



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

A DEBT TO HEROES

The Fifth Liberty Loan will be known as the Victory Loan. Victory is not merely a matter of jubilation, accepting surrender of a beaten foe and dropping the gun to take up the plow share in the furrow where it stood when the call to arms came.

The Victory Loan is one of the many great obligations that come to the victors. President Woodrow Wilson and the members of the American peace delegation are now in France looking after the world obligations. Our part now is to prepare to pay in small measure the debt we owe our khaki and blue clad champions.

A large part of the money to be raised in the Victory Loan campaign next April will be used for the rehabilitation of our wounded men. The government will do its utmost to restore every wounded American soldier and sailor to health and self supporting activity.

When the wounded man has been given complete medical and surgical treatment he will be considered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. If his disability prevents return to work he left at the call of the government a wide choice of occupation is open to him.

If the injured man needs an artificial limb or appliance of any sort the government will provide it. Until this special treatment or training ends he will receive regular compensation and the family will receive the allotments. The war risk insurance will be paid until the end of the vocational training if the course is elected without necessity, but in this case the allotments will not be paid the family.

Instead of finding dependent cripples and beggars made so by an unappreciative country, they will be highly trained heroes whose sacrifices will not be tarnished by lack of gratitude.

If you are worth victory prepare now to buy Victory Bonds.

The death of Roosevelt has removed the most virile character from American life since the time of Andrew Jackson. Like Jackson he never evaded an issue, and like Jackson he never admitted a mistake. Nevertheless, he was a real leader. He taught many new and radical political ideas—some true and some false. He stood for the centralization of power in the Federal government and often assumed authority while president, which neither laws nor the constitution granted. But at the same time he made his office respected by the people and feared by the interests that profited by exercising the powers of "invisible government." While all the world recognized his greatness and his friends never admit any faults, Roosevelt being human, was often intemperate of speech, lecturing the public, scolding the people and fiercely criticizing his opponents. Yet withal, he was a genuine American, of unquestioned patriotism and true leadership.

A peculiar feature of the soviet (council) form of government of Russia is that only "workmen" may vote, or belong to a "soviet." No one who profits by another's labor may vote. Clerks have a vote, but merchants have none. Stenographers and typists may vote but their employers cannot. Women workers may vote. If the Bolsheviks succeed in imposing their program up to the nation, it will abolish private property and all private rights. They would have the nation own all property—railroads, telegraphs, mines, ships, farms, homes, and personal property of every description. The people may use them but not own them.

Last week the Salem newspapers declared it to be a "million dollar town", because it has several business firms that do an annual business of over \$1,000,000. These firms are the Pheasant Northwest Products company; Vick Bros., automobile and tractor dealers; the Kay Woolen Mills; and the new Steusloff Packing Company. The Salem papers overlooked an institution that surpasses them all—one that promises to do an annual business of \$5,000,000 or more for years to come—the Oregon legislature, which, of course, is only a Salem annex.

It has been a long time—more than two weeks—since Aurora people have been given advice that is still good—Buy war saving stamps!

PEACE ADDS TO U. S. FOOD TASK

Europe Needs Nearly Double Last Year's Supplies From America.

ECONOMY MUST CONTINUE.

World Survey Shows Sufficient Wheat, But Shortage of Fat—Government's Stimulative Program Justified.

With the return of peace America is confronted by a food problem even harder of solution than that with which we coped in time of war. We have an entirely new world situation in food. It will mean essential changes in our domestic program. But more important than this, it must of necessity require increased export.

Last year we shipped 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs to the European Allies. Had the war continued we would have increased this enormous figure to 17,550,000 tons in the present year. Now, with the responsibility of feeding millions of people liberated from the German yoke, our exports must be brought up to at least 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports.

World Food Demand Increased.

The end of the war will create an enormously increased demand for food. Humanity demands that the starving millions freed from Prussian oppression shall have sufficient supplies to assure their return to health and prosperity. If these liberated nations are faced with starvation they cannot establish orderly governments. Hunger breeds anarchy in a people. The war to free the world for democracy will be lost after it has been won. America must continue its work to liberation and by sharing its food make democracy safe in the world.

In order to meet this new situation the Food Administration has made a careful survey of the food resources of the whole world in relation to the total demands. Computing supplies on the basis of the avoidance of waste and war consumption, it is found that wheat and rye may be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet economical world consumption; high protein feed for dairy animals will show a shortage of about 3,000,000 tons, while there will be sufficient supplies of other feeds to allow economical consumption; beans, peas and rice will also be found in sufficient quantities to maintain economy in consumption; there are sufficient supplies of beef to keep pace with the capacity of refrigerating space.

Great Fat Shortage.

The most distinct reversal of policy will come with pork and dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar and coffee. Utmost economy will be required in the use of fats and oils, in which there is a world shortage of about 3,000,000,000 pounds. There are sufficient supplies for us to return to our normal sugar consumption if other nations continue their present short rations, or even if their rations are slightly increased. If the European countries, however, are to resume their normal sugar consumption it will be through our continued conservation in order to share with them. There is a surplus of coffee.

