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the vegetable oil from corn which gives the best results in general cooking—at less cost

THE housewife has found that Mazola—the pure oil from corn—is even better than the old cooking mediums for deep frying, sautéing and shortening.

And more economical.

Mazola does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another—can be used over and over again.

A recent demonstration showed that the same tinful of Mazola could be used eighteen different times for deep frying.

Since it is a vegetable oil, it enables you to save butter, lard and suet, as requested by the Food Administrator.

And next time you want an especially delicious salad dressing, try Mazola.

Mazola comes in pint, quart, half-gallon and gallon tins—buy the large sizes for greatest economy. Also ask your grocer for the five Mazola Book of Recipes, or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.

Corn Products Refining Co. 17 Battery Place, New York

Selling Representatives Johnson, Lieber Company Portland, Oregon



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS as Peachy for the Moon AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION

STARTING SUNDAY

The Oregon

Colds Cause Headache and Grip LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" E. W. GROVE'S signature is on the box. 30c.

SOAP BOX ORATOR

(Continued from page one) The New Yorker assented. "Now what'll happen if you boys and all other Canadians vote your heads off in favor of conscription? Well, this time next year we'll be bumping steins in the Kaiser's throne room at Berlin and the Kaiser will be asking the allied street commissioner for a job pushing the broom. Am I right?" Again, laughingly, the chorused shout came back: "Of course you're right!" "You're doggone right I'm right," yelled the New Yorker in conclusion. Then the crowd melted away.

MR. PLUMMER

(Continued from page one)

ferent manner than when it had been considered from a purely local standpoint. Meetings will be held in every school district during the next two weeks and it is sincerely hoped that Marion county will sign up 100 per cent strong. Some misunderstanding seems to have existed at the time the remonstrance was signed as to the exact cost of a County Agent, to Marion county. The United States Department of Agriculture paid the entire cost of Mr. E. R. Brown, your agent, for the past three months. This was \$1200.

For 1918:	
U. S. pays	\$1000
State of Oregon	1700
Marion County	1700
Total	\$4400
EXPENSE:	
Salary of agent for 1918	\$3200
Purchase and equipping auto	500
Travel ex. (gas, oil, tires, etc)	600
Stenographic hire	300
Office rent	150
Field equipment (mail tester, camera, lantern and saxes, etc)	300
Office equipment (file cases, stationery, etc)	324
Total	\$4400

This represents a cost to Marion county tax payers of four cents on every thousand dollars of his property, as shown on county rolls. A farmer paying taxes on, say \$5000, would pay at his share of the County Agent appropriation twenty cents. The papers of the county are asked to co-operate in their usual splendid manner, so that everybody in the county may have a part.

Cures Colds in Great Britain LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove the cause. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 30c.

FAIL TO BREAK

(Continued from page one)

situation was "unchanged" by this. The enemy suffered very heavy losses in repulse of its attacks, the British commander in chief reported. "At Bullecourt yesterday there were two enemy attacks at dawn after heavy shelling," Field Marshal Haig reported today. "The first was immediately to the

SOCIETY

By ALNE THOMPSON

SOCIETY'S interest this week centers around the dance to be given at the Illabe country club, Saturday night.

Several dinner parties are being planned as a prelude to the gayeties, and there also will be a few supper parties. Mr. and Mrs. Asahel Bush will entertain with a dinner before the dance, having asked a few of the younger set and one or two others as guests.

Mrs. Mary Hofer turned early in the week from Marshfield, where she went before the Thanksgiving holidays to visit Mrs. T. Willbur.

Miss E. E. Lee Steiner will open her home tomorrow afternoon to the members of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church. A business session will precede a Red Cross sewing.

Mrs. J. S. Barker and her daughter, Miss Vello Barker, of Roseburg have arrived in Salem and are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Louis W. Jones.

They are en route to Portland for a short visit, but plan to return to Salem later.

