

**A MOVEMENT FOR AN AMENDMENT FOR THE CHILDREN.**

Word comes from Washington that members of the new Congress are already focussing their attention upon the drafting of a child labor amendment to the Federal constitution. This activity on the part of Congress is a direct result of the aroused sentiment of thousands of people throughout the country that the child labor conditions which have so long been a blot upon our civilization must go.

People in the United States have protested against the indignity of child labor for many years—but child labor remains. The census of 1920 showed 1,060,858 children between 10 and 15 years of age at work in the United States. But that figure would be a mild statement for the conditions existing right now. The 1920 census was taken while the Federal child labor law, which materially restricted the employment of child labor in every State in the Union, was in effect. But in 1922 that Federal law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court and the regulation of child labor was thrown back entirely upon the consciences of the individual States. The result is a mass of forty-eight different child labor codes in this country, having little relation to each other.

And more than that, the result is a definite increase in the number of children employed in all parts of the nation now that the Federal ban no longer exists. Children who should be in school are working in factories, on industrialized farms, in tenement sweatshops, on city streets—are losing precious education and the play-time of childhood simply because their elders are not yet sufficiently enlightened to protect them and train them in the formative period of their lives. There was opportunity given for discussion of the child labor amendment and of the child labor question in general on January 26th, 27th and 28th, which will be set aside nationally as child labor days. For many years the national child labor committee has sponsored the annual observance of child labor day, realizing the necessity for a popular understanding of this problem which has such a vital bearing upon the future life of our country. If, as is confidently predicted, the bill for the child labor amendment to the Federal constitution is passed by the present Congress, the responsibility for making it a part of our law will be up to the popular vote of the individual States. Every one of us will have to register his opinion upon the advisability of the child labor amendment.

**Technical Grads Land Jobs Months Ahead.**

The annual scramble on the part of industrial plants of the country for graduates of technical colleges started three or four months ahead of the usual time.

Forty men completed engineering courses at The Pennsylvania State College and received degrees on January 29th, and every one of them has had a job offered him for some weeks past. A number have had several offers each. About thirty additional degrees were given men who completed their college work at State College at the last summer session. These have been at work since last August.

According to R. L. Sackett, dean of the Penn State engineering school, he had already received a large number of inquiries from industrial corporations for some of the approximately 200 June graduates to step into good positions. Most requests are from Pennsylvania industrial plants. Many companies that have never before asked the college for graduates have sent representatives to the college in recent weeks to look over the field and determine the calibre of the "June crop" of graduates. The engineering school at Penn State is not only the largest of the six schools in the college, but it is one of the largest schools of its kind in the country.

**College Roll Jumps 550 Per Cent. in Twenty-five Years.**

Two new schools and two new buildings added to the facilities of The Pennsylvania State College during the year 1922-1923 are important items in the annual report of president John M. Thomas, which has just been published. The schools were the Graduate school and the School of Education, and the new buildings, Frederick Watts Hall, dormitory for men students, and a beef cattle barn, both erected from funds appropriated by the Legislature of 1921.

The total enrollment for the year was 22,385 including 3,600 winter term students, 2,688 Summer Session students and the balance in extension classes and home study courses. The attendance in residence courses has jumped in twenty-five years from 347 to 6,288 an increase of 553 per cent.

Ninety-seven per cent. of the students enrolled came from Pennsylvania. The others came from thirty other States and seven foreign countries. Every county in the State was represented in the student body, Allegheny leading with 665 and Philadelphia county second with 484.

**Tough Luck, Sure Enough.**

For 18 months two colored doughboys had been fighting, neither having heard from home.

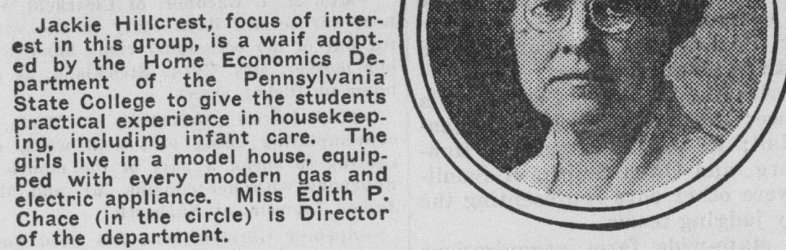
Two days before the armistice was signed Sam entered the dugout forlorn and dejected.

"Heah, Ah got a letter says my gal done went and got herself married. That's what Ah calls tough luck."

Rastus looked up, and with tears, which he could no longer control, streaming down his cheeks, mumbled: "Man, dat ain't no hard luck. Ah just got a letter from my district board telling me I'm exempt."

"Do you know Max?"  
"Max who?"  
"Max no difference."

**MODEL BABY---MODEL HOUSE**



Jackie Hillcrest, focus of interest in this group, is a waif adopted by the Home Economics Department of the Pennsylvania State College to give the students practical experience in housekeeping, including infant care. The girls live in a model house, equipped with every modern gas and electric appliance. Miss Edith P. Chace (in the circle) is Director of the department.

