



Crescendo Club Offers Varied Program by O'Connell, Nilssen

As the third offering of the Crescendo concert series at the Salem high school, Sigurd Nilssen, renowned bass-baritone and Eloise O'Connell, soprano, will be presented in concert Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the high school auditorium.

The two artists will present a combined program with a varied selection of works. One group which Mr. Nilssen will do includes Norwegian songs and another, American folk songs of the south. Another group will feature Miss O'Connell and the pair will combine talents for the final selections.

PROGRAM

- I La Chanson du Beuveru (Drinking Song) ... Old French
- Joly Chanson (Pretty song) ... Old French
- II Rose Softly Blooming ... Sphor
- Vaghisima Sambanza ... Doanudy
- Musetta's Waltz Song (The opera "La Boheme") ... Puccini
- Miss Eloise O'Connell Intermission
- III Ton der Reimer (Tom the Foet) ... Carl Loewe
- Nachtlied (An Even Song) ... Mattiesen
- Med en Vandilhe (With a Water lily) ... Edvard Grieg
- En Svane (The Swan) ... Edvard Grieg
- O Jøg vil ha mig en Hjertenskjaer (And I shall find a true love) ... Edvard Grieg
- Mr. Nilssen—Sung in Norwegian
- IV (American Folk Songs of the South) My Little Mohee ... North Carolina
- The Hangman ... Kentucky
- Gentle Annie ... Georgia
- I Got a Home in Dat Rock ... Georgia
- Dere's No Hidin' Place Down Dere ... Georgia
- Mr. Nilssen
- V Duetto Di Anoure (A Lover's Duet) ... Bononcini
- La Ci Darem La Mano ... Mozart (Act I, Scene III, "Don Giovanni")
- Miss O'Connell and Mr. Nilssen Margaret Notz Steinmetz at the piano

Chest Colds



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Salem Girl Is Wed in Portland

Recently, at the Kenton United Presbyterian church in Portland, Miss Elaine Carpenter, daughter of A. A. Carpenter of Salem, became the bride of Jack Edward Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pratt of Portland.

ried a white orchid on a Bible. Her father gave her in marriage and her attendant was Mrs. Charles McClane, who wore pale pink and a tiara of carnations.

Robert Lokting was best man and ushers were Robert Harper and Raymond Lokting.

At a reception in the church parlor, Mrs. Donald Hicks poured and Miss Carlene Duffy and Miss June Venturine assisted.

After a wedding trip to Seattle, the couple will be at home at Oak Grove.

The Edina Lane Home Extension unit will hold its January meeting at the Four Corners Community hall Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Eleanor Trindle will assist members in making footstools. Coffee will be served at noon.

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OREGON STATE COLLEGE Campus Clippings

Despite the cheerful weather report, "Fair today; gentle southeasterly winds," a freezing cold reddens noses and chills the toes of any Beavers brave enough to step outdoors.

The BDMOC or "Best Decorated Man on Campus," will be chosen next Friday night at the

Recent Scout Activities Many Recent activities of the Salem Girl Scouts have been many and varied.

Troop 50, led by Mrs. Paul Bale, assisted by Mrs. James Payne, are working on "My Community Badge." They recently went through the police department, radio room and met J. L. Franzen, city manager, who told them of future plans for Salem. The troop also learned about the city water supply on a visit to the city water department.

Recently eight mothers met at the home of Mrs. Herman Jochimsen to discuss plans for a new Brownie troop. Miss Lucy McAfee, Santiam district Girl Scout executive director, discussed the obligations of the Brownies, her troop, troop committees and leaders. Mrs. Victor Waldede, Salem Girl Scout association chairman, summarized with work of Brownie troops in Salem. Mrs. B. F. Fletcher volunteered to be the troop leader and Mrs. Gilbert Stein will be the assistant leader.

Committee members are Mrs. W. D. Kyle, Mrs. Edwin Keech, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Harold Olinger and Mrs. Jochimsen. Mrs. Louise Enlow and Mrs. H. R. Tipton will assist with the Brownie activities.

Troop 27, on January 17, led by Mrs. Helen Fox, and assisted by Mrs. D. Downing, celebrated the first anniversary at the home of Mrs. Harold P. Dunsmoor. The ten girls receiving their first year pendants were Crystal Church, Marlies De Groote, Jeanette Dunamoor, Janet Curry, Kathy Heltzel, Glenda Fox, Beverly Downing, Sue DeKett, Nancy Martin and Linda Ramage. Those who received their Brownie pins were new members, Shirley Hunter, Linda Fox, Barbara French, Nancy Webb, Sharon Volk.

Girl Scout troop 5, led by Mrs. Lewis Mosier, entertained 14 Girl Scouts from the Chemawa troop at the First Congregational church. Mrs. Hazel Mason, Chemawa troop leader, and Mrs. Nel Brannon, committee chairman, also were guests. Get acquainted games were played, and troop ideas were exchanged. Mrs. Gertrude Ayers taught the two troops new songs and dances. Troop 5 is now working on their dance badge and at the meeting served their Chemawa friends refreshments. At Christmas time Troop 5 visited the new Chemawa troop and presented the troop with a gift of flowering bulbs, to welcome them into Girl Scouts.

Mt. Angel—Mr. and Mrs. Camille Stupfel entertained at dinner Sunday, at their country home near Salem, on occasion of their 32nd wedding anniversary. Covers were placed for Mrs. Dorothy Zielinski and children, Charlotte, Eileen and Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. Alois Duda, Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Butsch, Miss Irene Stupfel, George Stupfel, and the hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Stupfel.

