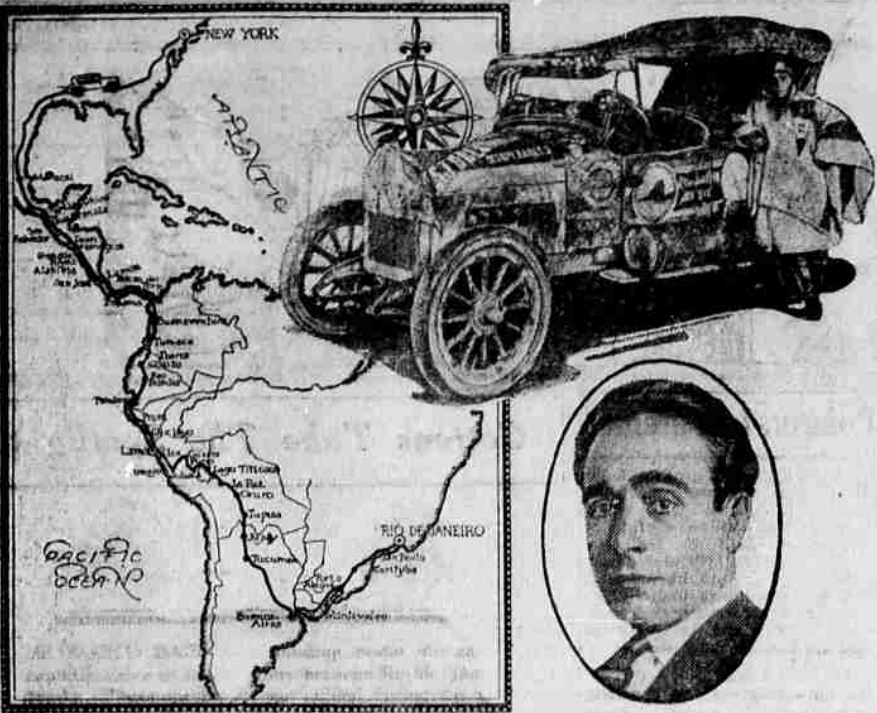


PIONEER ADVENTURER BLAZES FIRST MOTOR TRAIL, BRAZIL TO NEW YORK



JOSE MARIO BARONE—standing beside the car in which he made the first inter-American automobile drive of 20,000 miles between Rio de Janeiro and New York, where he arrived early in March. Three mechanics were killed during the trip; Signor Barone, an intrepid Italian adventurer, and his Studebaker underwent every hardship from being captured by bandits and hauled from mountain roads by avalanches to personal road building.

Stimson: Man of Deeds and Duty

When you think of Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Hoover's choice for secretary of state, you think of a lot of words that are the sport of scribes nowadays, like "duty" and "service." Throughout Mr. Stimson's career, in Albany and at Washington, at the front with the 35th field artillery, of which he was lieutenant colonel during the war, or in Nicaragua, or in the Philippines, the "Stern Daughter of the Voice of God" has stood ever at his elbow, laying on him the compulsion that she has laid on men of old.

What was there in the Philippine post for a man like Stimson? It meant another interruption of his professional career, years spent in a climate which had broken stronger men, separation from friends and home and the pursuit of well-earned leisure. Yet you saw him bow his head when called and sail away on the President McKinley like a Roman proconsul, as General Wood had done before him—and died for his pains. It is safe to say that the thought of promotion, though it had come to one of his predecessors, never entered his head. That is what makes his friends all the more delighted at the Hoover appointment.

Two strong men, Hoover and Stimson; alike in their ideals of public service, somewhat unlike in temperament and technique. The relation has brought out a number of notable contrasts in recent years—Wilson and Bryan, Wilson and Lansing, Harding and Hughes, says Harold Philip Stokes in the New York Times magazine. Coolidge and Kellogg did not present such sharp dissimilarity. In the natural course of events, a secretary of war or an attorney general is left more or less to his own devices. Not so a secretary of state. He sits at the cabinet table at the president's right hand. He is his right hand. And a President is likely to have his own ideas as to the conduct of the country's foreign relations. In the instant case two will have a common purpose.

Aided Hoover in 1915. It is not the first time they have worked together. Back in 1915, in the early days of the Belgian relief, when it was still under the fire of criticism, Hoover sought additional support at home. At his request President Wilson appointed a co-ordinating committee, of which Stimson was for many months an active member. Hoover has a way of chalking a man up on the tablets of his memory when their paths cross and reaching out for those same tablets later in time of need. In this case the appointment reveals his resolute purpose to set first on his cabinet the stamp of integrity. Stimson is the very antithesis of the Ohio game.

