

Women on Farms Prove a Success

(By Rose Weston Bull in New York Times)

The New York State Woman's Land Army will open a ten-day drive for 1,000,000 supporting members on next Wednesday, Sept. 18. The drive brings up the question, "What has the land army done to meet the labor shortage on the farm?"

Land army advocates and leaders are constantly being asked to answer these queries, "Can a woman take a man's place on the farm?", "Is she strong enough to perform man's labor in the fields?", "Does not the eight-hour day which the land army insists on prevent her from being useful to the farmer, who works from sunrise until sunset?"

These questions are being answered every day in the forty Land Army Units (or camps) of the State where upwards of a thousand women and girls are doing almost every form of farm labor that has hitherto been done by men, and doing it so efficiently that the farmers who employ them are booking them for return engagements next year.

Not only are they able to hoe, weed, run tractors, harvest hay and grain, gather fruit and vegetables, act as orchardists, fill the farmer's silo, feed his chickens, clean out their coops, milk his cows and do the work of unskilled labor on dairy farms; they are actually thriving under it.

A questionnaire sent out by the New York State Woman's Land Army to supervisors of the forty camps in the State has brought some interesting information to the drive campaign headquarters which have opened at the Hotel Biltmore. Supervisors who reported on the physical status of farmerettes agreed they have gained in strength and weight. Many have quoted workers to the effect they were never in such fine physical condition in their lives.

The result of the inquiry shows the girls lose weight for the first week or so after they join the units—that they are "dog tired at night" and their muscles register in stiffness and aches every new and unwanted movement. But the tonic of outdoor life, the contact with nature, the freedom from mental strain and anxiety, the long, dreamless nights of sound sleep soon restore them to normal. From this stage a building-up process begins; muscles harden, lungs expand, weariness and aches disappear, appetites grow to alarming proportions and after two or three weeks the farmerette finds herself a pretty healthy specimen, in danger of taking on more flesh perhaps than she bargained for.

Dr. Ida Ogilvie, dean of the Woman's Land Army Camps at Bedford Hills and Mount Kisco, said recently that of applicants for admission to her camp, only 2 per cent. were rejected because they were not physically able to do the work. It takes 4 per cent. of those who are accepted about two weeks to get acclimated and to harden their muscles. The remainder of the girls drop quite easily into the work without much bodily inconvenience.

No girl is accepted as a candidate for farm work by the Land Army without a physician's certificate stating she can stand it; thus the ineligible are weeded out before they get to camp, but most physicians will give even the apparently delicate applicant a passport to camp, because hard work in the open air is a recognized panacea.

There is no standard type of farm-

erette. She comes from everywhere and has been engaged in every occupation. One camp boasts a concert singer from South Dakota, a rich woman from Riverside Drive, a number of college girls teachers, stenographers, telephone operators, and an art student. Another enrolled the librarian from the children's department of the New York Public Library. At the Oceanside unit on Long Island half a dozen States were represented.

French and English women have gone out to the farms, regarding them as the first line trenches for home defense, and determined to grow their bit. They subscribe to the democratic spirit of the camps, which, though they lack army discipline, are still animated by self-sacrifice.

Though no one is rejected as a recruit to the army of "Land Lassies," as the English call them, on account of position or lack of position, a careful standard of selection is maintained in the recruiting office of the State Land Army. The girls live together in close companionship in the camps; many of the younger workers are entrusted to the care of the supervisor by their mothers. The morale of the unit is maintained for the sake of the girl as well as for the protection of the community where she is employed. This supervision as well as the care given at the unit where the farmerette is well housed and fed, and where home surroundings and a holiday atmosphere temper the tedium of her work, constitute the difference between the methods employed by the Land Army and other agencies which are supplying the farmers with short-time substitute labor.

As to the eight-hour day. Of course it is a measure of protection for the women employed in this arduous form of labor. The farmerette arrives at her job—lunch basket in hand, via the Land Army automobile—at 7 o'clock every morning. She goes to work immediately and works till noon, when she stops for her lunch. She puts in eight full hours of steady work. She does not stop to smoke, chew or talk politics. She takes a keen pride in her work. As she is striving to make a record, perhaps she works with inordinate zeal and extraordinary persistence.