Mrs. George G. Bingham has gone to Portland for a short visit.

First Lieutenant Cloyd Bauch left yesterday for Camp Lewis, where he has been ordered to report for duty. Later Mrs. Bauch and small daughter will join Lieutenant Bauch and they will make their home in Tacoma until the latter leaves for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Bishop and small daughter, Jean, of Portland have been spending several days in Salem as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hardin at the Court.

Mrs. David W. Eyre entertained informally yesterday afternoon with a

few tables of bridge, her guests being members of the Happy Hour club.

Mrs. Charles Miller and small daughter came home yesterday afternoon from Portland, where they have been spending several days with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Epley have returned from a visit in Portland.

The Presbyterian Woman's Missionary society will hold a joint meeting with the guild and C. E. society tomorrow (Friday).

At 2:30 o'clock there will be the usual monthly meeting of the missionary society, after which there will be a social time, and a basket supper, in the evening at 7 o'clock, the young people will have charge of the program the subject—"An evening with our missionary."

Yesterday Miss Louise Griffin became the bride of Charles H. Schwel-lenbach of Spokane, at the oratory of bishopcraft. The ceremony was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock, Rev. Walter Taylor Summer officiating. It was a charming affair, noted especially for its simplicity, only about 30 close friends and relatives being in attendance. The bride's sister, Miss Emily Griffin of Salem, was her only attendant and white bouvardia. The bride was prettily decked with clusters of pink roses and carnations, combined with mistletoe and holly. The bride was charmingly attired in an afternoon toilette of Wisteria silk de Londres, adorned with exquisite lace. Her bouquet was a shower of bride roses and pink and white bouvardia. The bride wore a smart gown of gray Georgette crepe and chiffon, and her bouquet was a shower of Ophelia roses.

Following the ceremony, a wedding supper was served, and Mr. and Mrs. Schwel-lenbach left for the north—Oregonian.

east and the other was on a wider front east and north and against the angle lines south of Reinecourt and Lazceng-nicourt.

"Both were repulsed." "Shortly afterward," the report continues, "in another attack on the latter front, parties of the enemy penetrated obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle. The few Germans who reached there were killed or taken prisoner."

"There was local fighting late in the evening, the portion of the trench which the enemy reached, not changing the situation."

Artillery Is Active. Paris, Dec. 13.—Artillerying over practically the whole French front, was reported in today's official statement. No infantry actions were specified, but it was believed here that the enemy was preparing its boosted offensive blow somewhere against the polls, to synchronize with the attack made on the British further north along the west front.

In Courieres woods, the war office reported repulse of a German raid. In this section nine German aeroplanes were brought down.

French aviators, it was announced, dropped bombs on Colmar and Rombach.

Took Several Shelters. Berlin, via London, Dec. 13.—At Bullecourt we wrested several shelters from the enemy and took six officers and eighty four Englishmen as prisoners," today's official statement declared.

KORNLOFF

(Continued from page one)

here. The warship Kolhida is firing on the Cossacks at Novo Tcherkask.

Novo Tcherkask is a city on the Don river, 25 miles northeast of Rostoff. It is considered an important Cossack stronghold.

Outdoor Workers

are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic acids. You can't afford to hold up. Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for rheumatism. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains, no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

Sprains, strains, neuralgia, aches and pains, best remedy for rheumatism. Sloan's Liniment. Generous size bottles at all drug stores. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.



CROZIER

(Continued from page one)

ing gun was officially adopted in June as the best type of machine gun, the weapon is not yet being manufactured at all.

He disclosed that although the European war showed the value of the machine gun, the government had to buy 350 Lewis guns from Great Britain with British ammunition for use in the Mexican trouble because the United States didn't have as many machine guns as the Mexicans.

Was Needless Delay. Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, told Crozier that many high army officers have told senators there has been needless delay in providing rifles and artillery for the army.

"We want something specific," said Hitchcock when Crozier resumed his statement at the opening of today's session of the war probe.

