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Over 200 soldiers and nearly 50 civilians employed on the Toledo railroad and logging operations alone. Already 1800 soldiers working in railroad construction alone, the south railroad being graded to Alsea bay and the Blodgett tract of spruce. Will be 2,150 soldiers on the job shortly.

Over 200 soldiers already working on the north line in railroad construction towards the Siletz tracts and will be 1200 men there shortly. Soldiers are coming in by the train load.

There are 22 soldier camps already established, with from 50 to 150 men in each; will be 29 camps.

These camps were operating within 60 days of the time the line was roughly located.

250 teams of horses now on the grading job; 7 pile drivers; 2 steam shovels. Horses being brought in by the carload. New pile drivers and crews coming in; also new shovels. The job of finding this equipment in competition with all other projects and all the other public and private work now in progress is a big one.

Hospital just built—a big affair. Five big warehouses built.

Four miles of trestle under construction, scattered over nearly every mile of the project.

Shovels, scrapers, picks, axes, tools, equipment literally fought for, being assembled from all parts of the Pacific Northwest as far as Montana. Markets of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco combed for supplies. Railroad congestion at Portland prompt arrivals difficult. Hustle is the word—the race for spruce is on.

Rail for the railroad already arrived; is being sent to Yaquina bent at Yaquina to exactly the curve needed to be laid. Last miles are bent first, so as to be at the bottom of the pile; first miles bent last, so can be picked off the top soon as grade is done and then laid in a hurry without having to be bent on the grade. Some of the rail had to be picked up in Arizona, some in St. Louis and some in British Columbia. Seven miles of grading on south line already finished, but cannot be railed until connected up by trestles, grading over culverts and cutting away heavy construction which intersperses it.

Railroad is 60 percent on curves, so difficult is the country.

Expects are already in the Blodgett tract, laying out the "logging show," which means picking the places where the rollways and log yards will be put, clearing miles of lane down which the donkey engine power will snake the mighty logs by wire cables, cutting the giant sledge upon which the donkey engines will be mounted so they can pull themselves into new positions as the logging advances.

With completion of last mile of spur into any one tract, a train arrives with donkey engines and the heavy machinery, and within a day takes logs back with it.

Construction of a 2-band saw mill begun at Toledo, to be finished soon as railroad, so logs can be sawed there instead of hauling them by rail all the way to Portland. New mill, being built by soldier labor, will cut from 500,000 to 750,000 feet of lumber a day. Only 30,000 feet a day now being cut by present mill at Toledo.

Twenty million feet of logs will be cut in readiness for completion of railroad and mill, so as to give mill a good start for the winter. Logging to continue all winter in spite of hell and high water. Winter rainfall averages 70 inches; annual rainfall, 90 inches. Soldiers will get wet, but will get spruce to win the war. Camps being built so substantially as to provide winter comfort. Pound of beef a day for

each soldier; lots of bread, cake, pie, coffee, fresh vegetables and fruit. Commissary supplies come in by carload.

Some of railroad right of way had 1,000,000 feet of timber per acre on it. All had to be felled, and rolled to side of right of way by hand power of soldiers.

Brush so thick over much of right of way that it was impenetrable except as cut into with axes.

Engineers in winter surveying actually had to scramble on top of brush, 8 feet above ground, to reconnoitre line. So wet had to keep fires alive to dry instruments every little while so could use them.

Roads by which supplies are taken to camps in auto trucks are so difficult that snatch teams have to be kept to pull trucks through deep sand. Autos and trucks make fine time on open beach at low tide; several machines caught by high tide but saved. Transport troubles alone saved enough to discourage stout heart, but contractors and soldiers are there to win the war and you bet they're not discouraged. They get the stuff through.

Will be 1,800 soldiers employed all winter logging.

Car barges and ocean tugs bought to help transport.

Five million feet of lumber being bought for trestles, bridges and ties. Very little of this cut locally; it has to be brought in by rail from Willamette Valley or by boat from Astoria.

Piling for trestles discharged in open sea near where needed for railroad and then captured by soldiers and horses and hauled in. Strenuous soaking, salty work, but it's lots of fun and it's winning the war.

Meat houses, with double entrances to keep out flies, are in every camp.

Running water in every camp.

Everything in every camp except flies—camps are screened to keep them out of mess rooms.

Everybody busy, tension high, a lot of profanity, a lot more cheering, and what is a tribute to the patriotism of all concerned, practically no complaining. The boys feel they are winning the war by racing for spruce and that's exactly what they are doing, winning the war.

Few of the soldiers had any experience either in railroading or logging. There are clerks, farmers, bootblacks, language teachers, masters of arts, anybody, everybody, Americans all, lamenting the fact that they were not in France, but appreciating that spruce had to be cut to win the war, and they are there to get the spruce.

A Homestead on the "Great Windswept"

As I recall it, an Irishman is given credit for defining the business of homesteading as "a game where Uncle Sam bets you a hundred and sixty acres of land nobody wants against twenty-two dollars that you can't live on it three years without starving to death." I cite the above because, after six months of homesteading on the desert, we have come to the conclusion that that Irishman didn't know what he was talking about.

By "we" I mean my wife, our three children, aged one-and-a-half, three and four-and-a-half respectively, four leghorn hens, one of which has the rheumatism and no object in life, and myself. I enumerate the crew in the order of their importance. During these six months we have acquired red, rough necks, freckles on the wrists, callouses the size and durability of prune seeds on the hands, appetites that would cause a panic at an ostrich farm, and a brand of health, lung power and heart action that

will deprive the good old family physician of many a fat check during the balance of our lives.

We have found, to our surprise, that there are many things worth living for besides bridge, bonbons and battling averages. We have learned one lesson without which no education is complete, viz., to ignore price in the search for value. And in addition to these things which in themselves run up an incalculable profit over the amount invested, we have laid the foundation for what is to become a truly productive desert ranch and, what is more important, a real home, a home that will be ours not alone by right of title, but by right of creation; a home we have reclaimed from the wild and builded with our own hands—or perhaps I should say dug up with shovel and mattock.

When we first made the announcement of our intention to emigrate to the "Great Windswept," our friends with many covert and unflattering glances at the peculiar shape of my head, wanted to know what had prompted us to take such sudden leave of our senses. Of course, I always answered them politely but I am afraid this is the first time I have made any real attempt to tell the truth about it.—Ford I. Beebe in the August Sunset.

Many Nurses Needed

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the

health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age.—The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Qualifications.—Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high-school education.

Enrollment.—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, '19 to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The Government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the Army School of Nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

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BAPTIST CHURCH

E. B. PACE, Pastor

Sunday School, - - 10.00 a. m.
Preaching Service, - 11.00 a. m.
C. U. E. Meeting, - - 7.00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8.00 p. m.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

PETER CONKLIN, PASTOR

Sunday School, - - 10.00 a. m.
Preaching Service, - 11.00 a. m.
Y. P. A. Meeting, - - 7.15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8.00 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday School, - - 10.00 a. m.
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