The adaptability of the farmerette and her earnestness and willingness to make every moment of her time count helps in the farmer's mind to neutralize the effects of the eight-hour day and little complaint is heard about limiting the working hours of women on the farm.

In New York State the Land Army gets credit for saving thousands of dollars worth of food and helping to increase food production. Arthur W. Lawrence, Food Administrator of Westchester County, has stated that the Bedford Unit, and other land army camps in the county, can claim partial credit for the increased acreage of the county in 1917, 1918, because the farmers would never have increased their food crops if they could not depend on the farmerettes to care for and harvest them. Westchester has approximately 200 girl farm workers in its six units. According to John G. Curtis, farm manager of the county there must be twice this number next year if the county is to keep its pact to help win the war with food.

Mr. Curtis believes the Land Army has conferred an inestimable boon on the farmer by putting at this dis-

posal a supply of short-time labor, which he pays only while actively employing it. He escapes the burden of boarding these "laborers", and his wife and family are relieved of their care.

It is futile to speculate now on the need of women to take men's places on the farm. Even before the war farm-labor shortage was an acute problem. With the cessation of immigration, the call to voluntary service, the first draft and the demand for men in munition plants and war industries, the farm was almost deserted. Unskilled labor sought high wages in the city, and the farmer was left practically alone, with the demand for increased food production laid upon him.

The second draft will place the burden of man's work at home squarely on women's shoulders. There is no time to lose now, according to managers of the Land Army, before carrying out plans for extending the movement to cover the entire State.

In England the women have assumed the work of food production, and recent statistics show about 300,000 women doing farm labor. According to Miss Sophia Carey, a representative of the National Land Council of England who is touring the State in the interests of the Land Army Drive, the farmerettes there have exceeded the ante-bellum food production figures. Before the war England only grew one-quarter of her food supply. This year she will harvest four-fifths of the food required for consumption.

The plans of the Land Army involve establishing 200 camps in the State for the coming year. To do this means raising a fund of \$600,000. This covers the cost of securing and equipping camps, providing work clothes for the girls and auto trucks to carry them to and from their work. Once established, the camps become self-supporting. The farmers pay the camps \$2 a day for eight hour's work by each girl.

The State campaign organization consists of a General Committee and Executive Committee, headed by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman, as Honorary Chairman, and F. H. Bethehl, first Vice-President of the New York Telephone Company, as active Chairman.

SHIP BUILDER WHO IS ALSO A POET OF UNUSUAL ABILITY

(By Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—California has a shipbuilding poet who by his enthusiastic words is inspiring his fellow laborers to greater efforts in their work to safeguard civilization.

Giants of achievement, who "draw from the elements their scourges and harness the winds to their blazing forges" are America's war time shipworkers, as idealized in the verses of Arthur Rupp, world wanderer and now poet-in-overalls and wielder of sledge and wrench in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Alameda, Cal., across the bay from San Francisco.

Arthur Rupp lives in a modest cottage at Alameda. Six days a week he is a "bolter-up" at a shipbuilding plant, driving into place with hammer and wrench the steel plates that make the hulls of the ocean cargo carriers. On the seventh day he becomes the poet who envisages the purpose and blazons abroad the lofty enterprise of the grimy mechanics among whom he works. In the quiet of his cottage, where for four years he has lived alone, the tumult of the "rivet guns," the crash of steel on steel and the clamor of the thousands of workers take on the rhythm of a vast symphony through which runs the theme of victory.

On "The Building of the Courageous," a big freighter now in course of construction, Rupp wrote:

"Giants are we in our work of wonder,
Armed with the powers that circle the suns;
We strike the steel till it roars like thunder
And cringes before our riveting guns.
We draw from the elements their scourges,
The bolts of Jove to our wheels we grip;
We harness the winds to our blazing forges,
And thus we are building the gallant ship
Courageous.

