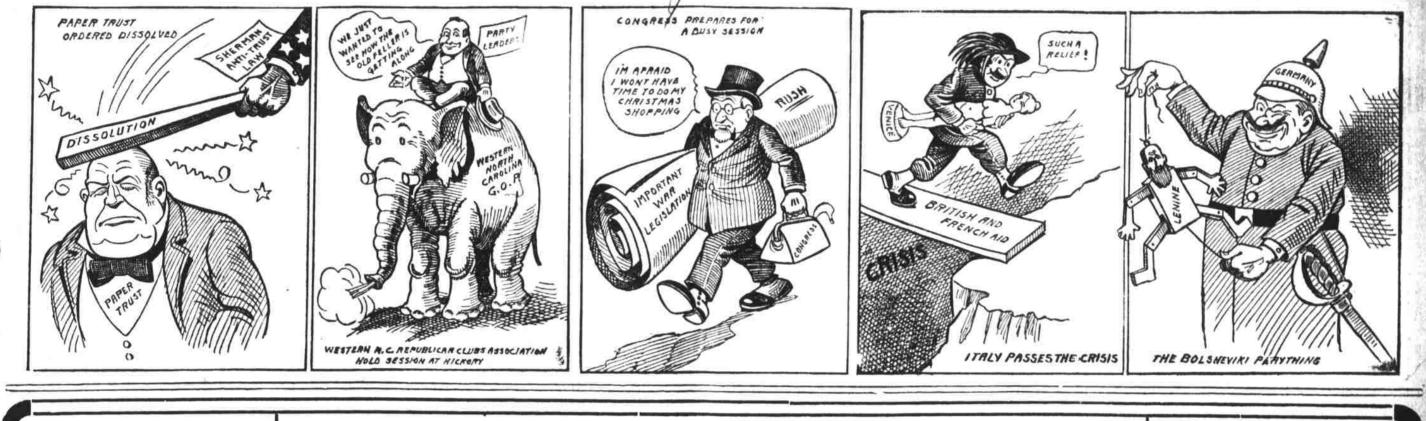
Events of the Week as Seen by the Cartoonist :-: Billy Borne



Expert Tells Why it is More Necessary During War Than in Peace Time.

THE FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW

United States Benefits by **Experience of Her Allies** Across the Seas.

The more one looks into the expeof European countries with child labor during the war, the more one sees that the work and welfare of child labor during the war, the more one sees that the work and welfare of children are distinctly a war matter, and something calling for even more attention during the excitement of hostilities than in the more orderly times of peace. England and France, and has been huse regulations ex-hausted and impaired the children attention during the excitement of hostilities than in the more orderly times of peace. England and France, particularly, yielded to the apparent necessity of war time work, and grant certain "exemptions" under their laws for the protection of children, taking the latter out of school, per-mitting them to work in factories, sanctioning night labor, and doing under the necessity for war produc

sanctioning night labor, and doing under the necessity for war produc-tion what they would never have done in peace. After two years of this relaxation, a careful study of the ef-fects upon the children and upon the country has convinced the of-ficials of both countries their peace-line regulations should be restored. Wisdom Questioned. The wisdom of a Federal Child La-

Wisdom Questioned. The wisdom of a Federal Child La-tor law in this country has been questioned on several grounds. Critics maintain that work does not really harm children, and that if they are taken from the factories, mines, and there for the several by this new law and they may not be longer than eight hours. taken from the factories, mines, and pather places covered by this new law they will simply be idle. It is main-tained that children's work is indis-pensable in cortain industries, especi-ally in those with short seasons and in work of a light nature. It is especially urged that during war, with the necessity for the speeding up of our industries, enneries, and elsewhere is justified—that children in the fac-tories, canneries, and elsewhere is swell as others. many not be longer than eight hours, and they may not be employed tween 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. Instead of prohibiting the employ-ment of children in those terms, the federal law accomplishes the same shipment of goods in interstate or foreign commerce from all establish-ments where children were employed contrary to the federal law. Manu-facturers and producers may protect themselves against prosecution by keeping on file federal states, state cer-

(By James H. Collins.) Right in the midst of war, in Sep-tember, a law went into effect which.

trial regulations set for grown workers ing whatever upon our war problems. It was the Federal Child Labor faw, which makes products of indus-tries in which the labor of children the war."