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Time for Common Sense

An Open Letter to The Congress of The United States

In the next few days the Congress will be asked to consider legislation to extend the shutdown of American distillers. Since this involves an industry which pays annually more than two and a half billion dollars in taxes, and employs directly and indirectly more than two million American workers, we think it might be useful for you and for the public to have some of the facts about the recent voluntary 60-day shutdown.

Schenley entered into the voluntary agreement and has lived up to its obligations 100 per cent.

Some American distillers did not shut down. The Canadian distillers did not shut down. The British distillers did not shut down. No other country in the world closed its distilleries.

For the announced purpose of providing food for hungry people in Europe, the shutdown has been an absolute, costly, and utter failure.

The purpose of our government was to save wheat. We believe that not only was there no saving of wheat, but that wheat was actually lost.

The distilling industry uses practically no wheat. The actual figure is less than one thousandths of one per cent of the total wheat crop.

This industry uses principally corn, some rye and some barley malt. Most of this grain, if not so used, would ordinarily be fed to animals.

Normally, we use about 2 per cent of the total corn crop.

It was estimated by the President's Food Committee that the 60-day shutdown would save approximately ten million bushels of grain, but actually little or nothing was saved because in the process of distilling we return to the farmer feeds for poultry, hogs, dairy cattle and beef cattle which in the opinion of experts have an equal or greater feeding value than the grain we used.

We take out only the starch. We save all the protein and oil and add yeast. The resulting products are rich in protein, vitamins, amino acids and other feed values.

We are convinced that the final result is this—if a farmer has ten bushels of grain and sells us two bushels for distilling, and then feeds the eight bushels which he kept and the residue which we return to him, he will get as much added weight in feeding his animals as he would have achieved if he had fed them the original ten bushels.

We think he actually gets more.

Suffice it to say that the benefits of a balanced diet have been proved over and over again for both animals and human beings.

Our own Department of Agriculture, in numerous bulletins, has published many formulas for the use of distillers feeds to balance animal diets.

We admit, frankly, that the exact percentage of feeding value which we return to the economy is debatable.

You may think that instead of being more, it is even as much as fifty per cent less. Let's assume that you sincerely believe that the Luckman plan saved five million bushels of corn, or less than one tenth of one per cent of the total grain available.

But it wasn't corn the government wanted to ship abroad. It was wheat.

We knew that our feeds would add weight to cattle, but the government apparently was not interested in getting more meat. Now the Secretary of Agriculture tells the country that we are faced with a terrible meat shortage. It does get a little confusing, doesn't it, gentlemen?

In addition, we think they lost more wheat than they thought they saved. When the farmer doesn't get our feed do you honestly believe he is going to let his poultry and hogs and cattle starve?

And maybe this particular farmer hasn't any corn. Maybe he has wheat. So he feeds the wheat to the chickens and hogs and cattle—and it was wheat that we wanted in the first place to ship to Europe.

The government of every country in the world, except our own, has

adopted the principle that distilling takes nothing away from the food economy. This is proved by the fact that none of these governments have shut down their distilleries. Surely they are not purposely taking food out of the mouths of starving people.

England is running at capacity; Canada is running at capacity; eleven countries which have submitted their needs under the Marshall plan, have asked for grain for distilling and brewing.

Even assuming that the shutdown saved a few million dollars worth of corn, let's see what it cost:

It completely dislocated an industry which pays to the Federal and State governments more than two and one-half billion dollars a year in taxes.

It threw thousands of American workers out of work. We know because we alone kept more than one thousand on full pay.

It increased the price of the neutral grain spirits now in storage in the United States more than 150 per cent.

It opened the door wide for foreign distillers and foreign workers to take over the business of American distillers and the jobs of American workers.

We admit that these are strong statements, but we will prove every one of them right up to the hilt.

There is one other fact that ought to be clarified. The public was told that the stocks of whiskey in the U. S. were adequate—that we have over 550 million gallons of whiskey. What we have, actually, is about 65 million gallons of whiskey in this country which is four years old or older. This is about one year's supply. The rest is green whiskey not yet fit to drink. (Government figures show what is put away—not what is there after evaporation and outage.)

This is less aged whiskey per capita than in any distilling country on the whole face of the globe.

Now you may well ask us why we agreed voluntarily to shut down when we knew all of these facts and had communicated them to the Luckman committee.

We assented because we were conscious of an obligation to the American people, who decided in 1933 that they would prefer to have a sound distilling industry with employment and taxes and government regulation instead of bootleggers, gunmen and rot-gut. They put that in our Constitution.

So, when the call came to help hungry people, we wanted to contribute our share, heaped up and running over. We knew no grain would be saved, but when we were told that a great sacrifice on our part would be a tremendous psychological contribution for the purpose of securing assent from others to make comparable sacrifices, we agreed.

No other American industry was asked to make any comparable sacrifice. No other country asked its distillers to make any sacrifice.

We think it is time for a little common sense.

We think this whole question of the shutdown of distillers and the allocation of grain for restriction of production should be investigated by the Congress of the United States. Not in an hour, not in a day but in a full dress hearing with opportunity for all to be heard. Not just distillers, but the communities that are being ruined, the workers who are being thrown out of work and the farmers who have an interest in the feeding of their stock and the disposition of their products.

We believe that the public interest would be best served by full disclosure of all the facts in the full light of day.

Schenley Distillers Corporation