

"FARMERETTE" IDEA IS TAKING STRONG HOLD IN THIS LOCALITY

By W. C. COWGILL

The publication in The Statesman of March 1, under the caption "Women Urged to Do Farm Labor," an interview with W. T. Jenks, manager of H. S. Gile & Co., has had the effect of bringing to Mr. Jenks many society women of Salem, to inquire in what way they can do their part in view of the forthcoming immense crops of berries and fruits of every description for which the Willamette valley has become famous.

Under the heading of "England's Farmerettes," in the issue of The Country Gentleman, of March 2, Cameron, Mackenzie, in a wonderfully interesting, as well as historically correct article, which every woman in America should read, this author describes at some length how Great Britain enrolled an army of 200,000 women.

Roland E. Prothero became president of England's board of agriculture at the end of the year 1916, and at once made a complete survey of all the tillable lands; turned pleasure parks, old game preserves and even the sea beaches into productive fields for the planting of vegetables, on every twenty or thirty feet of ground.

Simultaneously, he enlisted his army of "farmerettes" and they were not accepted for any kind of labor, if they could not give a fair character, and possessed ordinary good health.

The women of nobility set the pace, and the shop girls from the big cities followed. Many were called, many freely offered their services, but the rules were very strict. Here are a few of them, as given out by their

mentors. Miss May Talbot became Mr. Prothero's able assistant, an alert, orderly minded woman, who at once commenced to batter down the old English prejudice against women workers on the farm, or in any other calling, for that matter. But the war had taken all the men from farms as well as the clerks in cities, and thousands of women, both of high and low degree were already taking the places of men in the cities as auto drivers bus and tram car drivers, conductors on the railroads, cashiers in banks, etc.

A tremendous demonstration was given in the streets of London one bright day, and as the long line of would-be-farmerettes, dressed in trousers and long white coats, passed through the principal streets of old London town, they were greeted with cheer upon cheer until the very heavens made echo.

That settled it right then and there and the farmerettes had come to stay, and are still on the job.

Some of The Rules Follows: Remember that you must keep yourself fit for your work. Do not forget that your health depends a good deal on how you spend your free time. Never be silly enough to deprive yourself of your proper rest. You will find that eight hours' sleep is essential; so be in bed at 10:30 if you are to rise at 6.

If you are sensible you will find that your health is enormously improved by agricultural work. Never forget that you are doing national service, and set yourself a very high standard of work. Never be satisfied with second best. Do not be disconnected if you are found fault with, or put on work you do not like. Think of the men in the trenches, and on the sea, and what they have to do. They do not disobey officers, or shirk their duty. Your employer is your officer and you must obey him.

"Agriculturally it seems to come to about this," the article continues "that though women have been able during the emergency of war to make themselves decidedly useful as farm helpers and have succeeded actually displacing, according to an official estimate, the labor of 30,000 men, they have not established for themselves any permanent industrial position in farming. When peace comes, bringing with it, as it most assuredly will, a rush of men to the land, the farmerettes will be shoved aside as paid workers and lose their present places as reckoned factors in the national scheme of food-production. Both Mr. Prothero and Miss Talbot support this view. Meanwhile, however, much has been learned concerning women's capacities and limitations in farming.

"Some women can do tractor plowing well; few women can do horse plowing well; nearly every woman excel in the management and care of stock, but only the sturdiest of them can make themselves useful in such operations as hoeing, turp-

sinning, and the like. In certain forestry jobs they can be employed profitably, and even as I write a large force of women is being recruited to save 10,000,000 ft. of timber in England that, because of labor shortage, threatens to rot. The endurance of the woman land laborer is provisional; if a woman is in average normal health to begin with, if—and this point is much emphasized by Miss Talbot—she does not over-tax herself at first, and if she continues to safeguard her energies, her working powers become considerable, even surprising. But women cannot—and naturally—rival men in an occupation in which sheer physical strength is so predominate an element. I do not know but what a Lincolnshire farmer summed up to me the actual worth of women, when he said: 'Yes, if they take it easy, they'll do.'

"The farmerettes were everybody, anybody. Among the part-time workers there was a homogeneity; the majority were the industrious housewives of the small towns and villages, many of the women education and means and nearly all of them previously holding themselves, as a class, the better of the farmer and his wife. Among the full-time workers, however, there was no homogeneity at all. Many were actresses, eager to exchange artificialities of the footlights for the realities of the land; many were painters, writers, and the like; some were domestic servants; some were college students or teachers; very many were factory operators. There is a farm in the English Midlands where the daughter of a clergyman works next to an actress, where a convent bred girl loads drays with a girl who had been a hotel cashier, where a gymnastic mistress, a teacher of domestic economy, a student of medicine and an artist all weed onions together and discuss war marriages.

"It was yearning for the country; its freshness, its honesty, its health, created or quickened or made possible of fulfillment; by the circumstances of war."