**STATE COLLEGE GIRLS LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE WITH REAL BABY**

Jackie Hillcrest, a Waif, Center of Attraction in Model Pennsylvania Home, Where Co-Eds, With Gas and Electric Equipment, Study Arts of Domesticity.

State College, Pa., Jan. 28.—Jackie Hillcrest is at once the luckiest and the unluckiest baby in Pennsylvania. He has twenty-six mothers and yet he has none.

He is lucky in another way, too, for he is a model baby in a model house. All the conveniences of gas and electricity are at his disposal.

A gas heater keeps his room warm. When he has a pain in his stomach, an electric heating pad eases the discomfort. Gas-heated ironing machines, electrically operated, smooth the wrinkles from his bed-linen, previously laundered in an electric washing machine, and electric irons make his little dresses spick and span.

Vacuum cleaners sweep the rugs and remove the dust from the draperies. Electric lights prove a God-send of convenience to his guardians in the middle of the night if Jackie wakes up with a cry of distress. And if that cry should prove the signal for something genuinely wrong with his health, the telephone is at hand to summon a physician.

A word of explanation may now be necessary to give this waif—for Jackie Hillcrest is not his real name—a proper introduction.

Pennsylvania State College has one of the finest Home Economics Departments in the country. Girls from every county in the Commonwealth hurry here every year by train and motor bus to be initiated into the mysteries of cookery and the other arts and sciences contributing to a happy domestic life.

And, incidentally, Miss Edith P. Chace, Director of the Department of Home Economics, regards the purchasing of gas and electricity as being equally important with the buying of meat and other foods.

"I believe people should give the same care to purchasing public utility service as they do to buying provisions," Miss Chace said to a representative of the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee.

"We teach our students to know exactly what they are buying and unless they know what they get for their money, it would be impossible for them to make out their budgets."

A gas meter or an electric meter, intricate as each one is, holds no terrors for the young woman. Meters are attached to ranges, irons, washing machines, percolators, heaters, lamps, cleaners, and the girls take readings from the meters in the most accurate way.

The model house, which is Jackie's home, is called Hillcrest Cottage. Here the girls of the senior class live for six weeks at a time. In groups

of six the young women study the essentials of good housekeeping, for the cottage has all the installations and furniture of a modern home.

All? Well, until recently the house lacked the one essential of every happy household. It had no baby.

Miss Chace and Miss Ella J. Day, assistant professor of Home Economics, succeeded in getting Jackie to make his home with the practice house students.

So now, Jackie, who is ten months old, can claim for his chief mother, Penn State College, which, in another sense, has been the Alma Mater of nearly eight thousand men and women who have gone from its doors to be professional and business leaders.

In addition Jackie has twenty-five senior girls to mother him and make a fuss over him. However, the young man is just like other babies in that he has only one mother at a time.

With all the conveniences that modern ingenuity can devise, Jackie promises to grow up to be quite a man. He shows his appreciation, too, with gleeful smiles.

The girls make out a schedule of duties and so well does the arrangement work, with the aid of the economical and time-saving gas and electric devices, that the young women have been able to set their table daily with three meals at a cost of less than fifty cents a day for each person.

It is the housekeeper for the week who acts as mother to Jackie. She looks after his bathing, feeding, clothing, airing, sleeping hours, visiting hours and the whole regimen which young royalty must undergo.

His diet is exclusively liquid, which is another characteristic of young fellows of his age. He gets his bottle at 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 6 o'clock in the evening. He has his bath at 8 o'clock in the morning, and then from 10 o'clock until 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon he sleeps on the porch in a strange device known as a "kiddle coop."

Presumably he awakens at 12:30 o'clock, but for what purpose no one could explain clearly, because his round of social duties does not begin until 3 o'clock.

From that hour until 5 o'clock he is "at home." His official visiting hours are crowded, too, for the co-eds and others on the campus flock to Hillcrest Cottage to pay their respects to the popular youth.

And some of the girls say, with a smile, that if Jackie's tastes do not run to athletics he will make an admirable cheer-leader. He can make himself heard.

**Still in School.**

May June met her friend Agnes in the street. They stood talking for a while, when a friend of theirs, Doris by name, passed them on the other side of the street. In animated conversation with her was Colonel Mitkin.

"Were not Doris and the colonel schoolmates?" asked May, as she caught sight of the pair.

"Yes," answered her friend, "and they are yet."

"Where?" asked May in surprise.

"Oh, don't you know?" said Agnes. "In the school for scandal."

**Too Sick to Care.**

Mother, father and Willie were in midchannel. It was rather rough. Father did not feel too well, neither did mother, and mother was also driven to distraction by the mischievous antics of the boy.

Finally she appealed to her husband, saying:

"Father, do speak to Willie!"  
And in a faint voice the father said:  
"How are you, Willie?"

**It Was Worth the Money.**

A business man received a letter from his son stating that the lad was doing well in football, stood near the head of his class, was popular socially and liked his college. This missive he showed to an associate with the remark: "I sent the boy \$50 and I don't regret it."