"We want to know exactly what you have done toward getting ready for war. We don't want generalities. Let's get down to cases," said Hitchcock.

Members are Insistent. Pelted by a machine gun fire from every member of the committee, Crozier declared that to give the committee publicly the information it demanded would reveal military information to the enemy.

Hitchcock, Weeks and Chamberlain bombarded Crozier with blunt demand why he waited from April, 1917, until August before asking for an allotment from the president's \$100,000,000 emergency fund.

"This was because Crozier yesterday blamed congress' delay in appropriating money for the delay in obtaining ordnance.

Congress Not to Blame. "You put responsibility for delay upon congress and the labor situation yesterday," said Chamberlain.

"As a matter of fact, you hadn't spent all the money that had been appropriated for you when war was declared, had you?"

"Some of it was unspent, but most of it was needed to cover contracts that had been made," replied Crozier.

"I didn't intend to criticize congress. The fact is that no appropriation that congress could have made when war was declared would have made possible the provision of artillery now for our forces. Congress should have appropriated the money three years ago to get us ready."

Secretary of War Baker was flatly charged by Crozier with responsibility for delay in providing machine guns for the American army. The war department did not officially adopt a machine gun until June, 1917, when the Browning gun was adopted. It has never been given a

"The Prince of Peace"

by Leslie M. E. Choir

The choir of the Lewis Methodist church, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. H. N. Aldrich, will sing a cantata, "The Prince of Peace," Sunday afternoon, December 16th, 3:30 o'clock.

The chorus of fifty voices has been rehearsing carefully since the first of November, and is well prepared for this work.

Among the special parts will be solo by Mrs. Fred W. Schwab, Mrs. Mason Bishop and the Misses Grace Sherwood, Florence Miller, Gertrude Aldrich and Agnes Halsell. Floyd McIntire will sing the tenor solo, Charles Douglas the baritone and Fred McGrew the bass. Other features are the women's chorus and the men's chorus. An offering will be taken for the piano fund.

field test under actual war conditions, Crozier admitted.

"We declared war in April; when did you actually begin equipping the army for war?" asked Hitchcock.

Crozier replied: "Before the war, in that we were then getting the equipment for the first increment for the army authorized by the act of June 3, 1916."

Chamberlain demanded why it took Crozier so long after war was declared to submit estimates of needed funds to congress, if he had started work on the first increment of the army authorized in 1916.

Crozier said the many checking up operations required by law caused the delay.

Delayed Asking Funds. "We appropriated \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund before the war was declared," said Hitchcock. "Why wasn't it used?"

Chamberlain prevented an answer by asking "When did you first ask for a share of this sum?"

"The first formal request was made in August," said Crozier.

"I remember speaking about it once or twice before that time."

"I'll get it as soon as you asked for it, didn't you?" asked Chamberlain.

"Yes, we got \$35,000,000," replied Crozier.

Senator Weeks returned to the subject of pre-war preparations for congress.

"Every gun in the country anticipated war long before it came," said Weeks. "What preparations did you make before the war declaration?"

"We listed people we could get to work for us and made estimates of needed material," replied Crozier.

Troops Abroad Well Armed. Crozier declared every American soldier abroad had a modern American rifle. He angrily declared a statement by Senator Hitchcock that hundreds of thousands of men in cantonments are without rifles and therefore are unable to complete their training, untrue.

"Thousands of men are without rifles," admitted Crozier, "but not hundreds of thousands. Rifles are now on the way to the cantonments which need them most."

Crozier said rifles were sent to cantonments in the ratio of one rifle to every three men, early in September.

"Considerably more than one man can use one rifle," said Crozier.

Rifles for Camps. Crozier admitted that some cantonments didn't get any rifles until October. The first rifles sent to cantonments were not the modern type the army will use in France, but an obsolete type for which there was no ammunition. This, he said, made necessary postponement of target practice until modern rifles could be obtained.

