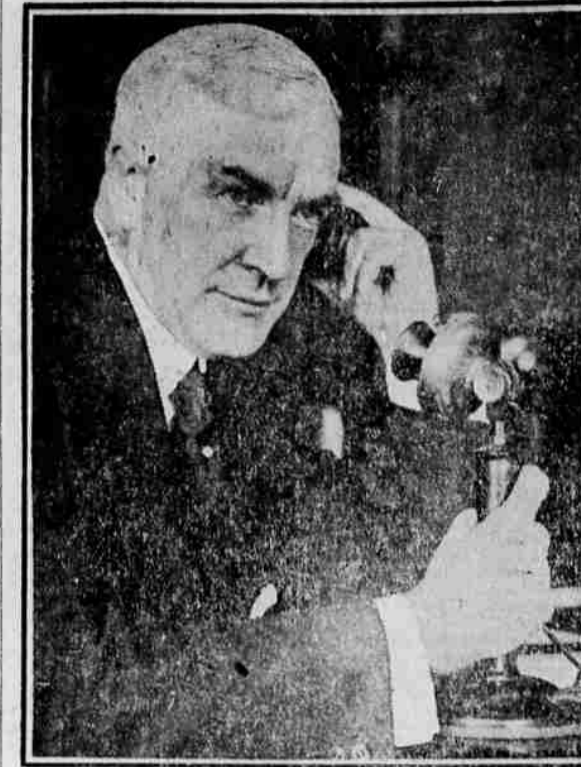
One Per Cent Below Normal
"Compared with the rest of the country, where business as reflected on the Babson chart is running at one per cent below normal, we find that general conditions in the southern states are favorable. Florida, for instance, shows a gain of 16 per cent in general business over a year ago; Mississippi is running 12 per cent ahead of last year's figures; Alabama shows a gain of 44 per cent; Georgia is leading by 2 per cent; Tennessee is 7 per cent ahead of last year's figures; North Carolina has increased 11 per cent in twelve months; and South Carolina shows a gain of 32 per cent. Failures in these states show a decrease with the exception of Georgia which registers no change."

"At all American ports foreign trade has been weak during 1923, but figures show that Southern ports have more than held their own. I am very optimistic as to the future of foreign trade possibilities of Charleston, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Norfolk to the north, with New Orleans and Galveston to the south and west. Heretofore, the great trade routes have been between New York and Europe. In the future we shall develop new paths for heavy international trade between the south and Europe, and in the Pacific."

Construction Active
"Construction work of all kinds is very active throughout this section. Road building is booming, fertilizer companies are coming back to their former volume of business even though cooperative purchasing by the farmers is reducing profits. Super-power projects are spreading over the entire south and large and small industrial plants are springing up everywhere. Practically every good southern cotton mill is making money."

"The railroads of the south are looking better than ever before. Georgia is the greatest industrial state in the country."

From Belgium to Italy.



Henry P. Fletcher, who has been U. S. ambassador to Belgium, will take over the post of ambassador to Italy, succeeding Washburn Child.

The Atlantic Coast line securities are now classed as gilt edged. Southern Railway bonds should be perfectly safe as investment and even the Seaboard, which was headed for a receivership two years ago may now pull through. Southern investments are looking better every day."

ELLIS ISLAND ISLE OF TEARS

is Unworthy of Civilized Country, Swiss Visitor Tells Germans.

BERLIN (AP)—"Ellis Island, the Isle of Tears, the worst place I ever got to. It's unworthy of a civilized country. The United States government's reputation is at stake unless conditions be improved there."

With these words a Swiss nurse described her experience on Ellis Island in an article published in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung. "When we first caught sight of the barracks," she continues, "it did not seem to be so bad, but the moment we stepped into one of the buildings we could not help feeling like entering a prison. At the entrance large iron gates were locked behind us as soon as we had passed through them. On entering the enormously large reception hall we were actually seized with anxiety. We stumbled to one of those long benches and sat down to wait for our turn. One after another was called up and had a blue ticket filed on his breast by a negro. It was the permit for our passage."

