

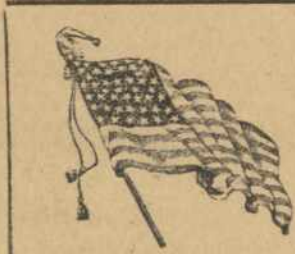
THE AURORA OBSERVER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all.

Barnett H. Goldstein, assistant United States attorney at Portland, has marked out the limits which the so-called rights of free speech must be confined by those inclined to oppose the war or criticize the government, the Red Cross, the draft laws and other war legislation or activities. The United States attorney says that some persons are under the delusion that they can say anything they please and at any time. But any speech condemning the government for entering into the war, or criticisms of the draft act, the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross drives, all of which are absolutely essential to the success of our arms, come within the limitations of the espionage law. There must be no misunderstanding of liberty of speech by either alien enemies or American citizens. While the constitution guarantees free speech, it must be remembered that free speech does not mean seditious talk. Much that is permissible in time of peace, becomes in this time of national emergency and peril clearly seditious and even treasonable, and subject to review, investigation, repression and punishment. The nation is organizing great military forces from which the government demands obedience, loyalty and performance of duty, and it cannot tolerate for a moment any less from the civil population. The time has come when it is the duty of every loyal citizen to take cognizance of every disloyal utterance, every seditious word or act, every refusal of a citizen to do his full duty, remembering always that no constitutional guarantees free anyone from responsibility for what is said or done. Every disloyal word should cease, or be reported instantly to the proper authorities.

Twenty-seven Oregon counties maintain county agricultural agents this year, yet the Marion county court REFUSED to co-operate with the Federal government which desires to place a county agent in every agricultural county in the United States as a war measure to assist in organizing and directing all agricultural forces for increasing food production, and to aid in the distribution of food, labor, seed, seed grains, etc. Better production and better marketing have characterized the work where ever the county agricultural agent policy has been established, yet an arrogant and self-sufficient county judge, assuming that only farmers are interested in the matter, with one hand slaps the Federal government in the face and with the other flings mud at every liberal minded man in the county who disagrees with him, by turning down this plan which 27 counties of Oregon have adopted.

Ash Wednesday, February 13, ushered in the Lenten season of 1918 last week with scarcely a comment to denote the beginning of that period of fasting. Easter this year falls upon March 31. The 40 days (excluding Sunday) from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday constitute the great religious fast of the year. The six Sundays of this period are excluded from Lent for the reason that every Sunday is a feast day while every day in Lent is a fast day. The spirit of Lent should be more rigidly observed this year than ever before in America from a material as well as a material view point. Make it a time of patriotic sacrifice as well as a period of religious devotion and spiritual offering.

Mrs. E. Jennie Peterson, teacher at New Era, has been allowed to resign. She refused to assist in the Thrift Stamp and War Stamp campaign because she does not believe in war and will have nothing to do with any movement connected with it. She went so far as to say she would not defend her children if they should be attacked, if such defense involved bloodshed. Instead of allowing her to resign, the school board should have fired her bodily. American schools are no place for teachers harboring such sentiments, and the sooner they are out the better.

Uncle Sam is now making further demands of the farmers, with a view to next year's returns. He is urging that they increase their production of live stock, especially of cattle and hogs. The reason is that several of our principal allies have almost ceased to produce on these lines. In Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium there are now 33,000,000 fewer head of cattle, sheep and hogs than at the beginning of the war. Meanwhile the decrease in all other countries has amounted to more than 92,000,000 head—a total shrinkage in meat animals alone of 115,000,000 head. So the farmer must not weary in well-doing, but must continue in 1918 the place he set for himself in 1917, says St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press. And meanwhile the housekeeper can greatly help by so planning her meals as to serve more of the foods not suited to export, and less of the foods that could be sent abroad.

Teutonic militarism would doubtless look with contemptuous amazement at the American idea of discipline, which, as in a case in South Carolina, would hold an officer to account for giving a private a blow. In the former system that sort of discipline is not only allowed, but is also commended. To beat up the inferior class is part of the divine right of autocratic authority.

