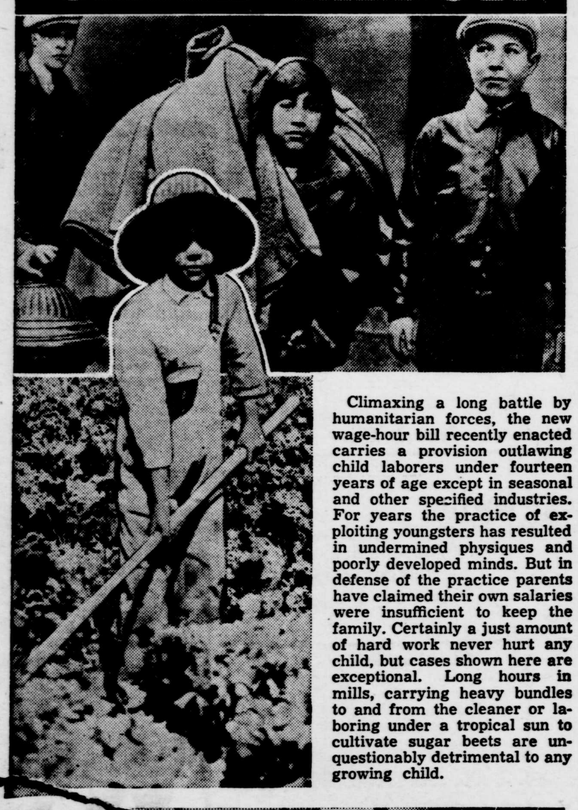
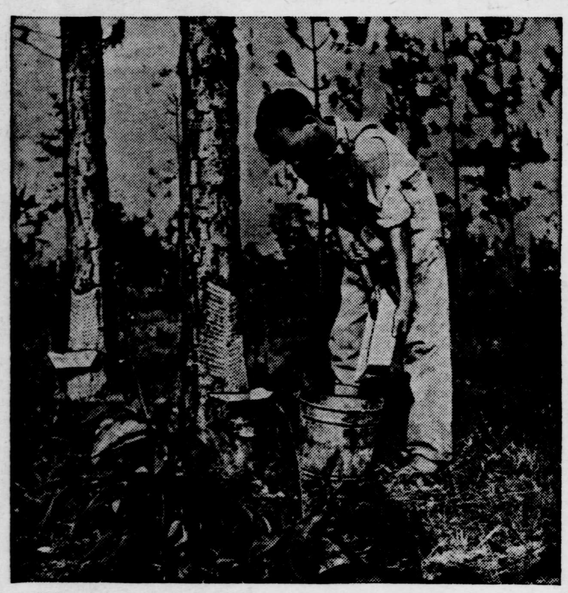
CHILD LABOR



Climaxing a long battle by humanitarian forces, the new wage-hour bill recently enacted carries a provision outlawing child laborers under fourteen years of age except in seasonal and other specified industries. For years the practice of exploiting youngsters has resulted in undermined physiques and poorly developed minds. But in defense of the practice parents have claimed their own salaries were insufficient to keep the family. Certainly a just amount of hard work never hurt any child, but cases shown here are exceptional. Long hours in mills, carrying heavy bundles to and from the cleaner or laboring under a tropical sun to cultivate sugar beets are unquestionably detrimental to any growing child.

Let childhood be set aside for physical and mental development, with laboring days to come later, is the plea of child welfare workers. But this youngster must become a breadwinner as soon as she is capable.



Oldsters may scoff at child labor legislation. This boy would probably be happier at play, but who can draw the line between healthful work and harmful work?

Mountain Climbing's Foolish, He Says

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attacks on Mt. Everest, 29,141-foot world summit, are of little scientific value, states John E. Burchard.

With nothing of scientific value known or likely to be found above 20,000 feet, the crampon-shod feet of the oxygen-starved climbers wearily plod upward through a barren region, containing nothing but ice and snow.

Five British, two German, and several other expeditions have already attempted to reach Everest's summit, to be turned back, literally within sight of their goal, by weather conditions. In 1924, Mallory and Irvine, members of a British expedition, climbed upward into the cloud-veiled region near the summit pyramid, and were never seen again.

Paper Wheels for R. R. Cars

Formerly Pullman cars were mounted on wheels having a steel rim and sides with a core consisting of baked straw-board paper. Increasing weight of cars brought about the installation of solid steel wheels.