France, after almost two years of war-time exemptions by which chiland has been busy repairing the dam-age done by wrong war measures. Even in Germany, a law-abiding country in peace times, the relaxation of child-labor regulations led to unparalleled lawlessness among children. Sound Measure.

So our new Federal Child-Labor law is clearly a sound measure for war times. And there can be little question of its wisdom as applied to normal conditions in peace times. This law provides that no child under 16 shall work in a mine or under 16 shall work in a mine or quarry and no child under 14 shall work in any mill, cannery, work-

age, or, in designs d states, state cer France and England Both Realized the Mistake of Making "Exemptions" [ceding subdivision or subdivisions can] for Children to Work During the War, and Quickly Reversed Their Rules, Tightening Them Up to Before-the-War Strictness, and the New how where standards of age Federal Child Labor Law, it is Believed, Will Do More for the United States Than Any Other Measure Passed at the Last Session of Congress, law and on the basis of figures more in That it Will Aid in Conserving the Youth of the Land-Production Stimulated Rather Than Retarded by the New Law.

out by federal inspectors. The law is designed, however, with a view to cooperation with local officials, and the full benefit expected from it can not be secured merely by complete federal enforcement. The final re-sponsibility rests with the citizens of each locality, and demands a ser-vice outside of the law itself. For to simply release the children from the factories is not enough.

The real object of all prohibition of child labor is to insure the child an education during its natural school To secure the real benefits period. of school the child must be well nourished and decently clothed and be given a chance in life in every

other respect. From a selfish busi-ness standpoint regarding a child simply as a future producer of wealth for itself, or for others, the best possi-ble course— the course that will en-able the child to earn the most money in the long run—is to keep it out of the factory until it has received adequate schooling and laid the foun-dation of a healthy body. This has been found so true—such hard-head-North Dakota, New York, Montana, documentary evidence of age. The adequate schooling and day. This has dation of a healthy body. This has been found so true—such hard-head-

of the law has been delegated by the secretary of labor to the children's bureau of the department of labor, and is directly in charge of Mise Grace Abbott, a Chicago woman of long experience in labor and indus trial problems. Enforcement of the law is carried out by federal inspectors. The law is

The chief misunderstanding of this new federal law is found in those sec-tions of the country where communi-y experience has not been broad or new federal law is found in those sections of the country where communi-ty experience has not been broad or extended enough to demonstrate its wisdom. The states where child is-bor is greatest also show the largest by children.

In its provisions against night work by children, the federal law comes

bor is greatest also show the largest percentage of lliteracy, and the chief benefit sought under the federal law is to bring these states up to stand-ards that have been found best in communities with broad experience. and to secure by community education and benefit the aducation and hansfit is the point and the states the aducation and hansfit the states the aduction and hansfit the aducation are the aducation and hansfit the aducation aducation aducation aducation aducation and hansfit the aducation aducat and benefit the education and benefit greatest benefits the night employ ment of children has been extensive. The principal machinery for enforce

May Appear Radical.

To a community which has not yet developed for itself a local child in-bor law on reasonable modern lines, ing the law is that under which age certificates are issued. When employ ers, parents, and children observe the bor law on reasonable modern lines, birs, parents, and children observe these appear radical. But in reality the federal law is less drastic than the child labor laws of many states. At least 12 states fix standards which appear to be as high as those of the federal law and in some re-federal law and in some re-ployment accompanied by its parents.