"After several hours' waiting, which seemed to us an eternity, we were released from this torture, but only to be subjected to a new one. The examination by the immigration officer was very disagreeable. We were asked every imaginable question as to where we came from, where we wanted to live, what the object of our visit was, etc. Very often people tried to get their passports more easily by offering a bribe. The process of examination thus became very disagreeable and contradicted their former statements. Whatever you say is being put down in shorthand and carefully investigated afterwards."

"At 4 p. m. we were directed to the dining hall. The tables there were covered with paper dishes. First thing we did was to tear off a bit of paper and have our cups, plates, knives and forks cleaned with it. There was plenty of food, but just that kind to feed the masses."

Very Little Comfort

"Passengers of the second class enjoy the privilege of spending their daytime in separate rooms of smaller size. Natives of the same country usually keep together. There is a German quarter, a French quarter, etc."

"On the whole there is very little comfort. A table, two or three benches and a luggage stand, also a very primitive toilet, are built at least in the second and third class—but bunks arranged in two or three rows above each other. Forty-eight people occupy a room of about seventy square meters. The bunks have to be cleared and tilted up at 5:20 a. m. There is a table, covered with a red cloth, for breakfast. During certain hours people are allowed to take a walk on the terrace outside. But the air is thick with the smoke of innumerable boats and steamers. People enjoy the unforgettable sight of the alleys—streets as fast as the iron bars allow it."

"That's what I saw on Ellis Island. I would not wish my best friend to be kept there for more than an hour. It's an ugly place to go to."

Wilmington News Dispatch: All who believe in fairness should insist upon William H. Anderson telling the national bed-time story hereafter with Albert B. Fall as his understudy.

DEVICE IS AID TO SUBMARINE.

Italian Inventor Claims to Have Overcome the Laws of Refracted Light.

ROME (AP)—Submarine warfare of the future will be revolutionized by the discovery of an Italian naval expert who claims to have discovered a process which will overcome the law of refraction and enable people to see under water.

The discoverer of the process is Professor Leonardo Guglielmini, scientist and naval expert, of Civitavecchia, who maintains that by the use of his process submarines would be able to detect the presence of obstacles—even with their periscopes totally submerged. Professor Guglielmini's apparatus fitted to submarines would be claimed, project shafts of invisible light through the water which would illuminate any body coming in the direction and radius of their rays and would set within a radius of from seven to nine hundred feet and at a depth of fifty feet.

"The first idea of this discovery came to me in 1916, when submarine warfare was at its height," said the professor in an interview. "I realized how helpless submarines become once they are totally submerged, and it occurred to me how greatly their naval and strategic power would be increased if only a means could be found to enable the crews to see under water."

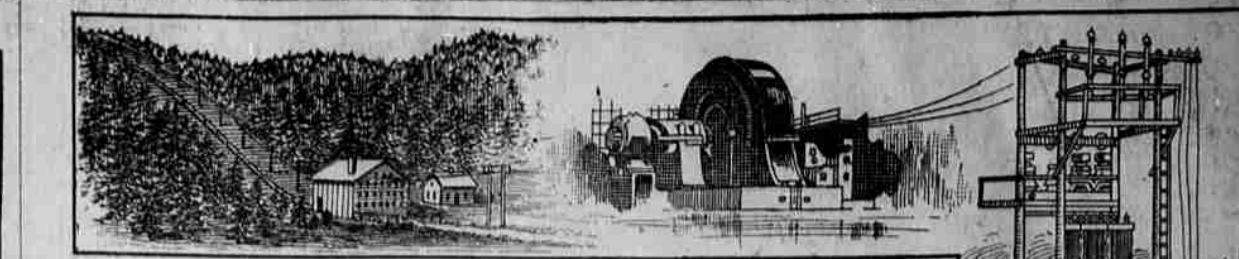
"The law of refraction of light presented an almost insuperable difficulty to this possibility. I had to call in the aid of another element and after long studies and patient research I discovered a method by which a line of light could be made to pierce the water and at the same time be reflected to a special watch on the surface."