In time of peace music "speaks a universal language." Under present circumstances the wise performer abandons the universal idea and limits himself to English, French or Italian, with some Russian from time to time.

Never was there a war with so many "fronts" and "theaters." No wonder the civilian, unversed in tactics or war knowledge, finds himself confused to see and follow it all.

SCHOOLS OF NAVIGATION.

If ships are going to win this war, it stands to reason that we must have plenty of men to man these vessels—a formidable undertaking for a country that has neglected its merchant marine so long. It is estimated that 20,000 officers will be required for the great fleet which Uncle Sam is now building and the first vessels of which will soon be ready for service. This offers a great opening for thousands of capable young men who have had practical experience at sea, says Philadelphia Record. Just as the government is taking enlisted men from the army and navy and making officers of them, so it desires to secure able-bodied seamen and firemen, who in a few weeks will be trained to become third officers and assistant engineers. After that their promotion will depend upon the capacity they show for their work. There is no reason why many young men now serving before the mast—if such an expression may be used regarding the present sailor—should not become mates, or even captains, before the cessation of hostilities. This is one way in which a large number of men not eligible for the army or navy may do their bit most effectively. Schools for their training have been opened in the Bourse and the University of Pennsylvania, and the course of instruction lasts only six weeks. The Delaware river shipyards are turning out the boats, and the communities along its banks should supply the officers and engineers for them.

One of the popular fallacies about the Russian revolution is that the overthrow of czarism was merely a radical measure taken by the people against a pro-German government, for the purpose of a more vigorous prosecution of the war on the side of its allies. In reality, the March events were not only a revolt against autocracy, but also a protest against this war. The revolution brought a message of peace and brotherhood to a world writhing in the agonies of a fratricide war. In an historical utterance, which reminded mankind of the cry of the great French revolution, the new democracy appealed, over the heads of diplomats and rulers, to the belligerent nations, to stop this war, thus crystallizing the idea of peace as a pact between free peoples. Ever since then universal peace has been one of the main concerns of the best minds of Russia.

There are, between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five years, a vast number of people in America who are hoarding and accumulating fat enough to supply energy equivalent to that of 600,355,533 loaves of bread, enough to supply an army of 3,000,000 men for 60 days. This is according to statistics gathered by the life insurance companies. A man who is 40 pounds overweight is carrying on his body the equivalent in fuel value of 135 one-pound loaves of bread. If the gully ones would cease this accumulation (which they are willing enough to do) it would release much-needed fuel foods, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. There are two ways of surrendering the fat. One is by judicious exercise and the other is by substituting other foods for the fat-building kinds.

A Berlin dispatch to Amsterdam deplores the destruction of Italian art works by Italians in the course of their recent retreat. Considering the manner in which the Germans treated French and Belgian art, it may be concluded that if there is any sincerity in their present expressions of regret it is referable to the circumstance that they expected to carry off as plunder the Italian pictures and sculptures which they claim to have been ruined, but many of which, probably, have been merely hidden awaiting the end of the war.

Some London diplomats, still cheered by the obsession that Germany can be starved, are chortling over the reduction of the flour allowance to seven pounds a week. Plenty—if the seven pounds are put into certain dumplings or doughnuts we have met. It is a psychological fact that many folk think they are being fed when chewing on any old thing.

The merciful man is merciful to his beast. Extra care should be taken of the working horses this winter, particularly in the matter of securing them as far as possible from falling on the icy streets. Humanity in this case is economy as well, as this care will save many dollars in the shape of horseflesh and animal labor.

The kind of pacifist who uses language which implies that he would not kill a mad dog if it were advancing to bite him is not regarded with as much patience as might be possible in a piping time of peace.

Butchers buy pork at 20 cents and sell it out at prices ranging up to 60 cents. They utilize the hoofs, bristles and everything else but the squeal—and when the food investigator comes around they use the squeal.

Magazines Prices 1917-1918

What makes a nicer Christmas gift for father, mother, sister, son, or daughter than one of the following magazines? Something suitable for every member of the family may be found in this list—at the very lowest price at which they may be secured.