Of the world total required to produce these results North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be in a position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons—against our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

The bread grains situation allows the world to abandon the use of substitutes in wheat bread. Large supplies have accumulated in the Argentine, Australia and other hitherto inaccessible markets. A continued high milling percentage, economy of consumption and elimination of waste make it possible for the world to return to a white wheat loaf.

Of all our export possibilities in fats, the largest and most important item is pork. While we cannot supply the world deficiency, we will be able to help it enormously because of the past policies of stimulating production and restraining consumption. The government's policy with regard to stimulating the production of wheat and of pork, the readiest source of fats, is thus amply justified by the situation upon the return of peace.

Famine Specter Still Stalks.

The people of the United States must continue care and wise economy in the use of food in order to complete the work of liberating the world. But even with the utmost conservation and production in this country there will be in Europe for the next year or more starvation beyond all human power to allay. In North Russia there are 40,000,000 people to whom food cannot be made accessible this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy. And even if internal transport can be assured their ports of entry would soon be frozen. Millions more who have felt keenly the oppression of war will be beyond reach of assistance.

We must realize that upon our shoulders rests a greater responsibility than we have ever before been asked to assume. We must realize that millions of lives depend absolutely upon the continued service and sacrifice of the American people.

We must realize that the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

MUCH LIKE OTHER WRITERS

Fielding's Methods of Composition Differed Little From Those of the Better Known Men of Letters.

Fielding's methods of composition were not very different from those of other men who make literature their profession, according to Wilbur Cross in Yale Review. Whether a writer proceeds slowly or rapidly depends upon a variety of circumstances. Much of his work must be done under pressure, and when such work is successful he is usually not averse to telling the public how quickly it was thrown off. Shakespeare has the reputation of writing "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in a fortnight in order to please a queen who could no longer wait to see how Falstaff would behave when in love; and Moliere, it is said, asked for no more than three days for the composition of a farce urgently demanded by the players. Likewise Fielding in "Eurydice Hiss'd" led his audience to infer that he was good for nine scenes of a farce every day when at his best, while at other times his muse treated him badly. In another mood he gave his readers the impression that "Tom Jones" was composed at full leisure as befits a masterpiece, though he probably never wrote more pages a day than when engaged upon that novel. Taken with what he said when more of his guard his works are evidence that he experienced all the pleasures, all the labors, all the troubles, which have made the literary career a mixture of delight and pain to every one who has followed it seriously as a source for bread.

SPORT IS WORTH WATCHING

National Ball Game of the Basque Mountaineers That Calls for All Sorts of Resourceful Work.

However modest as a geographical unit may be the Basque mountaineers of the Pyrenees, there remains to their credit a national ball game that will yield nothing to the finest sporting efforts of the Anglo-Saxon people, whether in the matter of pure recreation or of spectacular interest. The tourbillon-like movement with which the player, the pelotari, swings round to catapult the ball with backhanded fling to the great wall eighty yards away is no less graceful than the sweeping hurl of the discobolus, while the vigorous contest under the lee of the wall, where the ball is shot from the "chistera," the curved wickerwork glove, with marvelous rapidity, affords an unlimited display of resourceful tactics. The referee, bright-colored beret on head, sings the score in set refrain and the applause thunders from the crowd as Chiquito, or Melchor, or some other national hero of this "pelote basque" game earns his meed of praise.

Poetry Simpler Than Prose.

Poetry only naively acknowledges the ecstatic monotony that lives in the heart of all rhythm, brings it out into the light, and there openly weaves upon it the patterns of melodic sound. Poetry is thus the more natural, and both historically and psychologically the more primitive of the two arts. It is the more simple. Meter, and even rhyme, which is but a colored, light drumbeat, accentuating the meter, are not "ornaments" or "refinements" or something else which may be called "rhythmical speech." They are the heart of rhythmic speech expressed and exposed with a perfectly child-like and candid grandeur. Prose is the refinement. Prose is the sophisticated and studio accompaniment—a thing that infinite numbers of people have not the fitness of endowment or cultivation either to write or read. Prose is a civilized sublimation of poetry, in which the original healthy intoxicant note of the tomtom is so laid over with fine traceries of related sound that it can no longer be identified at all except by the analytical eye of science.—New Republic.

British Self Control.

Behind every manifestation of thought or emotion the Briton retains control of self, and is thinking: "That's all I'll let them see," even: "That's all I'll let myself feel." This stoicism is good in its refusal to be floundered; bad in that it fosters a narrow outlook; starves emotion, spontaneity and frank sympathy; destroys grace and what one may describe roughly as the lovable side of personality. The English hardly ever say just what comes into their heads. What we call "good form," the unwritten law which governs certain classes of the Briton savors of the dull and glacial; but there lurks within it a core of virtue. It has grown up like callous shell round two fine ideals—suppression of the ego lest it trample on the corns of other people; and exhibition of the maxims: "Deeds before words."—John Galsworthy.

