

# Queer Cult on Tolstoy Estate

They Practice Doukhobors Idealism, With a Mingled Belief in Buddhism.

## MANUAL LABOR A RELIGION

Declared Enemies of Destruction of Property, Human or Animal Life, and Oppose Soviet Government.

Yasnaya Polyana, Russia.—Fifteen young men, two young women and an elderly matron have recently established on the Tolstoy estate what they term "an improved bolshevik community." Described as an attempt to rectify failure of communism, the members of the colony are the declared enemies of the destruction of property, human or animal life, and thus are arrayed against the soviet government.

The members of the colony make a religion of manual labor and declare its chief tenet to be embodied in the phrase "Love thy neighbor as thyself." They declare themselves, like Count Tolstoy, "searchers for the truth in all things." They arrived here in early September with a permit from Moscow to occupy a portion of the estate now classed as a national institution.

**Teacher Organizes Movement.**  
A teacher, whose brother is director of the colony, organized the movement. The 18 members, all of whom profess the practical idealism of the Doukhobors sect, with a mingled belief in Buddhism, were allotted quarters in a once handsome but now tumble-down one-story building of the estate built in 1780 for the serfs of Prince Volkonski, father of Tolstoy's mother.

The new arrivals have made the building habitable and have started to prepare for the cultivation of the 100 acres included in their grant. Food so far has been supplied free by the soviet government, the same as to all visitors to the Tolstoy home. The three women do the cooking.

The correspondence came first in contact with a member of the colony in a rather strange manner.

After a long journey, he had been enrolled as a pilgrim at the Tolstoy home, according to the rules of the in-

stitution. He was given a bed in the ground floor room, characterized by a brick arched, a-room occupied by Tolstoy some fifteen years. Just as he was dropping off to sleep he was roused by pleading chords on the grand piano located in the room. The playing was done by a young man who wore high boots, a belted jacket and a sheepskin cap. Seeing the correspondent, he stopped playing and apologized, saying he didn't know the room was occupied. Then he went on to explain who he was and began to ask information about the possibility of walking to India, by way of Turkestan. He wanted to study philosophy there, he said.

The 100-acre farm includes a big or-

# Aerial Maps to Have Many Uses

Ross Field Officers Develop Photo-Technic to Meet Traffic Needs of Cities.

## NOT TAUGHT IN ARMY SCHOOL

Lenses Have Been Discovered Especially Adapted for This Type of Work—Great Aid in Surveying.

Arcadia, Cal.—New fields in engineering studies are being opened at the Ross field here, in the department of plotting from photographic maps, according to officers of the recently reorganized school. The plotting studio-room is equipped with an enormous photographic map embracing 250 square miles of territory, almost to Los Angeles, of which Arcadia is the center. The map is a mosaic of several thousand photographs taken by balloon or airship from an altitude of 300 feet.

As a result of these studies by the Langley Field, Virginia, and Arcadia schools, the two great airship centers of the army air service, a number of cities are planning to use aerial photographic maps in connection with city planning, traffic control, street widening and fire protection work, according to army officers.

Other uses to which photographic maps are being put are preliminary investigations of watersheds, hydroelectric developments, highway, railroad and canal location, forest surveys and various engineering works.

Army air officers have perfected automatic timing of exposures to cover the proper ground area, and at the same time secure the necessary overlap for the accurate fitting together, of individual negatives. This permits taking of pictures from the moving airship or airplane.

Lenses have been discovered especially adapted for this type of work, and the officers have developed the technique covering such details as the best height from which to take pictures for specific purposes, speed of airplane and maintenance of level flights to insure verticality of view. The maps now produced by air service photographers, according to officers, attain a high degree of accuracy and wealth of valuable detail.

Aerial photography is among the subjects taught at the Ross Field school. Air service officers point out that among points of particular value to engineering to be found in aerial photography are the speed with which such maps may be produced, ability to cover territory inaccessible on foot, comparatively low cost and impossibility of omitting any feature of the area photographed.

The mosaic map, army officers say, does not mean transit, stadia and plane-table are in the discard, but that engineering surveys made solely by these time-tried instruments will be out of date.

chard, planted by the famous Russian author, and one of the best acts of the newcomers was to whitewash all the trees. This operation was preceded by an animated discussion as to whether it should be done. The young men carefully debated this problem. If the trees are not whitewashed the orchard will be ruined by insects, but if the whitewash is applied the insects will die of starvation and it is wrong to destroy life. As the members of the colony are vegetarians and fruit is therefore the prime article of food to them, necessity prevailed over idealism and the whitewashing was done.