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ence lies in the fact that, as stated

above, a lunar eclipse, when it hap-pens, is visible to the inhabitants of an entire hemisphere, whereas

a solar eclipse is visible only to a

The sun is the source of its own

light, but the moon shines by re-

flected glory only. At the time of

a lunar eclipse the earth interposes

its bulk between the sun and the

rather limited area.

not be obtained. It is impossible to say with any accuracy how many children have been higher than under the Federal law, no children are affected, of course. But standards in a large number of tes are below those of the Federal aw and on the basis of figures of the than seven years old, it is estimated that the 27,023 children under fourteen years of age who were employed in manu-facturing establishments have been facturing establishments have been released, and that the 17.667 chil-dren under sixteen years of age who were reported working in mines and quarries are no longer employed at that work. No one can say how many of the children between fourteen and sixteen who have been employed for ten and eleven and over twelve hours a and over twelve hours a day in the past will not be permitted to work more than eight hours under the new law. In 1910 there were 119.-690 of these children between four-teen and sixteen employed in states where they were not protected by an eight-hour law. These census figures eight-hour law. These census figures do not include the large number of children that have worked during the busy months of August and September in canneries and other seasonal industries.

Includes Canneries.

our human resources, and especially that it is justified during such a crists as that of the war, is shown by the fact that nine states have strength-ened their standards in this matter during the past few months—since the declaration of war in April.

In determining whether chil between sourteen and sixtee dren have been employed more than eight hours in any day the hours of em-ployment shall be computed from the time the child is required or per-mitted or suffered to be at the place of employment up to the time when he leaves off work for the day, ex-clusive of a single continuous period of a definite length of time during which the child is off work and not subject to call. All employers on have been employed more which the oning is on employers on subject to call. All employers on government reservations shall be re-surrent to keep a daily time record quired to keep a daily time record showing the hours of employment for each and every child between four-

How Hours Are Fixed.

each and every child between four-teen and sixteen years of age. The Federal Child Labor law does not affect children on the farms di-rectly, but indirectly it is expected that it will help the country boys and girls, especially in those sections where the greatest problem of illiter-acy exists. For under its higher standard the nation can not long per-mit country boys and girls to grow up mit country boys and girls to grow up untaught while children in the indus-trial centers are benefiting by better standards.

This new law will cost money. It should mean saving on the part

The Federal law specifically includes canneries, while these are exempt un-der the State child-labor laws of Call-fornia, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Virginia, and Indiana-states which have in other respects good standards Roughly speaking, at least 150,000 child workers have been released or benefited under this law, and perhaps many thousands more. That the Federal Child Labor law is wise and in keeping with national conservation of

It should mean saving on the part of all people. It should mean saving on the part of all people. It should mean extended efforts in communities where schools are not operated on full time, where teach-ers are not well paid nor schools well equipped, and where poverty necessi-tates scholarships and other ex-traneous aid to the child. But this is exactly the effect that was hoped for when the law was advocated and passed—to take the children out of the factories and shops in the years when they should be getting a train-ing which will fit them to be real pro-ducers, and to put them into the schools. If the schools are not ade-quate, then they must be made bet-ter. The very fact that they are not adequate shows that the law was needed in that community. Our whole American standards of Our whole American standards of living is based upon universal educa-tion and universal opportunities. This

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as well as others. But it is in exactly this war emer-gency that child labor abroad has falled! The employment of children did not Reg. or, in designated states, state cer-gency that child labor abroad has falled! The employment of children did not

child must be fourteen years or over if employment is contemplated in a mill, cannery, workshop, or manuand must

facturing establishment, and must workers are necessary as a matter of general experience is shown in the years of age for employment in about a mine or quarry. According the rules and regulations adopted fact that these states are widely sep-arated, and therefore it is clear that they are meeting by legislation the by the United States Child Labor boards certificates must contain the following information: demand for a higher national standard.

1 Name of child. Soon after the law went into effect 2. Place and date of birth of child. together with statement of evidence on which this is based, except when a the children's bureau received a com plaint from a state commissioner of labor stating that children were emphysician's certificate of physical age paper starting that children were em-ployed on a certain government reservation. They were working in restaurants, kuundries and similar es-tablishments not engaged in inter-state commerce, to which therefore the United States Child Labor act does not apply is accepted by the issuing officer, which case physical age shall In shown

Sex and color.

Bex and color.
Signiture of child.
Name and address of child's par-nt, guardian, or custodian.
Signature of issuing officer.

