

FIRE LOSSES FOR FIRST HALF 1929 SHOWS DECREASE

SALEM, Ore., July 20.—(Special)—Records in the department of State Fire Marshal Lee show that the fire losses for the first six months of 1929, outside of Portland, amounting to \$1,409,813, were \$27,000 less than for the first six months of 1928...

AT HUNT'S CRATERIAN TODAY



Jeanne Egels and Herbert Marshall in a scene from the "The Letter"

"The Letter," in which Jeanne Egels is starring at Hunt's Craterian theater, is a triumph for talking pictures. For long sequences Miss Egels, as a woman charged with murder, tells her story in the witness stand and holds the attention of her audience completely...

Coming Attractions

In a vivid story of grim revenge, set amid dark Africa and the sweltering sun-baked fastnesses of its surrounding country, John Gilbert is coming to the Hiltos theatre for a three day run starting tomorrow in "Desert Nights."



JOHN GILBERT and MARY NOLAN in "DESERT NIGHTS"

The story is a thrilling one, dramatically and realistically told. Its locale is a part of the African desert.

Mary Nolan plays the girl in a most convincing manner. Her blonde loveliness would be an asset to any production and she also proves herself a capable little actress.

Ernest Torrence gives another one of the characterizations for which he is noted. It is finished, impressive and telling in every respect.

To Hunt's Craterian As graceful as any stage entrance he ever made at the Polka Berger in the entrance Maurice Chevalier makes into American film work via "Innocents in Paris" that chronicle of cafe and back-stage life, coming to Hunt's Craterian Wednesday.

The volatile Frenchman, long a favorite on the Paris and London music halls and in French musical comedy, makes a determined attack on the hearts of the American public.

In appearance and manner he lends charm to the role of a Paris cabaret singer, golden voice leads to a celebrated stage career. Chevalier's voice completes the pleasing impression. Vivacious and strikingly beautiful conditions of half a dozen ballads form the most pleasing feature of the entire picture.

"The Valentine" is a song he introduced in Paris, London and New York. He sings it in "Innocents in Paris," as well as several others composed especially for the picture. Sylvia Beecher is seen opposite him.

Classified advertising gets results.

"Consider the Ants"

(Salem Capital-Journal) It has been said that only the insects remain to contest man's mastery of the world and that the great struggle of the future lies against these tiny creatures who for untold millions of years have held their own and still dominate large portions of the globe. The animals that have not been enslaved by man face extermination. Even the song birds seem marked for slaughter. And we have weeks designated as "exterminate the insects week" in which we are urged to spray and poison and otherwise murder the only living creatures that successfully assert their independence. And the government spends tens of millions of dollars employing an army of men in organized insect slaughter, without seriously diminishing their ranks.

Many of these insects are fragile and wonderful creatures, playing an important part in keeping our earth a flower garden. Take the butterfly, which flits about aimlessly and lazily, adding color and charm to the summer landscape of a world full of curious beauty—had we but leisure to observe it. But of course the delight the butterfly inspires is quite immaterial in this day and age when only industry and efficiency count. So we will limit our discussion to the humble but ubiquitous ant, which alone seems, by superior civilization, to be able to hold his own—and therefore is proper subject for discussion in this industrial age.

Millions of years ago, long before the first primates evolved, the ant was functioning numerously and efficiently, as proved by remains in Baltic amber. As workers, organizers, fighters and builders, even our captains of industry are not the ant's equal.

Ants have perfected a civilization that has stood the test of time and hold their own while human civilizations have evolved, crumbled and passed away. And is this not proof of superior intelligence in the industry of the problems of existence?

Somewhat like the human family, the ants have not all progressed equally. Some species are still in what corresponds to the stone age of humanity. They live by hunting and fighting. Others are in the pastoral stage, tending, pasturing and "milking" herds of other insects. Still others are in the agricultural era, planting, fertilizing and harvesting their gardens of fungi. Wiser than men, they have never invented machinery for the making of useless things, hence there is work for all and they practice a cooperation in industry humanity has never attained.

They seem to have tried every form of government and settled upon a combination of monarchy, democracy and communism.

Entomologists have noted three of the types of human temperament among insects—the phlegmatic, the sanguine and the choleric, and among the ants the latter two, often intermediate. The ant is active, intense and dogmatic, though examples of the phlegmatic are found. Whole generations or families conform to these types. Like humans also, the ants indulge in play or sport occasionally, stinging sham fights without doing each other harm.

Some of the more primitive species of ants still practise slavery. Just as savage men still do. They raid other species, kill the conquered and enslave the young as slaves. And they suffer much the same penalty that overtake human slave holders, they become parasitic and like feudal lords, good for nothing but fighting. Dependent upon slaves for food and drink, decadence and extinction eventually follow.