Seven Sleepers Among Animals

The so-called seven sleepers among animals are the bear, the raccoon, woodchuck, jumping mouse, chipmunk, skunk and bat.

The Use of Kilts

History sets few precedents for use of kilts. Once the costume of the common people, it is worn with pride by Scotch nobles. England banned it in the Eighteenth century, later speeded its revival by making it in the uniform for Highland regiments.

Invented Centigrade Thermometer

The centigrade thermometer was invented by Anders Celsius, a Swede, in 1742.

Reconstructed tavern in Williamsburg, Va.

Colonial Center in Virginia Has Been Reclaimed With All Its Beauty

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WITH the tourist season of 1938 under way, Williamsburg, Va., again welcomes thousands who would enjoy the atmosphere of colonial days in the Old Dominion state.

This city, so rich in historic association and time-encrusted beauty, offered the one feasible opportunity to reclaim and restore a colonial center.

Of four cities pre-eminently important in America's early history, and especially potent in shaping pre-Revolutionary thought which led to the establishment of our Republic, Williamsburg alone seemed to lend itself to such a project.

Obviously, an area a mile long and approximately a half mile wide could not have been secured for restoration of colonial Boston with Faneuil hall as its center; nor in colonial New York with old Trinity church as its center; nor in colonial Philadelphia around Independence hall.

In Williamsburg there still stood about 95 colonial buildings of various kinds within a relatively small area, largely surrounded by an unspoiled countryside.

At the outset complete secrecy was essential to the success of the restoration endeavor. The preliminary plans were made from measurements of the streets and properties of Williamsburg taken in the quiet darkness between midnight and dawn.

No one became aware of their strange procedure save one Negro who, wandering through the blackness of the night, came unawares upon a steel tapeline being dragged across an intersecting street along which, in a somewhat befuddled condition, he was seeking to find his way home. With a terrified yell he leaped over the line and vanished into the night.

Photographs were taken from the air and pieced together, and early maps, including the Frenchman's map of 1782, were consulted. Preliminary historical investigations were made to evaluate the properties.

Authenticity Was Requisite.

At length preliminary plans of much wider scope than the sketches shown in the Wythe House in 1927 were viewed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and a few of his confidential associates in a private room of a New York hotel on November 21, 1927. Soon thereafter authority was given to proceed with the purchase of property essential to the beginnings of the restoration endeavor.

From the outset it was recognized that the value of the restoration would be its authenticity. So that the plans and material structure, the outward architectural form and the artistry of interior decoration, as well as the furnishings in the restored buildings, might be truthful portrayals, a research organization was constituted.

Every possible source of documentary evidence in America, in England, in France and elsewhere, that offered any hope, was searched by trained investigators. American national and state historical societies, museums, and libraries were visited. Research students were sent to England to examine the records in the British museum, the public record office, the university libraries and other public and private collections of old manuscript material.

Warrington Dawson, of the American embassy in Paris, combed the archives of France for evidence that might have found its way there from the officers and soldiers quartered in Williamsburg for several months after the battle of Yorktown. Valuable source material was discovered.

Find Old Map

In the library of the college hung the famous map of the unknown Frenchman. It has become known as the "Bible of the Restoration." This map designates to scale every public and private building in colonial Williamsburg as of 1782, when the legend on the map, written in French, shows it to have been drawn.

A child's scrapbook of the colonial period, found in Williamsburg, contained a pen sketch of the rear of the Wren building, with notes designating the professors who taught in the various classrooms and the students who then occupied the dormer-windowed rooms of this building.

In the Huntington library in California was found a floor plan of this main college building drawn by Thomas Jefferson. A floor plan of the palace made by Jefferson was located in the Massachusetts Historical society.

The most spectacular find was made by a research worker in the Bodleian library, at Oxford—a copperplate engraved about 1740, showing the elevations of all the colonial college buildings, the capitol of 1704, and also the palace with its contemporaneous flanking building. The plate was immediately photographed and transmitted by radio to America.

Numerous other confirming and revealing evidences came to light, establishing the authenticity of architectural designs.

In the college library hung a tracing of a drawing of the college made by a Swiss traveler, Francis Louis Michel, who had visited Williamsburg in 1702. Among the college archives were reproductions of other sketches made by him showing the semi-circular walls of the south end of the capitol, then in construction.