Go back to his childhood and you will find mostly stern New England stock, with Abigail and Rebecca, Atterbury and Appleton. A Stimson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, placed as private fortune at Washington's disposal and was penniless at the end of it. Colonel Stimson has not only the wealth of character to draw upon, but the springs of a good horseman—and refined it by the President's side in the most approved fashion of melodramas. Roosevelt liked his style, and afterward appointed him United States attorney for the district of New York. There he made a name for

himself in the conduct of the case against the "sugar trust," and the presentation of Charles W. Morse for misappropriating funds of the National Bank of America. A Cabinet Post Under Taft. It was natural enough that Stimson should become the Republican candidate for governor in 1910, and that when that effort failed, Taft should appoint him secretary of war. By a curious turn of fate he found himself under a President who had made his reputation in the Philippines and over a chief of staff, General Wood, whose burden of linear administration he was himself afterward to assume. In the war department he got his first test for military training, and he and General Wood were later to become outstanding champions of the cause of preparedness.

In the summer of 1915 Stimson went to Albany as a delegate at large to the New York state constitutional convention. It was a distinguished gathering. Men of lesser mark sported on the sunny beaches of debate; for above them the intellectuals tossed their snowy crests. Root was there, and Justice Cleveland from Kingston, and Deaney Sheell with his patient humor, and Schumann of Cornell, and Morgan O'Brien, and Herbert Parsons, and that peak of intelligence rising sheer out of the plain, Alfred E. Smith. Stimson worked with these men, and listened toward the close of the convention's deliberations to that great speech of Root's, which was the greatest of his career, in which he so eloquently defended the short ballot and the centralization of responsibility in the governor.

Led A Budget Reform. To this doctrine of executive responsibility, which has since been written into the constitution and laws of the state, Stimson made his own peculiar contribution. During the days of his service at Washington the necessities of a system which rigidly separated the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of government were forcibly brought home to him. He resolved then and there to do what he could to adapt the ancient formulas of Monticourt to the conditions of modern life, with its demand for leadership and co-operation. As soon as he got back to New York, before he had been elected a delegate to the convention, he took up the cause of the executive budget, which will ever be associated with his name. In the convention he headed the committee which had charge of that reform. With the rest of the changes included in the revision of 1915 it fell to the ground, but as soon as he came to New York both at Washington and at Albany.

When the war came, an ex-secretary of war of weaker fibre would have found his way to useful service at Washington. Stimson preferred a silver leaf at the front to silver stars at home and went overseas with the 26th field artillery, 74th division—New York's own. During the training period at Camp Upton and Camp Sengco he had a chance to capitalize his war department experience and to put into practice the preparedness which he had long preached. He applied himself to the discipline and battle-effectiveness of his regiment as he had applied himself to the sugar trust case and the executive budget, with great pains and patience, mistaking in a human quality which belied the "sleazy" charge leveled against him in the campaign of 1918. Knowledge and experience alone do not make a good commanding officer. At Pecan and Near-Maison and in the pup tents of the Bois de Hain Labarre—on the edge of which his guns fired the regiment's first shot against the enemy—he showed that he was a leader of thought not only, but of men.

Solved Nicaraguan Trouble. The Nicaraguan mission is still fresh in the public memory. As a special envoy of President Coolidge, Stimson settled the dispute between Diaz and Saca, and managed to effect an agreement that ended hostilities between their

rival forces, even though it did not bring permanent peace to the country. On his understanding of Latin-American problems, refreshed at that time, Mr. Hoover is expected to lean heavily in seeking to improve relations with the republics south of the Rio Grande.

"Whatever steps we take in Central America," he said in writing on the problem, "must not be in derogation of the rights of those republics as independent nations," and added that the national safety of the United States imposed upon us a peculiar interest in guarding the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal routes. While his good friend General Wood was still in the Philippines, Stimson went to pay him a visit. He was greatly impressed with his general's consecration to his task. He felt that Wood had undertaken it as a duty, and when the call came to Stimson himself, he accepted it in the same spirit. He went out to the islands in 1928, on the wings of great prestige and into the arms of a most friendly welcome. The entry sought the cooperation of Quezon, Osmena and the other Philippine leaders. Some of them he appointed to his cabinet, this gave them a voice in the administration; at the same time they were able to help him in the legislature with his reform measures. Through his cabinet, and through the council of state, which he revived, he was able to put into effect in the Philippines the doctrines of executive leadership and legislative control which he had persistently advocated in this country.

Co-operation His Keystone. Like Morrow in Mexico, Stimson made co-operation and the economic development of the country the keystone of his policy. "The Filipino people today constitute a community in the orient filled with eager western desire and hunger for the mental and material good things of this life," he told them. "But they are held back from a gratification of that desire by their failure thus far to achieve the mechanical and economic progress by which alone such desires can be gratified." He urged development "in and by big business units," with ample resources in capital and expert talent.

