



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

DISCARD THE NOSTRUMS

The United States Public health service has asked all newspapers to refuse all advertisements of nostrums for the treatment of venereal diseases, of quack doctors and medical institutes that treat so-called private diseases. The Observer has always refused all such advertising, as well as most "patent medicine" ads, and all other questionable advertising, though often offered double rates for such advertisements.

Venereal diseases are now recognized as the most serious known to medical science. They cause death by thousands each year. Venereal infections cause most blindness, much insanity, kidney trouble, rheumatism, and sterility. These after-effects are all due to improper treatment, in which in most cases, the individual attempts to treat himself with patent nostrums, or is unlucky enough to fall into the hands of a quack. For this reason the Observer and all other reputable country newspapers absolutely refuse to admit such advertising to their columns.

Patent medicines and quack nostrums may cover up a disease and cause the symptoms to disappear, but unless properly and scientifically treated, these diseases will lurk in the body for years, and then break out again without warning, only to infect other persons in the most innocent manner, and perhaps subjecting them to life long invalidism. Persons who treat themselves for these diseases are in a most unintentional manner a menace to the community, because while they consider themselves free of the infection, the disease in reality lurks in the system. It is the duty of every person ever infected to have a scientific diagnosis and medical treatment by a competent physician or venereal clinic.

This matter is published at the request of Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, and with apologies to no one.

UNFIT FOR PARTNERSHIP

It is quite apparent that the present temper of the world is against admitting Germany into a League of Nations—if one is formed. The vassals (or dupes) which stood with her are likewise unfit for partnership in such a league. At present and for some time to come, the utmost that America should approve is a league that includes the entente Allies and all neutrals with a good record. Germany and her allies should be allowed raw materials enough to keep them from suffering or starving, but not enough to enable them to begin all over again their dastardly tricks of commercial penetration and trade murder. No matter how drastic the process, Germany must purge herself of every autocratic ideal and idea, before she is allowed any part in a League of Nations. We cannot deal with unrepentant thugs on equal terms.

It is to be hoped that criminals will reform, but society must protect itself against them until they do. We do not admit them to partnership in political or other affairs. Likewise, the world cannot allow impenitent Germany and her associates any voice in world affairs.

It is estimated that Marion county has 7000 acres in prunes, 1500 acres in loganberries, 1300 in apples, 1000 in walnuts, 400 in pears, 400 in cherries, 350 in peaches, and a large acreage in small fruits, including strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, etc. With such a start, Marion county ought to become the fruit centre of the Northwest, and the Aurora section ought to become the small-fruit centre of Marion and Clackamas counties. There is no soil anywhere better adapted to the growing of strawberries, raspberries, loganberries and all small-fruits than the land about this place. With a sure and profitable market assured, hundreds of acres of small fruits ought to be planted in this section. Two hundred acres of loganberries would assure a local receiving station, making delivery easy and economical for the grower. Any farmer interested may secure further information by applying to this office.

The government is again asking the banks of the United States to purchase treasury certificates, amounting to 25 per cent of their resources, during the next 20 weeks. The plan contemplates that the banks invest 2 1/2 per cent of their resources every two weeks until the opening of the Fifth Liberty Loan which will probably come in April. These certificates pay 4 1/2 per cent interest, and at maturity may be used to pay for the bonds which are pur-

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Fight in the Ranks of the Red Cross Against Pain, Disease and Death.

They have known very well the risks they were taking—the two thousand and more women who have gone to France for varied services under the American Red Cross, and the more than nine thousand nurses whom the American Red Cross has assigned to foreign duty under the United States Army and Navy Nurse Corps.

They went under orders, as soldiers do; prepared for any emergencies, as soldiers do; they assumed many strange and unforeseen tasks, as soldiers do. Literally, they went as fighters, against pain, disease and death.

A "mobile surgical unit" of nurses—those words don't mean very much, perhaps, the first time we hear them. But see such an unit follow an army up to an advanced post; see how the nurses work with steady hands beside the surgeons as the stretchers with the newly wounded are brought in. See thousands of them in evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, convalescent hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals; some of them in French military hospitals where sometimes our men are sent; see them with their specialized skill in head surgery, or fracture work, or psychiatry;—all these women who keep head and hand cool and steady, when the ambulances unload great harvests of wounded. Then we say the words "Our Nurses," as we say "Our Soldiers," "Our Sailors," "Our Marines."

On the night of March 25th, when the Germans were fast advancing, and already within six kilometers of Amel, an outpost of Compiègne, two American doctors remained, who under order of the French government, had sent the patients and personnel of their hospital farther back the night before. The artillery was deafening, but the American Ambulance sections kept bringing their wounded to Amel. These doctors said that as long as the American boys brought them wounded they would operate. Two nurses volunteered from Compiègne, and so in the deserted chateau the two surgeons, the two nurses and the ten drivers worked calmly on, while the buzz of aeroplanes shook the air, and the blasting guns shook the earth.

Through three takings of Belgrade, first when the city was taken by the Austrians, again when it was retaken by the Serbians, and still again when it was taken back by the Germans and Austrians together, an American Red Cross nurse, Mary Gladwin, worked in the operating room. In that first capture, when nine thousand wounded crowded the wards and halls and yard of the thousand-bed-hospital and doctor and nurse worked together for day and night without stopping, giving to each operation an average of six minutes, and employing emergencies inspired by the desperate need of the moment, they did not know that the city had been taken until all the stretchers brought Austrian wounded, and Austrian doctors came to their relief.

