

GOVERNMENT WANTS MEN

Pershing Calls for Volunteers to Number of 12,000 for Overseas Duty

The Adjutant General of Portland Makes Important Announcement.

Portland, Oregon, Apr. 17.

The United States army must have immediately, for service in France, under General Pershing, 12,000 men skilled in special lines of work.

So great is the emergency, declares a message from the war department, that there is no time to select the men through the occupational card system, recently put into effect, but not as yet completed in all the states.

The men are needed so greatly and so quickly that the War Department calls for volunteers Oregon.

They are urged by the War Department to present themselves voluntarily, and at the earliest moment, to their local draft boards to be listed as available, preparatory to being voluntarily inducted later into the military service.

Men are needed in 65 skilled occupations. Here is a list of occupations from which immediate volunteers are sought:

Air brake inspectors, angle-iron smiths, auto mechanics and helpers, bargemen or boatmen, blacksmiths and helpers, boat-builders and helpers, boiler makers and helpers, brakemen, flagmen or conductors, bricklayers, buglers, carpenters and helpers, joiners or pattern makers, wood caulkers, chaffers for auto, truck or tractor, chemists, railroad or general clerks, cobblers, commissary storekeepers, concrete foremen or workers, cooks, crane-men, hoistmen, pile drivers, or shovel operators, crusher operators, engine dispatchers and draftsmen, engineers, locomotive engineers and firemen, electricians, construction foremen, gas-plant workers, gunsmiths or operatives in gun factories, locomotive hostlers, railroad car inspectors, locomotive inspectors, instrument makers and repair men, telegraph and telephone linemen, machinist and helpers, general mechanics, Meteorologists or physicists, mine or quarry workers and helpers, drill runners, foremen, powder-men or pumpmen, motorcyclists, molders, painters, photographers, plumbers or pipe fitters, forest car repair men, bridge, building or ship riggers, saddlers or harness makers, sailmakers, tent-makers or canvas workers, railroad section hands.

Steersmen, sheet-iron workers, and helpers, solderers or tinsmiths, stenographers, surveyors, levelmen, transmitters, tailors, teamsters, telegraph operators, telephone operators, and telephone operators who can speak German.

Timber cruisers, wagonmakers, acetylene or oxacetylene welders, wireless operators, yardmasters or switchmen.

FRANK COQUILLETTE

OBITUARY

Frank Coquillette was born at Dayton, Washington, September 2, 1880, and died at the home of his aunt in Independence, Oregon, April 12, 1918, aged 37 years, 5 months and 10 days.

He leaves a wife and three children, one brother, James Coquillette, of Astoria, Oregon, one sister, Mrs. Emma Johnson of Mesa, Washington, one uncle, James Titus, of Astoria, Oregon, and one aunt, Mrs. Lucy A. Whiteaker, of Independence, Oregon.

The funeral was held at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M. and interment was made at the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick
Member Federal Farm Loan Board

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farm the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have been carrying the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extra a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot in a long fight. They are always found sturdy in carrying the battle across No-Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No saber-rattlers insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

(This is the first of three articles. The second to be published next week.)

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went in to this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1918 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned for the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the Government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irremediable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our Government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

The second to be published next week.)

U. S. Loans To Farmers Now Nearly \$50,000,000

Nearly twelve million dollars was loaned out to farmers of the United States by the Federal land bank during the month of January last.

On February 1 the total amount loaned out to farmers by these banks since they were established was nearly \$50,000,000, the number of loans closed being 24,000. The amount applied for at that date was \$260,000,000, representing over 100,000 applicants.

The total loans made by the various banks were as follows:

St. Paul	\$9,780,400
Spokane	\$3,900,075
Wichita	\$643,200
Berkeley	\$866,600
Omaha	\$310,190
Houston	\$124,412
New Orleans	\$225,255
Louisville	\$227,900
St. Louis	\$295,480
Baltimore	\$114,200
Springfield	\$114,655
Columbia	\$169,955

What are you farmers going to do for the Government now that it is asking for the Third Liberty Loan?