In some species however, a parasitic union is adopted by the host workers, and a mixed colony results. As the hosts die off a pure colony of the parasitic species is left behind and may grow to be very populous and aggressive without showing any sign of parasitic origin—an analogue of some human institutions, which after starting in humble and cringing parasitism, come to acquire insolent domination.

Ants like men are gregarious and build cities and communities whose population runs into the millions. They construct highways, subways and tunnels. Their habits change with their environment as our own do. Moreover no two species are identical in habits and even individuals of the same species have their individual characteristics as well as those of the species. They even have certain insects "royals" as guests for their secretions. In quantity infinitesimal, but in quality highly excitatory, comparable with alcoholism among men and known to lead to similar degenerative social results. Whether they have an 18th amendment is not known.

Structurally the ants have many advantages over man. In the first place there is their size, a vital factor in an overcrowded world, in which bulk is a handicap. They successfully defy the laws of gravity, can fall off the highest tree without injury, scale perpendicular walls or travel upside down. Their vision is probably superior, for they are sensitive to ultra-violet and other rays the human eye is blind to. Their senses of smell and taste are infinitely sharper than man's has acquired. Their hearing is confined to useful things, such as their own signals and conversations — they "escape" loud speakers and other unnecessary noises forced upon human ears. Their attention is confined to their own world, just as ours is to our own. They probably hear subtle harmonies we cannot, but escape discords thrust upon human ears.

Students of the ants, while admitting that many of their activities are reflexes are confident that they give unmistakable evidences of memory, appetites, emotion, imitation and intelligence, or ability to modify their reactions in conformity with previous experiences and environmental changes. Yet as Forel observes "the majority of people regard insects as mere machines, whereas they consider themselves to be created in the image of God." Yet the God who

fashioned man, fashioned also the things which are little upon the nation: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard and employed her with supplies—wax, honey, and consider her ways and be wise. Among the four men build the ant, with the wisdom, says."

Studebaker's new Dictator Six

115 INCH WHEELBASE

Larger... smarter... costs less!

\$995 AT THE FACTORY

No Studebaker closed car in history ever sold for so little—or ever offered greater dollar value—than the New Dictator Six, smart companion car to Studebaker's recently announced Dictator Straight Eight! More style—in line, in color, in

fitments! Finer performance! Greater riding, driving ease! Feature after feature that prove its fine-car quality! Read, below, the remarkable value Studebaker's unique One-Profit manufacturing advantage has given you in this great New Dictator Six.

- 115-inch wheelbase. Rubber engine mountings and bronze-backed and rabbit-faced crankshaft bearings provide maximum life and smoothness. Lancheater vibration dampener. Oil filter, gasoline filter and crankcase ventilating system insure maximum engine efficiency. Fuel pump insures constant, adequate flow of gasoline, regardless of speed or grade. Thermatically controlled cooling system retards flow of water until motor has reached precisely correct temperature for highest operating efficiency. Double-drop frame of new compound flange design—far costlier but sturdier, safer and permitting graceful lowness of body lines.

59 Studebaker and Erskine Models—\$860 to \$2575 at the factory

O. V. MYERS CO.

Phone 464

132 So. Riverside

Hoover Fishing Creek Lies in a Historic Setting

President Hoover, when he gets away from the cares of the White House to indulge his favorite outdoor sport, fishing, is literally surrounded by American history these days, points out a writer for the Farm Journal, who describes the Frederick, Md., region where the president's secretary, Mr. Richey, recently purchased an 1800-acre tract.

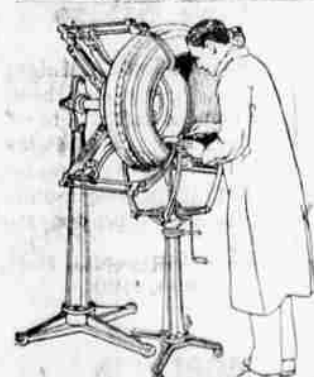
The tract is a part of the Catoctin Manor estate and was bought from Launcelot Jacques, great-grandson of the man to whom the original grant was made by Lord Baltimore in 1768. From its ore deposits iron was provided for Washington's ammunition and for the armor of that famous Civil War vessel, the Monitor. Nearby is the burial place of Francis Scott Key of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame, and of Barbara Fritchie, whose home in Frederick has just been restored. A short distance away is the scene of John Brown's memorable raid at Harper's Ferry, and around the tract lie the battlefields of Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg and Monocacy.

Nineteen Dollars Per for Good Roads in Oregon in 1928

Oregon's highway bill for 1928 was 19 millions of dollars, according to a tabulation of figures recently issued by the U. S. bureau of public roads.