7. Date and place of issuance. Evidence as to age consists of one of the following-named proofs:

(a) A birth certificate, or attested transcript thereof, issued by a regis-trar or vital statistics of other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

(b) A record of baptism, or ficate or attested transcript thereof showing the date of birth and place of baptism of the child.

(c) A bona fide contemporary rec-ord of the date and place of the child's birth kept in the Bible in which the records of the births in the family of the child are preserved, or other documentary evidence satisfactory to the secretary of labor or such person as he may designate, such as a passport showing the age of the child, a certificate of arrival in the United States issued by the United States immigration officers and showing the age of the child, or a life insurance age of the child, or a life insurance policy; provided that such other sat-isfactory documentary evidence has been in existence at least one year prior to the time it is offered in evi-dence; and provided further that a school record or a parent's guar-dian's, or custodian's affidavit, certifi-cate or other written statement of

and a record of age as given on the register of the school which the child first attended, or in the school census,

register of the school which the child first attended, or in the school census, if obtainable, shall be submitted with the physician's certificate showing physical age. The officer issuing the age certificate for a child shall require the evidence of age specified in subdivision (a) in preference to that specified in any subsequent subdivision, unless he shall receive and file evidence that the shall the shall the the shall receive and file evidence that the shall receive and file ev

of Apri he declarat war in Those states are Arkansas, Illinois, standard those comparatively few Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wis-cans have apparently forgotten Amerconsin.

children That higher regulations for child

can ideals. It sends the children back into the schools, and it will surely create better schools where they are needed. For there has seldom been a time or a place in this country where the need for adequate educa-tional facilities, clearly pointed out, did not meet with an immediate response.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

Life is a casket, not precious in itself, but valuable in proportion to what fortune, or industry or virtue has placed within it.—Landor.

It is safer to trust your eyes than your ears when a man angues reli-gion while his wife carries in the does not apply. The complaint was brought to the vater .--- "Ram's Horn."

attention of the secretary of war, who, in order to make conditions in To thine own self be trues And it must follow as the night the day

army forts and posts conform to the standards laid down by the United States Child Labor act, issued the fol-lowing instructions through the ad-Thou canst not then be false to any man. -Shakespears. jutant-general. 1. That on government reserva-tions children under fourteen years of

An educated man is a man who can do what he ought to do when he ought to do it whether he wants to it or not .- Nicholas Murray Butler.

. . . Our deeds determine us as well as we determine our deeds.--George Ellot.

or after 7 p. m. 3. In order to enforce these stand-ards it is desired that certificates be demanded and kept on file for every None but God is worthy of the whole offering of man .-- Phillips whole Brooks.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

age are not to be employed.

Lie

2. That children between fourteen and sixteen years of age are not to

hours in any workday, (b) more than aix days a week, (c) before 6 a. m.

child between fourteen and sixteen.

employed (a) more than eight

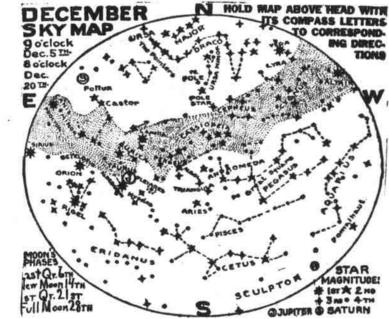
school record of a parents, cartif-dian's, or custodian's affidavit, certifi-cate, or other written statement of age shall not be accepted except as specified in paragraph (b). (d) A certificate signed by a public-health physician or a public-school physician, specifying what, in the opinion of such physician, is the phys-ical age of the child; such certifi-and other facts concern-ing its physical development revealed by such examination and upon which the opinion of the physician as to the physical age of the child is based. A parent's, guardian's, or custodian's certificate as to the age of the child and a record of age as given on the register of the school which the child first attended, or in the school census,