Most of the bricks used in colonial buildings were made in the colony, usually in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. The art of making the glazed-end bricks which were then often employed for decorative effect had been lost. Efforts were made without result to discover in England, Germany, the Netherlands and elsewhere the technique of this lost art.

Finally experiments, by primitive methods, were made in Williamsburg, utilizing Williamsburg clay.

With a Negro and a mule to work the mixing apparatus and by experiments with different kinds of wood burned in the improvised kiln, under tested temperatures, the process of making the glazed-end bricks was rediscovered.

The wavy glass characteristic of colonial windows was obtained after various glass-makers in America and abroad had studied this problem.

Original Paint Colors Found.

The paint upon and within the colonial houses in Williamsburg and throughout Tidewater Virginia was scraped through successive coats and the vivid original paint colors, most generally used in the early and succeeding years of the colonial period, were found and recorded. Similar methods were pursued in the study of woods, ironwork, stone, and tile of the early Williamsburg buildings. Existing fire ordinances prohibited wood shingles; so a fireproof shingle was developed, after extensive experiment, which simulates a cypress shingle.

To the restoration's department of research, truth is so dear that it often has to be purchased at the price of romance.

Should anyone venture to write of the tramontane expedition of Governor Spotswood and his Knight of the Golden Horseshoe, the research department would be immediately on the alert to see that the golden horseshoes were worn by the knights as mementos and not by the horses.

Digging Up Evidence.

The archeological research work of the restoration contributed to the solution of many architectural problems. Where colonial houses shown on the Frenchman's map had vanished, excavations were made and foundations unearthed were measured and photographed. Thus the exact size and outline of buildings and the location of chimneys, partition walls, and other items of interest were revealed. The size and shape of the bricks used were determined, as well as the moldings upon stone steps.

Excavations made to unearth the palace foundations revealed the ancient flagstone floors in the basement in perfect condition, also supporting arches, parts of the old walls, spacious wine cellars, sections of the marble mantels and pictured tiles. A complete photographic record was kept of all excavations made, and of the structural progress of all buildings.

More than 40 tons of such material evidences were secured from these excavations. Samples of these materials have been carefully assembled in the colonial courthouse of 1770, which is now the archeological museum of the restoration. It serves as an exhibit of the domestic civilization of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. This building also is designated as the information bureau of the restoration.

The early structural period of the restoration would have been of absorbing interest to Jefferson could he have then revisited the city. His versatile mind would have found delight in the scope and methods of the work. Ditches, in some places 18 feet deep, were being dug by steam shovels for new water mains and sewerage pipes. Trenches were being made to conceal telegraph and telephone wires.

Concrete streets and sidewalks were then giving place to gravel roads and to brick and flagstone sidewalks.

Men of the Mounted

by Captain G. Elliott-Nightingale

Copyright, WNU

A GORILLA VS. A HALF-PINT MOUNTIE

A MORE contemptible blackguard never lived than "Bully" R———. He was everything despicable and stood suspected of just about every crime in the Dominion calendar from murdering Indians on hinterland trails, to kicking a child out of his path. He stood about six foot even, and weighed about 250 pounds, all of it muscle, sinew, and unadulterated meanness. He was a big, strong, giant of a man, and he knew it, and he was always picking on someone half his size. He was a handsome devil, to boot, although he wasn't quite so handsome when, one fine morning in northern Ontario, he attacked the writer of this epistle and had an ax-handle wrapped around his head for his trouble.

Of all his tremendous stock of mean tricks and criminal pastimes, however, there were two that caused even the most hardened and capable wilderness men to gasp and keep out of "Bully" R's clutches. One of his pastimes was that of honing his two-pound hand-ax until it had an edge like a razor. Then he would throw it at the first dog that chanced to come within forty or fifty feet. Moreover, "Bully" R. seldom missed. With an axe, he was a marksman, and as his favorite two-pounder whizzed through the air, witnesses knew they were looking at a dead dog.

Another of his most despicable tricks was to pick a quarrel with some fire ranger, surveyor, timber-cruiser or lumberjack, or prospector who might stand about five foot eight or ten and weigh about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. He might start an argument over anything at all, and then, instead of using his fists and fighting like a man, he would close in on his victim, grab him by the collar and also by the belt, or seat of the pants, and then lift the struggling victim up at arm's length over his head. This was quite easy work for "Bully" R. for he had the build and strength of a grizzly bear.