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Here are some of the things your Liberty Bond money loaned to the Government will buy for our boys—"Over There":

A \$60 Liberty Bond will supply four months' sustenance in the field for one of our soldiers.

A \$100 Liberty Bond will supply 200 pounds of smokeless powder for one of the big guns.

A \$200 Liberty Bond will equip and uniform four of our buskickers.

A \$300 Liberty Bond will supply 180 of our boys with gas masks, in which to face one of the deadliest menaces of the trenches.

A \$1,000 Liberty Bond will buy enough to drive one of our submarines 3,000 miles in our campaign against the undersea raiders of the Kaiser.

A \$2,000 Liberty Bond will supply 520 thirteen-pound shells to sink German submarines.

Every Liberty Bond you buy helps actively to shorten and win the War.

"Protection the Allies afford us may weaken our sense of duty."—Yett, Feb. 4, 1917. Have you weakened? Do your duty! Buy Liberty Bonds.

SHOW ME THE WAY TO GERMAN.

(Woodburn Independent)

Parody: "Marching Through Georgia"

Bring the good old bugle, boys
We'll toot another toot;
Then you'll laugh your liver sore
To see the Kaiser's toot;

For he never can endure
To hear that loyal whoop
When we go marching through
Germany.

Chorus
Hy-lee hy-lo, the Kaiser's got to go
Hy-lee hy-lo, what makes him tremble so!

Ten million of our Yankee boys
Will surely lay him low,
When we go marching through
Germany.

Now what's the use of Kaiser Bill
A hangin' on to fight!
For what we're going to do to him
You bet your life is right;

We'll teach him he can't trample down
Our liberty and might,
When we go marching through
Germany.

We'll take a rap at Hel-go-land,
The base of Bill's supplies,
We'll clean up on the pesky place
And take it for a prize.

The jig is up, the die is cast,
We'll flay him for his lies,
When we go marching through
Germany.

SOME VALUABLE DATA

There is considerable interest and a startling ignorance by the general public as to the composition of the various formations of the army, and information in general. The following will be of interest:

An army corps is 60,000 men.
An infantry division is 19,000.
An infantry brigade is 7,000 men.

A regiment of infantry is 3,000 men.
A battalion is 1,000 men.
A company is 250 men.
A platoon is 60 men.
A corporal's squad is 11 men.

A field artillery brigade comprises 1,300 men.
A field battery has 195 men.
A field squad is 20 men.
A supply train has 285 men.
A machine gun battalion has 296 men.

An engineers' regiment has 1,098 men.
An ambulance company has 66 men.
A field hospital has 55 men.
A medicine attachment has 13 men.

A major-general heads the field army and also each army corps.
A brigadier-general heads each infantry brigade.

A colonel heads each regiment.
A lieutenant-colonel is next in

rank below a colonel.
A major heads a battalion.
A captain heads a company.
A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.
A corporal is a squad officer.

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FOR SALE: Two corn and bean planters; two four-row beet cultivators; two 1 1/2 horse power gas engines. For particulars, inquire of Geo. L. Rose, Independence, Oregon.

Real Estate: Particulars about the 640 acre homestead law at this office.

FOR RENT: Good room for one or two persons. Inquire Monitor office.

For Trade: Two and a half horse power gasoline engine for electric motor. Inquire at Monitor office for particulars.

For Sale: Seven head of good, graded Durham heifers, two and three years old. C. P. Wells, Buena Vista, Oregon.

On and After April 1st, on account of high prices of stock and low margins on sales, I shall eliminate my credit accounts to a strictly thirty day basis. Dickson market.

For Sale: One 2 1/2 horse power international gasoline sprayer, mounted on truck, steel wheels, 200 gallon steel tank. Second hand but as good as new. Only used for three years. Extremely low price. One six-horse power international stationary hopper, cooled, gas engine at \$235.00 will burn distillate. One 1 1/2 horse power international gas engine, second hand at \$35. Two 60 speed Gilson engines at \$50 each. Sloper Bros. & Cockle, Independence, Oregon.

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11 A. M. Morning service.
3:30 P. M. Loyal Temperance Legion.
7:30 P. M. Evening service.

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