Fountains in Lisbon.

A delightful feature that attracts the attention in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is the many fountains to be found everywhere. Here are figures of Neptune, or obelisks of marble; there are a sculptured Venus and Adonis, and again, as on the Largo do Carmo, an original erection in the form of a temple, and elsewhere simply the hollowed shell and a faucet with chained cup. Some of them are beautiful, all are interesting by reason of the picturesque groups which collect around them to draw and fetch water. The women, says an exchange, have as free and graceful a carriage in balancing their large water jars sideways on the head as the women of the Orient.



Benjamin Franklin



This great American statesman, who stood with George Washington in the Revolutionary war, was

the son of a poor Boston soapmaker. He started in the printing business for himself in early manhood, worked hard, lived frugally and saved his money. He had plenty to live on when old age came.

Take your cue from Franklin. Join the legion of people whose savings are growing in our bank. Enjoy the satisfaction of watching the pennies become dollars and the dollars hundreds.

See your fortress rise against the possible attacks of sickness or misfortune. Lay the foundation with a part of this week's earnings.

Multiply your money in our care. AURORA STATE BANK

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

The Hurry Call!

The Aurora Observer has due it from two good nurseries four or five hundred trees and some other nursery stock, which it promised to order by December 15. But the nurseries have agreed to extend the time into January, the date depending on how long their stock holds out. To dispose of this stock we will sell it at the following low prices, if ordered at once:

- Apple trees..... 15c
- Plums and Prunes..... 15c
- Peaches..... 15c
- Pears..... 20c
- Cherries..... 25c
- Walnuts (seedlings)..... 30c
- Walnuts (grafted)..... \$1.00 to \$1.50
- Quince..... 40c
- Apricots..... 25c
- Currants..... 10c
- Gooseberries..... 10c
- Ornamentals..... 25c to 50c
- Roses..... 25c to 50c
- Grapes, dozen..... \$2.50
- Blackberries, dozen..... \$1.00
- Red Raspberries, dozen..... \$1.00
- Loganberries, dozen..... \$1.00

Varieties

Apple trees—Nearly all varieties. Pears—Bartlett, Anjou, Winter Nellies, Bosc, Fall Butter, Flemish Beauty, Idaho, and Comice. Plums—Peach Plum, Reine Claude, Satsuma, Petite Prune, Silver Prune, and a few others. No Italian Prunes. Peaches—Early Crawford, Elberta, Hales, Fitzgerald, Charlotte, Salway, Lovell. Cherries—Gov. Wood, Kentish, Black Republican, Lambert, Bing Royal Ann, May Duke, Etc. English Walnut—Franquette and Mayette Seedlings 4 to 6 feet. Gooseberries—Oregon Champion, Poorman, Victoria, Chautauqua. Currants—Perfection, White Grape, Prolific, Cherry, Red Cross, Black Naples.

THE AURORA OBSERVER

N. C. WESCOTT, Pub. Aurora, Oregon

RAILROAD TIME CARD

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

NORTH BOUND	
No. 16 (on flag).....	7:54 a.m.
No. 28 (on flag).....	10:18 a.m.
No. 18 (stop).....	2:59 p.m.
No. 24 (stop).....	7:47 p.m.
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 23 (stop).....	8:59 a.m.
No. 17 (stop).....	2:46 p.m.
Ro. 27 (on flag).....	4:56 p.m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed as administrator of the estate of Alice A. Nibler, deceased, by the County Court of Marion County, Ore., and all persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly verified as by law required, at my office in Aurora, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated December 12th, 1918.  
B. F. Giesy,  
Administrator of the Estate of Alice A. Nibler, Deceased.  
Dimick & Dimick and W. L. Mulvey,  
Attorneys for administrator.  
First publication December 19, 1918.  
Last publication January 16, 1919.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed as administrator of the estate of William Nibler, deceased, by the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned, duly verified as by law required at my office in Aurora, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated December 12th, 1918.  
B. F. Giesy,  
Administrator of the Estate of William Nibler, Deceased.  
Dimick & Dimick and W. L. Mulvey,  
Attorneys for Administrator.  
First publication December 19, 1918.  
Last publication January 16, 1919.

DR. de LESPINASSE

DENTIST  
Trullinger Bldg Phone United #319  
HUBBARD, OREGON

DR. B. F. GIESY

Physician and Surgeon  
Both Phones Office at Residence Aurora, Or.

Wm. HEINZ

AUCTIONEER  
Live Stock and Farm Sales a Specialty  
TERMS REASONABLE  
Phone Canby 13-15 (Mail—Aurora Route 1)

E. M. HURST

Always in the market for old Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Brass, Old Newspapers and Magazines (neatly folded), second hand sacks, and junk of all kinds.  
AURORA OREGON