At any rate, having raised his man above his head, he would let out a bellow and begin moving rapidly toward the nearest big tree, probably a hemlock with a diameter of about three feet. Then, when but a few feet away he would throw his victim at the tree, and he crippled a few men before others were wise enough to keep out of his clutches by any means possible. This writer used a nice maple ax-handle, and escaped injury, but a few others were not so fortunate. At any rate, "Bully" R. went on for some considerable time and he was just about due for assassination either by Indian or white, when he conceived the idea of heading to the Canadian Northwest to work during the harvest season there. Special harvester's excursions were running about every ten days or so, and finally "Bully" R. left the train at a flag-station in a district near Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan.

A dozen other harvesters alighted at this point, too, and they pitched camp alongside the railroad track, planning to camp until they hired out, which might be next day. At any rate, the first thing that caught "Bully" R's attention was a rather fine looking husky dog, evidently a sled dog. Not having his two-pound ax handy, "Bully" called and coaxed the more or less friendly dog to come to him, and just as the unsuspecting animal got close, "Bully's" right foot shot out like a piston rod and the dog went sailing through the air, to fall dead ten or twelve feet away. Just at that particular moment a Man of the Mounted appeared, seemingly from nowhere, but in time to witness "Bully's" fatal footwork. Not more than five foot six, and weighing less than 150 pounds, the Man of the Mounted walked right up to "Bully" R. and arrested him for killing a dog worth $50, and also cruelty to an animal that was absolutely friendly and had not attacked. "Bully" threw his shoulders back, took a deep breath, and in a flash he had grabbed the Man of the Mounted and was raising his load up high. In mid-air, the Man of the Mounted broke loose and came down astraddle the "Bully's" shoulders and back. Then something happened. The Mountie's hands were seen to be doing something to a spot somewhere behind "Bully's" left ear, and all of a sudden "Bully" R. went down in a limp heap. Before he could recover, the man of the Mounted had the handcuffs on him, and the "Bully" for the first time in his life was a prisoner, and helpless. Not a blow had been struck. Moreover, the Man of the Mounted didn't even muss his hair or lose his hat. It all happened just like that. Later, it was learned that the lightly built Man of the Mounted knew just about all there was to know about jiujitsu. Pressure on certain nerves in "Bully" R's gorilla-like neck had caused him to crumple. At any rate, quite a few of "Bully's" old crimes were dug up and the Canadians gave him several years to think things over.

Brute strength versus science. And science won hands down.

Bottle Trees as Homes

Nature has made some really amazing structures, not the least of which are the bottle trees used as homes by the Toborochos, a tribe in Brazil. A little hollowing by crude tools and the trees make comfortable homes, but are themselves unharmed.

The Name Alexina

The name Alexina is the feminine diminutive form of Alexis, which is derived from the Greek and means helper.

Frosting a Cake for Judges to Sample

A professional cake baker, frosting one of the hundreds of cakes which were made up in the Experimental Kitchen Laboratory, maintained by C. Houston Goudiss in New York City, in the course of selecting the winners in his recent Cake Recipe Contest.

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

NATURALLY, I am accustomed to seeing exhibits of delicious and interesting foods in the Experimental Kitchen Laboratory that I maintain in New York City. But in all the years of its existence, it has never been a busier nor a more inviting place than during the last few weeks when the home economists on my staff have been busily testing and judging the many fine cake recipes submitted by readers of this paper in our recent Cake Recipe Contest.

Imagine, if you can, a big cheerful and colorful kitchen filled with long tables upon which row after row of handsome cakes were arranged—proudly testifying to the skill of the homemakers who cherish the recipes from which they were made.

Every Type of Cake Entered.

A whole tableful of white cakes, with and without icing. Chocolate and cocoa cakes of every possible type. All manner of cakes, fragrant and delicious — spice, ice cream, honey, caramel, maple syrup, nut, date, pineapple, orange, lemon, butterscotch, jam, banana, raisin, oatmeal, cocoanut and marble cakes. Cakes baked in long sheets, square cakes, round cakes, layer cakes. Old-fashioned cakes from grandmothers' recipe books. Very modern and up-to-date cakes. And even one that was said to have been a favorite with General Robert E. Lee. I've never seen anything to compare with the collection, even at the biggest State Fair!