"I am confident that I have solved the problem which has been baffling scientists for years."

Gormandizing Kings Of Old Recalled by Republishing Menus

DEBILITATING—The bill which proposes to abolish in the Free State the traditional legal system of continuing and set up in its place a more modern system, has passed through the Dail and now lies in the Senate. In the latter body much of the preliminary discussion of the bill had to do with the question whether wigs and gowns shall continue to be worn. The bill provides that the decisions as to whether the judges and members of the bar shall wear any special costumes, and what that costumes shall be, rest with the minister for home affairs acting with a committee representing the legal interests. The legal profession is strongly attached to its wigs and gowns and the subject is likely to lead to heated discussion because the government is in favor of some dignified costume that will impress upon the popular mind the realization of the change from British control of all law to the control of the Irish people. The power proposed to be given to the minister for home affairs is challenged as an undue interference with the independence of the judiciary. It is expected that the Senate will make several amendments to the bill.

About all that is happening is that the lower class is becoming as naughty as it once thought the upper class.



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IRISH BAR WANTS NO CHANGING OF WIGS AND GOWNS

DRESDEN (AP)—Menus of olden times when kings and robber knights served tons of food and wine to their castle party guests during feasts which sometimes went on for weeks, have been appearing recently in the German newspapers which marvel at the capriciousness to eat and drink of the individuals living 200 or 400 years ago. Scientists and letter writers to the newspapers in general, have taken up the subject of enormous repasts, and discuss at length the appetites of the nobility of former times. The scientists agree that it is scarcely conceivable how the kings and their friends could really consume the quantities of food and drink which has been accredited to some of the famous old characters of history in Europe.

An example of a feast at the court of Hanover in the sixteenth century when 12 different meat dishes were served has been published in virtually all of the newspapers of Germany recently, and has brought out much comment, especially by writers who make comparisons of the fat days of the past centuries and the "lean" days in Germany during the war, and since.

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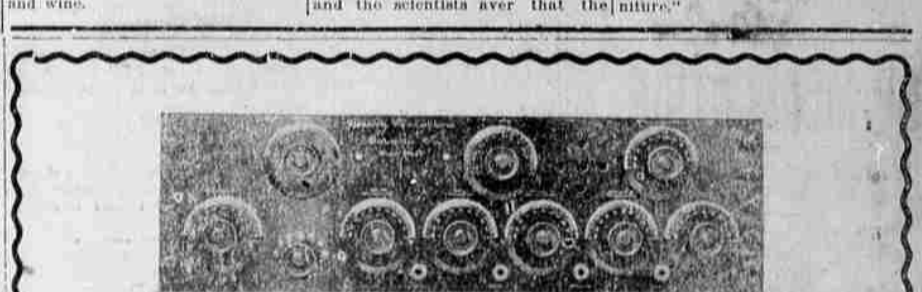
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people of today, who do not stuff themselves, are happier and in better health generally than their gluttonous forefathers who revelled in feasts of rich foods and strong drinks and some times died of apoplexy at the table before the eyes of all their guests who were also stuffed and trying to be merry.



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Impossible to make any interference with it!
BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU BUY A RADIO
Don't let anyone sell you a set that interferes with your neighbor's reception, as that type of radio will soon be legislated against. All those whistles and squawks that you hear when listening in on radio are made by regenerative type radio.
"I DO NOT SELL REGENERATIVE RADIO SETS AS MY FIFTEEN YEARS OF RADIO EXPERIENCE TELLS ME TO KEEP THAT TYPE AWAY FROM THE PUBLIC, AS THEY CANNOT OPERATE THAT TYPE WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH OTHER RECEIVING SETS CLOSE BY."

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