THE astronomers of America will be treated to a total eclipse of the moon this month which will be visible in .ts entirety throughout North America. Such an eclipse, while not of the same scientific value as the total eclipse of the sun. is nevertheless of great interest, to the amateur astronomer in particular. It serves to impress upon his mini the wonderful achievements of modern as-tronomy in learning and reducing to mathematics the laws of the motions of the solar system and em-phasizes to him the remarkable power of prophecy which science possesses. It serves as a new con-firmation of the fact that the laws of nature still hold. Of course, the professional as-

tronomers are somewhat blase on this subject, and a mere eclipse of the moon evokes very little enthu-slasm in most of them. However, there are some, probably many, who take care not to miss this phenomenon, in spite of the fact that they hardly expect to learn any-thing new from the observation. It is a million-to-one chance that the calculations of the astronomi-cal computer are correct to the second. But there is something so inspiring, so majestic in the un-wavering march of the shadow that one gets here as in few other na-Red-eye events in the heavens a real feeling of the truly awful movement of the cosmic bodies through space.

Circumstances of the Eclipse,

The eclipse will take place on the night of December 27-28. We will give the exact time data in eastern standard time (Washington, New York, etc.) from which the corrections for the other standard time belts of the United States an Canada can easily be made. At 1:54 in the morning the moon en-At ters the so-called penumbra, the partial or outer shadow, which will produce a hardly noticeable darkening of the moon's disk. At five minutes past three the moon enters the umbra or complete shadow thrown by the earth, and this is really the beginning of the visible eclipse, for from then on the shadow creeps rapidly over the sur-face of the moon, eating out more



The Heavens in December

By DR. C. S. BRAININ, of the Columbia University Observatory Staff.

and more of the bright surface. until the total eclipse commences at 4:33. The middle of the total eclipse is at 4:46 and its end at 4:55; the totality has thus lasted about 17 minutes.

The first bright patch now appears, and the shadow retreats as rapidly as it came on, until finally, at 6:27, the umbra has entirely left the moon. The latter passes out of the penumbra finally at 7:39. The most interesting part to watch, of course, is from just before the entrance into the dark umbra until the and of the totally and the reappearance of the bright surface. There is no use in sitting out the whole performance as list-

ed above. To change the above time data to other standard times than the eastern, it is necessary to subtract one hour for those who live in the central belt, to subtract two hours for those in the Rocky Mountain

belt and three for those in the most westerly, or Pacific, time belt. Observers in the easterly tip of North America, which is in the intercolonial or Atlantic standard time belt, add one hour to the above times. As an example, the middle of the solipse will be at 5:46 by Atlantic

eclipse will be at 5:46 by Atlantic time, 4:46 by eastern time, 3:46 by central time, 3:46 by Rocky Moun-tain time, and finally, 1:46 by Pa-cific time. The phenomenon is visible over an entire hemisphere at practically the same instant, for ev-ery person who has the moon above his horizon will be able to see it.

Lunar and Solar Eclipses.

The lay reader will probably be very much surprised to learn that the lunar eclipse is really a rarer phenomenon than the leas often observed solar. This is true in the actual number of occurrences, but the intrinsic difference between the two phenomena makes the solar apparently the rarer. The differ-

Because of the relative distances of the sun, moon and earth, this shadow of the moon never covers a very large area of earth, particularly the darker part of the shadow. Sometimes, when the moon is relatively far away, the tip of the umbra or full shadow does not quite reach the earth, but the penumbra or partial shadow In this case we have what does is called an annular or ring-shaped eclipse of the sun. There will be places on the earth where the sun will be seen as a brilliant ring with the moon cutting off a central disk. Such an eclipse will also happen this month, on the 14th, but unfortunately it will not be visible in this country at all. The best place to observe it is at the

the

The United States will be treated The United States will be treated to a real total solar eclipse next year—on June 8. The locations which will be favored lie along a line extending diagonally across the country from north-west to south-east. We shall before long publish a map of the eclipse and certain other data indispensable to the amateur astronomer who is to observe this, the most marvelous spectacle in the world.

moon, thus cutting off the moon's light entirely, and any person sit-uated in that hemisphere where it is night at that particular instant will have the eclipse. The moon's surface is entirely dark, except for the very weak "earthshine," which is sunlight reflected from the earth's surface to the moon and back again to us. In the case of the solar eclipse e moon gets in between us and e sun, and for those whose view of the sun is intercepted there is

teclipse, i. e., for those who are the shadow path of the moon.