Such, in its broad outlines, is the career of the man who is the new secretary of state—a tall man, not too racy, with light gray-blue eyes and grayish hair and a close-cropped gray mustache above a firm mouth. A man determined to be fair. A man who has somehow managed to carry through life the oft-ridiculed For-God-for-Country-and-for-Yale ideals of his college days. A man for whom Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes

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The miser hoards and gloats over his gold, yet it is almost useless to him. Ever his pile remains the same because his money is not made to work for him.

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Logo for Fruit Growers Bank, Medford, Oregon, with text "Partners in Community Development".

have gone bond, as Taft and Smith would if they were asked, or Roosevelt and Wood if they were alive.

NEW WHIPPET IN SIX MODELS

Tests conducted by Whigs-Overland engineers at proving grounds in various sections of the country for many months prior to the introduction of the Superior Whippet Six, disclose an unusually high speed and power development which sets a new standard of outstanding performance in the light six field.

Many of these tests were conducted on Lookout Mountain and Signal Mountain at Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuscarora Mountain at Chambersburg, Pa., and in numerous metropolitan cities—the latter to test the Whippet's activity factor in heavy city traffic. The result of these speed tests showed a considerably higher top speed than was obtainable in the former Whippet Six models, while ability to easily climb steep mountain grades was outstanding. In numerous tests, the Whippet Six disclosed rapid acceleration, easily attaining a speed in excess of 60 miles per hour over major courses, checked by accurate timing devices.

In power tests over mountain highways, the Whippet six sedan, under full load, showed its ability to master these grades without any engine strain or indication of excessive heating. The latter result is said to be a distinct tribute to the cooling system employed in the Whippet six, which is declared by leading engineers to be developed to such a high point that it will fully meet the demands in any section of the country.

Atwater Kent Program Tonight

"Sicrid the teller," who typed and stenographed her way to musical fame, might be part of the story of the struggle of Sicrid Onegin, the newest and youngest European concert contralto and operatic star who is to be guest artist during the Atwater Kent Radio hour this Sunday evening.



SIGRID ONEGIN Atwater Kent Artist.

Born in Stockholm, Mme. Onegin married a Russian, who died in a military prison during the world war. She made her first great triumph as a singer in a performance of "Carmen" with the late Enrico Caruso as chief star. Her voice has been called by critics one of the most remarkable of modern singers. Ranging from a deep, rich, round toned contralto

to the highest range of a mezzo-soprano, and capable of coloratura effects in middle and high tones that are of the most intricate character. Her program this evening has been arranged to give free play to her many vocal accomplishments.

GAUDY GOWN COLORS COPIED FROM FISH SAN FRANCISCO—Gorgeous butterfly fish that provide inspiration to modists are among the oddities of the Steinhart aquarium here. "Nature never makes mistakes in combination of colors," explained Ernest Arnold, designer of women's gowns, in giving credit to the marvellously beautiful colors of the Hawaiian and south Pacific specimens in the aquarium for the ideas for "some of my best creations."

These fish have fins like sheer chiffon or gauze," he said: "they move gracefully through the water, with fins undulating, I am reminded of" esthetic dancers. Their coloration is adaptable perfectly for women's wraps, stage costumes and for evening gowns. The cubistic designs are suggestive of beautiful shaws for the theater or ball.

Clean rags wanted at the Mail Tribune office.

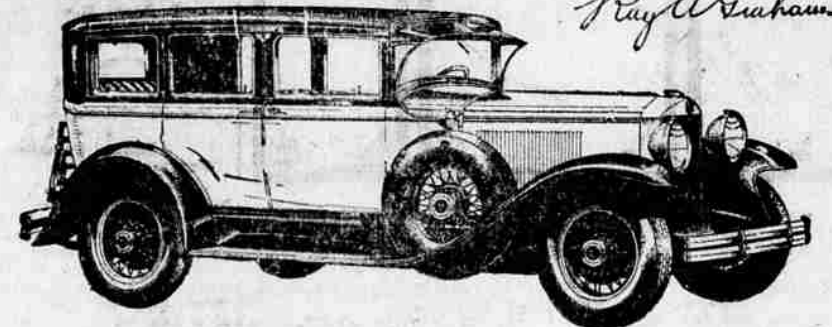
Sales Continue to Make New Records



In 1928, Graham-Paige enjoyed a first year sales volume that set an all-time record for the automobile industry. In the first 60 days of 1929 shipments of the new sixes and eights were 214% greater than for the same period last year.

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The Roadster, \$525; The Phaeton, \$625; The Coach, \$595; The Coupe, \$595; The Sedan, \$675; The Sport Cabriolet, \$695; The Convertible Landau, \$725; Sedan Delivery, \$595; Light Delivery Cabriolet, \$460; 1 1/2 Ton Chassis, \$545; 1 1/2 Ton Chassis with Cab, \$610. All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Mich.

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