Send us your order now. We will notify the person to whom the magazine is sent, of the gift and the giver.

Girl's Companion (one year).....\$5.00
Good Housekeeping (one yr.).....\$1.50
Hunter-Trapper.....\$1.50
Outing Magazine (1 yr.).....\$3.00
Successful Farming (1 yr.)......25
The Designer (one year).....\$1.00
Every Week (one year).....\$1.00
Every Week (two years).....\$1.50
Ladies Home Journal (1yr.).....\$1.50
World's Work (2 yrs.).....\$5.00
Little Folks (2 years).....\$2.50
Pictorial Review (2yrs.).....\$2.50
Cosmopolitan (2years).....\$2.50
Modern Priscilla (2 yrs.).....\$2.00
Review of Review (2 yrs.).....\$4.50
Sunset (2 years).....\$2.00
Adventure (semi-monthly).....\$2.85
American Boy.....\$1.50
Better Fruit and Aurora Observer.....\$2.00
Christian Herald and Etude (1 yr.).....\$2.50
Popular Science monthly (1 yr.).....\$1.50
Review of Reviews, Everybodys, and Delineator (To one add.).....\$4.50
Womans Home Companion (2 years).....\$2.50
Review of Reviews and Youth's Companion (new) (to one address).....\$3.50
Pictorial Review and Etude, 1 yr.\$2.50
Mother's Magazine and Today's Housewife, 1yr.....\$1.50
Delineator and Everybodys, 1yr.\$2.00
Boy's Magazine and McCall's, 1 yr.\$1.25
Subscription prices have risen on all magazines and most newspapers, still we can save you money on many of them, ask for or price on any publication.
The Aurora Observer
Aurora, Oregon

Marks of a Great Man.

A really great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, humanity in the execution and moderation in success.—Bismarck.

DR. de LESPINASSE

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Wants, For Sale, Etc

LOCAL AD RATE.

A uniform and invariable charge of 5 cents per line is made for all advertising notices of every description in the news columns of this newspaper. This rate applies to for sale, "want ads," and to all kinds of similar notices as well as to all notices of entertainments, fairs, socials, shows, etc. No reductions or discounts.

Hop contracts, deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, satisfaction of mortgages and similar legal blanks for sale at the Observer Office.

For Sale—Pure Bred Barred Rock eggs for hatching.—H. W. Watkins, R. 3. 47-tf

Marry, if lonely. For speedy marriage, try my club, very successful, best, largest in the country, established 11 years; thousand wealthy wishing to marry at once. Confidential descriptions free. Reliable Club.—Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison St. Oakland, California. 12-7-1917


FOR SALE

Holstein Friesian bulls ready for service. Also a few calves from good producing dams. Buy them while they are young and have them grow into money.—Ernest Werner, Rt. 2.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

The registration books are now open and voters not already registered should apply for registration in order that they may be qualified to vote at the primary election, May 17, 1918. Voters who have not voted during the past two years, or who have changed their residence to a new precinct must register again.

Voters living outside incorporated cities and towns, are required to give the range, township and section where they live. Naturalized citizens must exhibit their papers. Registrar's office at the Aurora Observer Office.
Mrs. C. S. Wescott,



JAMES 1758-
MONROE 1831

Monroe, Banker And Diplomat

Besides fathering the famous doctrine that bears his name, President James Monroe always preached conservation by banking. His keenness made the Louisiana purchase possible.

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The yearly Bargain Days for the Oregonian are over until next November (1918.)

The regular price of the Daily Oregonian is \$6.00 per year; the Daily and Sunday combined is \$8.00 per year, and of the Observer \$1.25 per year, but until further notice these papers will be clubbed at the following prices:

The Daily Oregonian and The Observer Both One Year **\$6.25**

The Daily and Sunday Oregonian and The Observer, Both one Year **\$8.00**

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The Observer and the weekly Oregonian both one year for \$2.00.

E. M. HURST

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AURORA OREGON