"I shouldn't think you would," responded his friend warmly. "That letter is full of good news. Many a time I send \$50 just for a hard luck story."

**Ticket Was Still Good.**

As an express train was going through a station one of the passengers leaned out of the window, overbalanced, and fell out. He fortunately landed on a sandheap, so that he did himself no great injury; but, with torn clothes, he said to a porter—

"What shall I do?"  
"You're all right, mister," said the porter, "your ticket allows you to break your journey."

**FARM NOTES.**

—During the cold snap, cover the cans with a blanket when the milk is put out for the hauler. See that he has a covering for his load. Frozen milk delivered at a factory means a loss in your milk check.

—Eggs for hatching should not be held more than ten days. The temperature at which to hold them should be between 50 and 60 degrees. Eggs freeze at 28, are chilled at 40, and start to incubate at 68 degrees.

—Vegetable growers, whether home gardeners or commercial growers, are often puzzled on varieties, cultural methods, fertilizers, tools, etc. Information may be had free by writing to W. B. Nissley, of the department of agricultural extension, State College, Pa.

—Due to the early frost and unfavorable season considerable seed corn did not mature and dry sufficiently this fall to winter well in exposed places. Freezing of moist corn injures the vitality of the seed, and will result in a poor stand of corn next spring. Unless your seed was fully matured and well dried, place it in some heated place during the extreme cold weather.

—Feed milk and plenty of green food to the hens that are to be used as breeders. Sprouted oats or cabbage will help to increase the fertility and hatchability of the eggs. Experimental results indicate that condensed buttermilk can be fed profitably. Fed at the rate of three pounds per hundred birds, with a decrease of 16 per cent. of meat scrap in the mash, buttermilk has a decided beneficial effect upon the fertility of the eggs.

—The Bureau of Plant Industry tells us that rhubarb grows best from roots divided from the parent stock. One old root will furnish ten to fifteen piece-roots. These piece-roots are planted preferably in the autumn and should be kept well covered and mulched during the winter.

Six to eight plants will be sufficient for the average family. Manure heavily and the plants will respond wonderfully. Set plants about four feet apart each way.

Combining a delicious acid flavor with certain medicinal properties, rhubarb is especially valuable to diabetic sufferers.

Plants will yield for many years if properly cared for and not permitted to go to seed. However, replanting every six to eight years is desirable.

—An egg-eating hen is a bolshevik that is liable to corrupt the rest of the flock with her uneconomic notions regarding rations. She should be removed to a place where her example will have no effect on her sisters, or she should have her head cut off, for the habit is practically incurable. Poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture say it can be prevented by taking proper precautions.

Eating eggs begins usually when an egg has been broken in the nest, or when it has been cracked by freezing and then thawed out. Keeping the nests well supplied with straw or other nesting material will reduce the danger of breakage, and darkening them will reduce the chances of broken eggs being found by the hens. It is a good idea to gather the eggs twice a day in cold weather so that none will be frozen.

Hens that are not properly fed will have a ravenous appetite for eggs, both the shells and the contents, so that providing a well-balanced ration is some insurance against the development of the habit. In winter there is particular danger that some lack in the feed will develop an abnormal appetite, so plenty of animal matter, such as meat scraps, and lime in the form of oyster shells or bone, should be taken to provide it.

Another bad habit enjoyed by these dietetic bolsheviks is feather plucking from themselves or from other members of the flock. Improper feeding, insect pests, and too close confinement are the usual causes for starting this habit. But it is not so hard to cure as egg eating. A plentiful supply of animal and green feed and good range or plenty of exercise by feeding in a deep litter, and freedom from insect pests will usually bring the fowls back to a normal appetite.

—If feed dealers and merchants, prosecuted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for infringement of feeding-stuffs regulations, had made a more thorough study of the feed law for the purpose of understanding the why and the wherefore of its contents, fewer violations would have been recorded and much trouble and expense would have been saved by every one concerned, says the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

A typical instance of failure to comply with the feeding stuffs law, either wilfully or unwittingly, is shown in a recent violation reported by the bureau in which it was found that metal fasteners were being used to attach analysis and shipping tags to sacks of feed.

Tag fasteners made of metal are prohibited principally because there is danger that they may eventually find their way into the feed and from there into an animal's stomach. Serious injury results and in not a few cases, the animal dies. Another source of trouble arises from the customary practice of putting empty sacks to good use in numerous ways on the farm, not the least of which is their repeated service in hauling mixed feed and grain. With one of these sharp-pointed metal fasteners hidden on the inside of a sack, the person who shoulders a sack of feed is liable to serious injury. On another score, metal clips on the bags that are used to carry grain to the mill, may get into the milling machinery and do considerable damage to the latter before their presence is discovered.

The safest practice for the manufacturer is to have the analysis and all required information printed on the sack instead of a tag. In case a shipping tag is required by law, as it is in many States, it is best to sew or tie the tag on in some way so that the least possible harm and loss comes to those who have occasion to handle the sacks or use the feed they contain.

**Shoes.**

**Shoes.**

**\$--2.98--\$**



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