This means that for every man, woman and child in the state \$19 were expended for road purposes. The motor vehicle registration for the year was 248,110, so that for each car in the state \$76.55 was expended on roads.

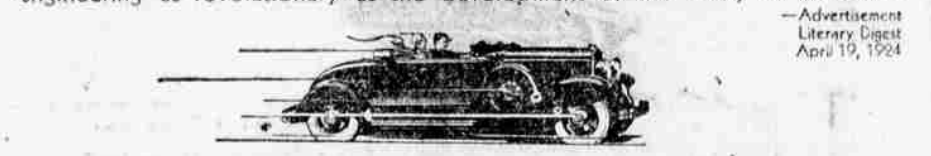
Mail Tribune ads are read by 20,000 people every day.



WE USE HAWKISON VULCANIZING SYSTEM All Work Guaranteed Phipps Auto Park Highway at Jackson Phone 1037-R

REVOLUTIONARY IN 1924—STILL MORE SO TODAY

"It was inevitable that Chrysler should attract a degree of scientific interest accorded no other car in the past fifteen years. + Engineers, naturally, were first to appreciate that Chrysler, while adhering strictly to soundest principles of design, is a distinct departure from previous motor car practice and performance. + They recognize in Chrysler an advance in automobile engineering as revolutionary as the development of the X-ray in medicine."



HOW HAS CHRYSLER DONE IT?

When an unknown motor car sets out—as Chrysler did—to grasp the leadership of a great industry, and with the speed of a meteor, sweeps to a foremost position in popularity and sales, it must possess extraordinary quality and ability. When the first Chrysler car was placed on exhibition five years ago, the whole industry looked in amazement at what Walter P. Chrysler had accomplished. Within four years, Chrysler had leaped to third place in the industry.

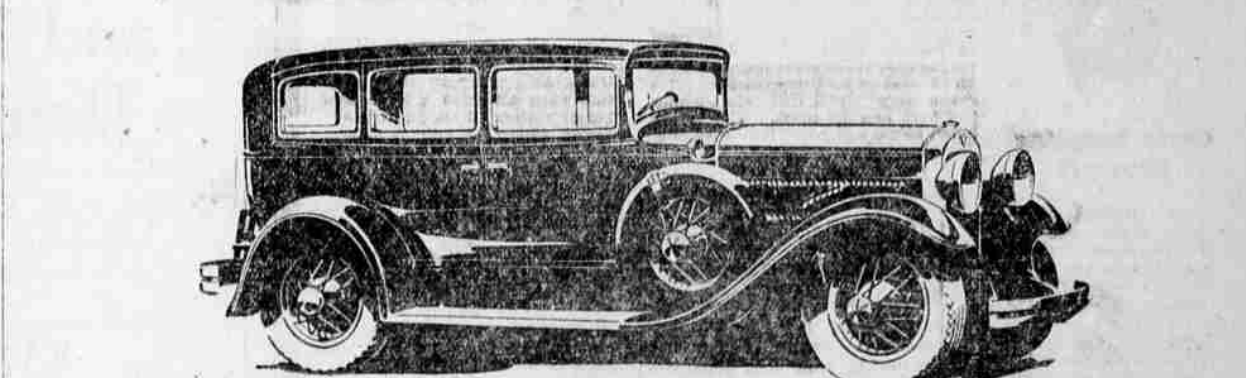
How has Chrysler done it? What is the secret of this success? Simply that Chrysler gave in the beginning—each year since has given increasingly—and today gives in still greater measure—not only a finer grade of basic quality but a higher order of performance, beauty, style, power, acceleration, safety, comfort—all at most reasonable prices.

Such sweeping success must prove inevitably to the buyer of a Chrysler car today that he can count on the most advanced, the soundest, the safest and the most satisfying motor transportation his money can command. Let us prove these facts in a demonstration.

CHRYSLER "75"—\$1535 to \$1795—Eight Body Styles. CHRYSLER "65"—\$1040 to \$1145—Six Body Styles. All prices f. o. b. factory. Chrysler dealers extend convenient time payments.

CHRYSLER Medford Motors 128 South Riverside Phone 762

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The Town Sedan—See This Favorite Hudson at Our Color Show With all its luxury it lists \$1375 at factory. The wire wheel equipment illustrated is optional at slight extra cost

"There is a very costly car you would say If you did not know the price"

\$1095 and up at factory THE Town Sedan, illustrated above, is a superb car—big, roomy and comfortable—with every appeal to pride, every charm and satisfaction the costliest cars can give. See it at our color show. From whatever viewpoint you regard it—appearance, appointment or performance—if you did not know the price, you would say, "There is a very costly car." On this as on all Hudsons, personal choice.

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