"Heroes are we in our place of duty,
Grappling with dangers of pain and harm.
We smooth the rough into lines of beauty,
And beat the rude into forms of charm.
We clamber, and run, and haul, and tussle,
Where death entices our feet to slip;
But our hearts are brave and strong

For Biliousness Take A Calotab

The New Calomel Tablet That is Entirely Purified of All Nauseating and Dangerous Qualities

Of all medicines in the world, the doctors prize calomel most highly, for it is the best and only sure remedy for the most common ailments. Now that all of its unpleasant and dangerous qualities have been removed, the new kind of calomel, called "Calotabs," is thoroughly delightful. One Calotab at bedtime, with a swallow of water—that's all. No nausea, no gripping nor unpleasantness. Next morning you wake up feeling fine—live, wide awake, energetic and with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please, go where you please—no restrictions as to habit or diet. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs. Money back if you are not delighted.—(Adt.)

is our muscle,
And thus we are building the noble ship.
Courageous.

"Workers are we who grasp from the ages
All that is potent in deed and thought.
Hear me, ye statesmen, poets and sages!
Hercules never like one of us wrought!
Rise from your keel, oh, shell of glory!
So do I sing as the hammers trip.
Mighty be you in the world's great story.
For thus we are building the mighty ship
Courageous.

Born in Syracuse, New York, 45 years ago, Rupp is of Swiss ancestry. Although he has been in California for the past 10 years of his life, most of the time as a railway employe and workman in a can manufacturing plant, Rupp said the greater number of his years had been given to sea. "Wherever I have wandered the world round, my heart has been at home in America," he said, "and to sing her place in the progress of life and to teach the meaning of her civilization have been among my greatest ambitions."

Complete Stock of Fancy Groceries and Choice Meats Are Always Carried Here.

Fresh Vegetables and Chickens
WHEN OBTAINABLE

Our line of Canned Goods is the
Best in the World. Ask for our
Prices

We pride ourselves on our Service

Let us Serve You

E. G. Tweedell

—PHONE—69

Drink Southland GRAPEFRUIT Juice

Our Art Department

This Means
Job Printing
of Every Description

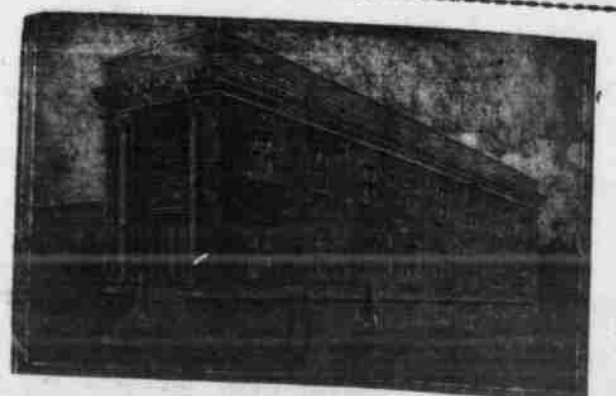
IF YOU WANT LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, STATEMENTS, CALLING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, RECEIPT BOOKS, MENU CARDS, SHOW OR WINDOW CARDS, HAND BILLS, FROM A 6x9 SIZE TO 25x38, OR LARGER, PAMPHLETS, BOOKLETS, FANCY STATIONERY, WEDDING INVITATIONS, PROGRAMS, SCORE CARDS, ETC., OR, IN FACT, ANYTHING THAT CAN BE PRINTED, ANYWAY YOU WANT IT PRINTED AND WHEN YOU WANT IT PRINTED.

WE USE ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF PAPER STOCK AND INK, ETC., AND WE HAVE THE EQUIPMENT, AND WORKMEN WHO ARE PAST GRAND MASTERS IN THE "KNOW HOW" DEGREE.

OUR PRICES ARE AS MODERATE AS IS POSSIBLE, AND WE STRIVE TO PLEASE.

YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED, AND WE ASK YOU TO PHONE, OR CALL ON US, WHEN YOU NEED ANYTHING IN PRINTING.

The Evening
Telegram
Building
Phone 37



Long Mileage Repairs Are Business Builders

YOU KNOW OUR REPUTATION IS WELL ESTABLISHED WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING SATISFACTION IN TIRE REPAIRING

Our Retreads have made as high as 10,000 miles: *Why?*
Because we have only the BEST equipped plant and experienced workmen.

DON'T THROW AWAY A TIRE THAT STILL HAS MILEAGE IN IT. SEE US FIRST.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF GUARANTEED TIRES AS WELL AS "SECONDS"

FORD SIZES, \$9.00 AND \$12.50

OPPOSITE CASINO THEATER

PHONE 384

Standard Tire and Vulcanizing Co