"Isn't the real reason for the delay to be found in the quarreling of the war department over the Lewis gun?" demanded Chamberlain.

Chamberlain Wants to Know. "That caused some delay," admitted Crozier.

"At the outbreak of the war we had very few machine guns in hand. Nobody ever thought they would play such an important part in the war. Our actual output of machine guns when we declared war on Germany was nothing. Some Lewis guns were being made in this country for England, but before we could use these guns we had to change them to make our ammunition available."

Senator McKellar asked why no part of an appropriation made for machine guns in 1916 had been used in providing them.

"Part of it was allotted in contracts for Viokar guns, such as we use in our aviation service," said Crozier.

"But no guns have been ordered?" asked McKellar.

"None," replied Crozier.

"Well, what has the war department done to get machine guns between the making of that very considerable appropriation in 1916 and our entrance into the war?"

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WHERE SHOPPING IS A PLEASURE

of a vital weapon. "Its principally due to the disintegration of the organizations in the factories," said Crozier.

Interest of Economy. "Keeping them intact would have meant keeping thousands of men on the payroll for some of them that we had no work for," said Crozier.

"We did keep many after manufacture of allied rifles had practically ceased and before making of our rifles was going full swing."

Crozier explained that much of the delay in getting rifles was due to alteration of the British Lee-Enfield model so they would fire American ammunition. It was either change the Enfields or throw away 300,000 Springfield rifles and a great deal of ammunition, Crozier said.

On the Firing Line. The questioning switched to France. Crozier said the location of American troops on the firing line was decided by the president in conjunction with the British and French missions and not by the war department.

"Our knowledge that our troops would be on the French front was part of the data on which we based our rifle making calculations," he said.

"We could not make our ammunition interchangeable with the British because we knew we would be far removed from the British front. So we did the best thing in the situation; we made two types of rifles to take the same ammunition."

French Machine Guns. Pershing's forces have been supplied with machine guns and ammunition by the French government, Crozier said. The French are continuing making machine guns for the United States. Some French machine guns are now being used in training camps in this country.

A large number of factories are "preparing" to manufacture Browning guns, Crozier stated. But until they actually begin deliveries, the American armies will have to depend on France for most of its machine guns.

Senator Wadsworth inquired whether "we are not taking a chance by planning to equip our army with guns never tested in the field?"

Crozier didn't see any danger. Wadsworth brought out the fact that more than 30,000 light machine guns will be needed to equip the forty five divisions of the army.

"And none of these has yet been delivered?" asked Wadsworth.

"None," replied Crozier.

"When will they begin to be?"

"Next April."

"Why don't we use the Lewis as the English do?" insisted Wadsworth.

Lewis Gun Now Used. "We are getting enough guns from the French," answered Crozier. "We'll use Lewis guns if we can't get any other. But we are certain that all our

troops that get into the theater of war before next April will be equipped with these light French machine guns."

"These guns shoot French ammunition," Crozier said, "but are later to be made in this country so they will shoot American ammunition."

"Throughout this summer the American output of machine guns for our forces was practically nothing," Crozier said. "The delay wasn't due to lack of money, nor to labor conditions, and I have never been entirely satisfied what it was due to."

KERR HOLDS JOB. Corvallis, Or., Dec. 13.—Dr. J. W. Kerr will not resign the presidency of the Oregon Agricultural college to accept a position with the Kansas Agricultural college. He formally notified the board of regents today of his intention to remain.

To Stop a Persistent, Hacking Cough

The best remedy is one you can easily make at home. Cheap but very effective.

"Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed with a persistent hacking-on-bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It's so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly."

Get from any drugist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (80 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and the cough disappear altogether, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. It also promptly loosens a dry or tight cough, stops the troublesome throat tickle, soothes the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relieves asthma there is nothing a day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is used by millions of people every year for throat and chest colds with splendid results.

To avoid disappointment, ask your drugist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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