

THE AURORA OBSERVER

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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.

"The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice, and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great war."—The President.

Putting a food pledge card in the window puts no wheat in the government bin. A bushel of talk won't save a pound of wheat. The pledge must be kept to get results.

Until March 3, rye flour may be used as a wheat flour substitute, but after that date it will not be considered a substitute, it is even now being shipped to the Allies on the same basis as wheat.

There are always a few people who refuse to do what the Government asks them. But this should not be an excuse for the rest of us to do likewise. It is up to all of us to see that the unpatriotic few do not hinder the rest in helping our Government in its fight for the freedom of the world.

German newspapers profess to believe that the loss of the Tuscany was a powerful blow to America, a cause of deep depression and of great discouragement. It is to be hoped that Germany may continue to believe this, for our value as a final fighting force against the Huns, will be the greater if that country underestimates us now. But the loss of the Tuscany should be an ever-present, sinister reminder that we must prepare ourselves to sacrifice something more than money and comforts. We are still dangerously complacent about the claims of the war upon us personally. We are still too indifferent as individuals. It is a pitiless fact that we must learn our lesson through cruel and inexorable losses. But these early losses should make us realize more vividly the absolute necessity for every individual American to get behind every effort to hasten war work and achieve our immediate objects—to build more ships, to supply more war funds, to grow and conserve more food, to lend more aid to the great war organizations, to put more fighting men in France, and to sacrifice more pleasures and all petty personal preferences. We must do these things that the war may be more speedily ended, and with it the dreary and unhappy vigil that waiting ones at home are now beginning—that period of waiting and watching for the news of our losses by land and sea.

PLANE EVERY 9 1/2 MINUTES.

Somewhere in America there has been erected a one story building devoted to the construction of airplanes, which, so far as we know, is the greatest structure of its kind in existence, the Scientific American states. It reaches 900 feet in one direction and 1,300 feet or say, a quarter of a mile, in the other direction, and the whole of this area is covered by a single roof and constitutes, except for a fire partition wall, a single shop. The layout of the plant upon this vast floor space has been so arranged that the raw materials, in the shape of sawn spruce, brought here mainly from the forests of Oregon, enter the building at one end, and the finished planes leave it at the other end—the material moving from stage to stage and from machine to machine as the work proceeds. Now, if the supply of motors keeps the pace with the output of planes, when the factory is being run to its full capacity, this will mean that a complete airplane could be wheeled out of the factory and take flight in the air, every nine and a half minutes of an eight-hour day. In this building is enough lumber to lay a plank one inch thick and twelve inches wide from Boston to a point 200 miles west of Omaha, Neb. Furthermore, the brick employed in this one story building would be sufficient to build a wall 12 inches thick entirely around the Woolworth building up to a height of 900 feet.

When Hannibal's army was encamped in front of Rome the citizens of the Eternal City held an auction—the earliest sale of real estate by that method on record—and showed patriotic confidence in the future of their country by bidding high prices for the ground occupied by the Carthaginian cohorts. The same undaunted spirit prevails in France today. Absolutely confident of driving the Germans from their soil, the people of that indomitable nation are now beginning the gigantic task of restoring the wrecks made by war and preparing for the

various exigencies by which they will be confronted when peace is declared. The old proverb, "In time of peace prepare for war," is reversed, and the French, in time of war are preparing for peace.

There was a time when a good young man was regarded as more or less of a mollycoddle. How the viewpoint has changed is emphasized by the fact that the war fund of the Y. M. C. A., whose work in the army and navy is avowedly to preserve and extend moral and religious influences and standards, will amount, after a week's campaign, to over \$50,000,000, and that other great religious bodies are working successfully for the same moral ends. And another emphasis is laid upon this important fact by the general outburst of indignation and indignant denials of charges recently brought against the morality of the men in the camps.

These are the days when extra care must be taken to prevent fire. Especially is that useful but also dangerous little article, the match, to be used with a never-relaxing vigilance, for a goodly percentage of losses and lives are to be laid to the negligence with which it is habitually handled.

Some of the people who always pay cash and buy where they can get things cheapest instead of trading at one store have had trouble in getting sugar lately. And yet that's what everybody ought to do.

The Grant's Pass way may not be conventional way, but it is the effective way to deal with the American Bolsheviki, who seek only to agitate, to criticize, to malign, to weaken American prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. There should not be a comfortable square inch of Oregon soil for the man or woman who does not unreservedly support the nation's war policy.

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.

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The Aurora Observer
Aurora, Oregon

The Study of Books.

We enter our studies and enjoy a society which we alone can bring together. We raise no jealousy by conversing with one in preference to another; we give no offense to the most illustrious by questioning him as long as we will and leaving him as abruptly. Diversity of opinion raises no tumult in our presence. Each interlocutor stands before us, speaks or is silent, and we adjourn or decide the business at our leisure.—Landor.

DR. de LESPINASSE

DENTIST

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HUBBARD, OREGON

Jamaica has 2,213 miles of main roads.

In 1861 the first elevator was operated.

The first printing press was operated in 1493.

In 1851 the breech loading rifle was demonstrated.

The first linotype machine was operated in 1884.

Antiseptic surgery has been practiced since 1865.

Photography was successfully demonstrated in 1839.

There is a difference between being busy and being industrious.

Your nose, not your mouth, was given you to breathe through.

We easily forget our faults when they are only known to ourselves.

The report of a gun a mile away takes a full five seconds to reach the ear.