Do you wonder that the home economists on my staff required several weeks to pick the winners? For with such a wealth of exceptional cakes from which to choose, selecting those for top honors, was indeed difficult.

The cake bakers were trained for their work. They followed the recipes precisely. They measured accurately. They checked oven temperatures.

The scoring system was highly scientific. And we can say with conviction that no matter how close the race, the winners definitely outpointed even their closest rivals.

First Prize Winner.

The first prize of $25.00 went to Mrs. D. F. Kelly, 1004 Charles St., Whitewater, Wis.

Second Prize Winners.

The five second prizes were awarded to Mrs. H. Harshbargen of 2427 Fifth Ave., Altoona, Pa.; R. A. Williams, 12075 Rosemary Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. C. A. Burns, Box 788, Oakland, Miss.; Miss Sadie Cunningham, Avonmore, Pa.; and Mrs. Laura Meyer, 107 Pleasant St., Plymouth, Wis.

Third Prize Winners.

Mrs. T. H. Fjone, Flaxville, Mont.; Mrs. Lester Ralston, 127 South Judd St., Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Harry A. Kramer, 16 Marin Road, Manor, Calif.; Mrs. F. D. McDonald, Route 1, Amherst, Texas; Vera Tygar, Commodore, Pa.; Mrs. George Ahlborn, R. D. No. 1, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Mrs. B. A. Robinson, Box 578, Emmett, Idaho; Jean Guthrie, 4712 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Walter Richter, Bonduel, Wis.; Mrs. P. C. Blakely, Alden, Mich.

Honorable Mention.

Emogene Williams, Damon, Texas; Mrs. Simon Moen, Norma, N. D.; Mrs. Dick Collins, Masonville, Iowa; Mrs. B. F. Herman, Box 1118, Crosby, Miss.; Mrs. Paul Lorenz, P. O. Box 225, Strathmore, Calif.; Mrs. S. S. Arentz, Simpson, Nev.; Mrs. Vida Hilger, Box 257, Rockland, Mich.; Mrs. Grace H. Peterson, Box 335, Amherst, Wis.; Mrs. Cecil Skinner, Bedford, Wyo.; Mrs. Joe Furnace, 317 West Twentieth St., South Sioux City, Neb.

My thanks and my compliments to every homemaker who submitted a recipe. I only regret that everyone who submitted a recipe could not win a prize.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Handy Stool. — A folding camp stool makes an excellent luggage rack for tourist homes and saves bedspreads and upholstered chairs from dusty bags.

• • •

Help Children Help Selves.— Buttons on small children's clothing should be from ¾ to 1¼ inches in diameter so that the child can easily button his own clothes.

• • •

Flush-Type Molding.—By using flush-type steel or wood moldings dust-catching corners may be eliminated and the housework made easier and more thorough.

• • •

Sweetening Vegetables.—A teaspoon of sugar to each three cups of water used in cooking peas, carrots, cabbage, turnips or onions will improve the flavor.

• • •

Dry Vegetables. — Vegetables used in salads should be dried before combining them with the salad dressing; otherwise the salad is likely to become watery.

• • •

Tickless Time.—Does the ticking of the clock annoy you? Cover the clock with a glass bowl. You can still read the time but you won't hear the buzzing or ticking.

Add Radiant Beauty to Your Bedroom

There's grace and beauty in every detail of this cross-stitch motif which you will enjoy embroidering on a bedspread—it's quickly done and so decorative when finished. The bluebirds are in ten-to-the-inch crosses, the greater part of the rest of the design is in five-to-the-inch crosses. Motifs to match make a lovely bolster or scarf. In pattern 5940

Pattern 5940.

you will find a transfer pattern of a motif 15½ by 20 inches, one reverse motif 5⅛ by 5¼ inches and one motif 4¾ by 5⅛ inches; a color chart and key; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York City.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.

Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women*. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

A Man of Wealth

A learned man has always riches in himself.—Phaedrus.

The crying of children is sometimes an indication of WORMS in the system. The cheapest and quickest medicine for ridding children or adults of these parasites is Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" Vermifuge. 50c a bottle at druggists or Wright's Pill Co., 100 Gold St., New York, N.Y.

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