What are the the women and girls of the Willamette valley willing to do to aid their government under the stress of war?

Sheriff Arrests German Under Registration Order

Edmund Hirschbarn, German alien, was arrested by Sheriff Needham yesterday for failing to register under the federal order for registration of all alien enemies. He has been employed by the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills. Hirschbarn was born in Russia, but is a naturalized German citizen. He has been in the United States eight years. He is unable to read English and Sheriff Needham attributes to ignorance his delinquency in failing to register. He is classed as a deserter under the new draft law, having failed to report on his questionnaire. He makes the excuse that he was exempted under the former draft and thought he had finished the obligation. The sheriff believes Hirschbarn is sincere in this. He has not been an agitator.

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LAUREN S. CHRISTOFFERSON MAKING GOOD AND HE HAS BEEN PROMOTED SEVERAL TIMES



LAUREN S. CHRISTOFFERSON

Lauren S. Christofferson, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Christofferson, Salem, Route 9, is now serving his country and is stationed at 167 Sands street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has lately been assigned to the postal service of the navy, he having had experience in that line previous to his enlistment last December. He acted as postal clerk and worked in the store of R. G. Henderson

at Chemawa. His present duties represent his fourth promotion since he entered the service. The people in the neighborhood of Chemawa know Mr. Christofferson and admire him for his sterling worth. He was a student of the Capital Business college in Salem. Mr. Christofferson was married just before his departure to Mrs. Rita Keppinger of Gervais.

MILLER SPEAKS FOR PORTLAND

Service Commissioner Points Out Weakness in Northwest Traffic

That Portland should be designated as an ocean port for trans-Pacific movement so that cars unloaded

there could be used for eastbound shipment is suggested in a letter written by Chairman Miller of the public service commission to R. A. Aishton, of Chicago, regional director of the United States railroad administration.

Mr. Miller points out that storage and dockage facilities in Portland are available for thousands of tons of freight and that the harbor can accommodate deep-water vessels of thirty-foot draft.

The letter is written relative to the car shortage situation in Oregon, particularly as it affects Eastern Oregon lumber mills. Mr. Aishton informed that the Oregon commission

has not been advised of the scope of authority given J. C. Roth, who has been appointed by Director General McAdoo to handle car distribution in the northwest for lumber shipments, but that in the hope that he may be of some assistance in securing equipment for the lumber mills, particularly the hard-pressed eastern Oregon mills, the commission has advised him of the situation in Oregon.

"IT SURE DOES THE WORK" Mrs. W. H. Thornton, 3522 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark., writes: "My little boy had a severe attack of croup and I honestly believe he would have died if it had not been for Foley's Honey and Tar. I would not be without it at any price, as it sure does the work." Best remedy for coughs, colds, whooping cough. J. C. Perry.

School Garden Plan Is Approved by Governor

Governor Withycombe yesterday gave his approval of a nation-wide campaign for school-directed home gardening which President Wilson has authorized the secretary of the interior to conduct through the United States bureau of education. The purpose is to add to the food supply. School boards, superintendent

ents principals and teachers are to be enlisted in the work in all cities and towns in the United States.

The teachers and students who are enlisted in the work will be termed a United States school garden army, and it is proposed to enlist 5,000,000 boys and girls and 40,000 teachers to direct the work. The bureau of education has selected the following persons as a staff to take general direction of the work: J. H. Francis, director; M. Reed, assistant director for the Northeastern states; Lester M. Ivins, assistant director for the Northwestern states; C. A. Stebbins, assistant for the mountain states.

Boys May Be Prohibited From Selling Old Junk

An ordinance that is being drawn up by Alderman Frank Ward has for its object the prohibition of youths under a certain age, probably 20 years, from selling junk to junk dealers. It is believed the measure, if passed, will serve to discourage much of the stealing that has been going on in Salem for some time, and which it is believed is being done by boys who sell the plunder to junk dealers. The ordinance will provide that if the boys have junk to sell their parents must dispose of it for them.

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No. 58. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The Salem Bank of Commerce, at Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, March 4, 1918.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$182,243.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	280.49
Bonds and warrants	87,833.18
Banking house	25,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,400.00
Due from approved reserve banks	62,675.49
Checks and other cash items	1,769.31
Exchanges for clearing house	2,855.48
Cash on hand	21,140.87
Total	\$388,198.74
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	635.05
Individual deposits subject to check	248,946.48
Cashier checks outstanding	4,923.66
Certified checks	2,278.03
Time and savings deposits	76,415.52
Total	\$388,198.74

State of Oregon, County of Marion—ss.
I, J. H. Miner, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
—J. H. Miner, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March 1918.
(Seal) —Henry V. Compton, Notary Public. My commission expires April 17, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
—B. L. Steeves,
—J. C. Perry,
—S. B. Elliott, Directors.