The equatorial seas, where calms and squalls alternate, are known as the Doldrums.

When cooking apples add a pinch of salt. This makes them tender and improves the flavor.

Lavish living is an American trait that leads to unnecessary and even criminal food waste.

The pink bollworm, the worst enemy known to the cotton crop of India, probably originated there.

The book of the Bible called Leviticus is so called because it relates principally to the Levites and priests.

The legion, the chief subdivision of the Roman army, contained about 6,000 men and a contingent of cavalry.

Satisfaction, even after one has dined well, is not so interesting and eager a feeling as hunger.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

Soil, strictly speaking, is composed of pulverized and disintegrated rock mixed with animal and vegetable matter.

COURSE OF A RIFLE BALL.

Just What Happens From the Instant the Gun is Fired.

Two sportsmen were disputing. One claimed that if a rifle is sighted on a dead level the ball commences to fall the instant it leaves the barrel. The second man claimed that the ball first rises above the level of the barrel and then falls. They didn't settle the question, but here is the answer:

Gravity acts upon a moving and unsupported body instantly, be the body large or small. In a rifle the line of sight (that is, the line of aim) is one thing; the line of the bore is another. In order that gravity will not cause a bullet to drop too soon a rifle is always made so that the line of the bore points slightly upward as compared with the line of sight. The result is that, while the bullet begins to drop away from the direct line of the bore the moment it leaves the piece, it rises at first above the line of sight and then slowly drops below it.

Rifles are usually made so that they will strike the object aimed at at a certain distance—say 200 yards from the hunter. That is to say, they carry "point blank" at 200 yards. If the object is farther away more front sight must be given. Under any and all circumstances, however, the bullet drops away from the line of the bore, owing to the gravity, the moment the gun is fired.—New York Tribune.

AGED SOAP BUBBLES.

Dewar Makes Monster Ones and Then Keeps Them For Months.

The transient existence of the soap bubble is proverbial, but Professor J. Dewar, in a discourse recently delivered at the Royal Institution in London, explained how soap bubbles could be made to last for months and exhibited several specimens. The first requisite is that the air used in blowing the bubble shall be free from dust.

In Professor Dewar's process the air is filtered through cotton wool, and the bubbles are blown by opening a stopcock in the air supply tube. For the soap solution he prefers the purest oleic acid (tested by the iodine number) and ammonium soap (not potassium or sodium).

To make a bubble durable the sac of liquid must be removed from its bottom by suction through tubes applied from outside. The lecturer showed bubbles that had endured for months and that were more than half a yard in diameter, blown in glass vessels containing pure air at atmospheric pressure.

A little water is kept at the bottom of the vessel. A uniform temperature of about 50 degrees F. is favorable to longevity. Some of Professor Dewar's smaller bubbles were nearly a year old.—Philadelphia Press.

Oriental Justice.

A young man going on a journey entrusted a hundred dinars to an old man. When he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the cadl. "Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree." "Take my seal and summon that tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal." The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time the cadl said to the old man: "He is long. Do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the old man; "It is at some distance. He has not got there yet." "How knowest thou, old man," cried the cadl, "where that tree is?" The young man returned and said the tree would not come. "He has been here, young man, and given his evidence. The money is thine."—Oriental.

Diphtheria Germs.

Diphtheria germs multiply so rapidly that in the course of twenty-four hours there may be many millions. Meanwhile they are producing diphtheria toxin, one of the most powerful poisons known, which is absorbed by the body and causes the general symptoms of the disease.

The germs enter the body through the mouth or nose. They may be transferred by kissing, coughing or sneezing, or they may be transferred to the lips by the use of the common drinking cup or other utensil or by fingers soiled by touching some object which an infected person has just used.

Had to Swallow Many Things.

An amusing anecdote is related of the late Hungarian statesman Tisza, who when one day dining at the Hofburg with the Austrian emperor placed a large pear upon his plate at dessert. The emperor remarked to his minister that cold fruit after a hot dinner was injurious to the digestion. Tisza replied, "The stomach of a Hungarian prince, your majesty, is obliged to be a strong one."

After the Dinner.

"I ate next to a red headed woman," said the fresh young man after the dinner party.

"And I ate next to nothing," replied the woman alluded to, who happened to be within hearing.—Florida Times-Union.

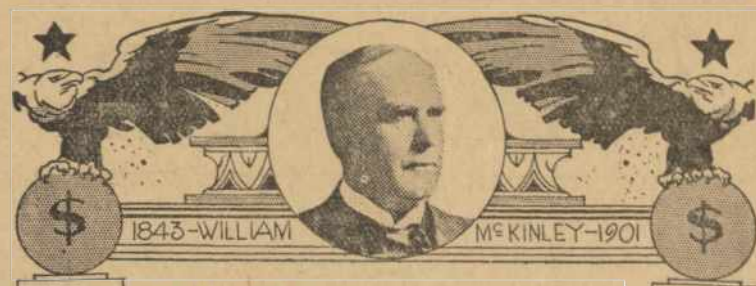
Government.

A man must first govern himself before he be fit to govern a family and his family ere he be fit to bear the government in the commonwealth.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Distinction.

"Is that reckless orator an agitator?" "No. He's merely an irritator."—Washington Star.

Civilization is first and foremost a moral thing.—Amiel.



McKinley and Sound Money

It was the martyr President William McKinley who made the term "sound money" famous. President McKinley was a great believer in banks. He frequently advised his friends to bank their money.

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Both One Year

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Both one Year

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