Several hundred women are working over there in the American Red Cross canteens. There are about two hundred of these canteens along the French and American lines of communication, and the women are working under great pressure, feeding thousands of soldiers. The Red Cross is also establishing canteens by military request at a number of Aviation Camps. American women conduct these stations, comprising canteen and club and reading room. Everyone of these canteens has something of the genius of home about it; and it is because of this, no less than the facilities for cleanliness and rest and refreshment, that the French government has given the responsibility for maintaining canteens for both armies to the hands of the American Red Cross.

In large numbers women are going abroad as hospital hut workers, also, and as social workers for trained service among the refugees and the repatriated. At each base hospital the Red Cross is equipping, as fast as they can be built, recreation huts for convalescent soldiers.

Clerical workers have steadily increased in number for the administrative offices. From that original group of eighteen, which as the first American Red Cross Commission to France sailed about June 1st, 1917, the organization has grown to a working force of more than 5,000 men and women.

chased in the banking districts or they may be cashed. Investments in these securities tends to equalize the strain upon the resources of the banks by gradually supplying the governments needs, instead of furnishing the funds in a large amount all at once. Individuals as well as banks may invest in these short-time treasury certificates.

THE HUNGRY MUST BE FED

There is no doubt that Mr. Hoover's figures are correct in his estimate that 25,000,000 TONS of food stuffs will be required for export in 1919. The normal exportation is 6,000,000 tons. Last year it was 12,000,000 tons. In view of this enormous demand, it is clear that the prices of farm products will be relatively high during 1919. Meats, also, will be required in larger quantities, hence there is little prospect of a decrease in the price of either meat or feed for stock. The whole array of conditions before us demands the production of maximum food crops the coming year. With the price of wheat grown in 1919 guaranteed at \$2.20 by the government, and with the practical certainty of good prices for all other farm products, the American farmer faces a year of the greatest prosperity in his history.

As in the periods following the great Civil War and the Franco-Prussian war we must not expect any sudden fall in prices. Half the world is upon the verge of starvation, and food will remain high as long as the tremendous demand exceeds the supply. Until food prices decline, the cost of labor cannot be reduced.

The chief business of the world next year, and particularly of America, will be to feed hungry mouths. Famished nations are likely to upset the most just treaties of peace. To prevent anarchy and social dissolution, Europe and its starving people must be fed. This does not mean charity, for whatever Europe needs, she has money or credit to buy. It must be our business to produce what Europe needs.

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, for rent, lost, found, card of thanks, "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.

Application blanks for the 1919 registration of your automobile or motorcycle may be secured at the Observer office by calling for them. Chauffeur registration application blanks may also be obtained. No charge for these blanks.

Anyone wishing a small quantity of choice nursery stock can secure the same cheap by inquiring at the Observer office at once. If not ordered in a few days, it reverts to the nursery from which it is due.

FOR SALE—New double barrel Steven's shot gun, 12 guage, weight 7 1/2 pounds, top lever. Cost \$27.50, will sell for \$20. War stamps same as cash. Inquire at Observer Office, Aurora, Oregon.

Demand For Telegraph Operators

Young men and women trained in few months under the supervision of a successful Dispatcher. Indorsed by Railroads. Opportunity to earn expenses. Write for Bulletin, Telegraph Dept, 218 Railway Exchange Bldg. Portland, Ore.



Stephen Girard



As a small boy he ran away to sea and at nineteen was cap-

tain and part owner of a trading vessel. Invested savings were profitable and he supported the government with a five-million-dollar loan in the 1812 war. Girard college for poor boys is his monument.

There is not much variation in these stories of men's achievements. The poor boy who works earnestly and saves as much as possible for future investment generally is the person who commands men and directs great enterprises in after years.

Now is the time for you to build for the future. Begin by depositing a part of your salary with us this week. Get the saving habit. It will help you later.

Multiply your money in our care.

AURORA STATE BANK



HEAR THIS CALL from OUR HOME TOWN BOYS OVER THERE

LETTERS from our boys in the trenches and from the women in canteen and other war work, all bring to us the same message—SEND US NEWS FROM HOME.

World news is all right, but OUR BOYS want NEWS OF THIS TOWN. They want the home newspaper. Publishers are prevented from sending their papers free to anyone, even boys in the service. Consequently a national movement has been started by Col. William Boyce Thompson of New York, who is acting as President of the Home Paper Service of America to give the boys what they are calling for. Every community is joining the movement. Let us see that our boys are not forgotten.

Send to the publisher of this newspaper whatever amount of money you can—5 cents or \$50.00. We will publish a list each week of those contributing, and the amounts contributed.

Every cent received will be used to send this paper to our boys at the front. If at the end of the war, there is any surplus, it will be turned over to the local Red Cross Committee.

There is no profit in this to the publisher—even in normal times, subscriptions are not sold at a profit. With war prices prevailing, and the high rate of postage on papers sent to France, our cost will scarcely be covered by our full subscription price.

Remember that over in France, some brave soldier or sailor from this town—perhaps even some splendid woman working within sound of the guns—is depending on you to "KEEP THE HOME LOVE KINDLED."

They are calling to YOU from "Over There" GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

— THE —
U & I Restaurant
Hot Lunches and Sandwiches
L. J. REEVES

Young Pigs for Sale—Good stock, The Observer will send the home about 40 lbs. J. D. Ritter, Needy paper to any soldier or sailor from this Phone 11-2, Route 2, Aurora, Oregon. section at \$1.00 per year. We will change the address as often as notified, (39-2tp).