A second problem was solved much after the same reasoning. For many years the manager of the Tolstoy estate has been Prince Obolonski, who occupied a building once used by the author as a peasants' school. The newcomers, declaring that the presence of an overseer might restrict their "liberty of action," have decided that the prince must go, and the Obolonski family soon must seek food and shelter elsewhere.

# BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

## SERVE SONS OF VETERANS

During the five days of the Confederate Veterans' reunion, held at Chattanooga, boys scouts were on duty daily from 10 to 12 hours a day, meeting trains, acting as guides and messengers, serving sandwiches and coffee, helping manage traffic as well as other small and big offices in behalf of the veterans, who were loud in their praise of their young friends' work.

The following resolution was passed by the Sons of Confederate Veterans in assembly:

"Resolved, by the Sons of Confederate Veterans that a special vote of thanks be extended to the boy scouts of the city of Chattanooga for the magnificent manner in which they have discharged their duties during the reunion, and by their untiring efforts in behalf of the veterans of their city have shown plainly to all the people attending this reunion that they are worthy sons of worthy sires, and that they will keep up the spirit that has made the South famous in song and story."

W. N. Hudeburg, chairman of the reunion committee, remarked that if he had to name any one factor that deserved more mention than any others toward making the reunion a success he would name "that wonderful organization, the boy scouts."

## WHEN BOY SCOUT IS HURT



Practically Every Boy Scout Has the Ability to Render First Aid When Necessary.

## A DIFFERENT WAY

In commenting on the service rendered by scouts at the American Legion convention at Kansas City, Herbert Corey, a journalist, makes this interesting comparison:

"Time was when a kid was more or less of a nuisance around such a gathering as this. He was either in the hall, under everyone's feet, because he wanted to see, or being barred from the hall, he clustered in windows and looked through doors and saw anyhow. He had no more reverence for authority than an Eskimo has for the Grand Llama. He was engaged in learning something of this world he lives in, and he was learning in the time-honored way in which boys have learned—by being a terrible trial to his elders and by not being discouraged."

"The boy scout way has been a different way. All that energy and perseverance and courage that every proper kid displays as a matter of course in the current of his daily life has been turned to good account. Instead of being a nuisance, he has been made into a help. He has been taught to see the dignity and honor of service, too, so that no honorable task seems menial to him, and no obstacle is ever permitted to hold him back. If the Legion—valuing Americanism as it does and was shown by the resolutions adopted—does not take these boys into full fellowship of spirit—strikes out at it. The boys are already in."

## A HARDING TROOP.

Troop number 12 of Kewanee, Ill., has been reorganized and is now known as the Harding troop. On organizing the scout scribe wrote to President Harding asking for an autographed photograph if he cared to send one to the troop that was named after him. The President "came across" and the troop is now the proud possessor of a large photograph which bears the inscription "With Salutations to Harding Troop, Boy Scouts, Warren G. Harding."

## BLIND BOY IS EAGLE SCOUT

Although blind since he was ten years old, Albert Barnhardt of Bloomington, Ill., has been awarded the degree of Eagle scout by Bloomington Normal council, Boy Scouts of America, satisfactorily passing the 21 severe tests necessary to qualify. Barnhardt, whose home is in Mount Carmel, Ill., is proficient in his work at college, using books with raised letters and writing his examinations on the typewriter. He also is good in several branches of sport.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School Lesson

By REV. H. R. FITZGERALD, D. D., Faculty of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 22

### ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND RETURN.

LISSAH TEXT—I waited patiently for the Lord, and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry.—Isa. 60:1.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jehovah's Champion, Encouraged.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Finding and Finishing Our Task.

This lesson story proves Elijah to have been a man of like passions as we are (Jas. 5:17).

1. Elijah's Flight (vv. 1-14). Upon Ahab's return from the excitement on Mount Carmel, he told his wife all that Elijah had done—that even all her prophets had been hewn to pieces by the sword. This so enraged her that she sent a message of death to Elijah, who seems to have been waiting at the gate (v. 1, 2). This was clearly a bluff on Jezebel's part. Though Elijah had courageously stood before the king and the priests of Baal, he now covered before this woman and fled for his life. He seems to have failed at his strongest point.

2. Elijah under the Juniper tree (vv. 3-7). The juniper tree was a shrub of the desert which afforded shelter and protection to travelers from the burning sun by day and the cold wind by night. (1) His request (v. 4). This was that he might die. This was, no doubt, a foolish thing for him to say, but let us be as considerate toward him as was God. The discouragement, and even despondency, of Elijah was due to the nervous strain of about four years of unusual service for God, which culminated on Mount Carmel. Such nervous reaction is to be expected. (2) God's tender treatment (vv. 5, 7). (a) He gave him sleep (v. 5). "He giveth His beloved sleep" (Psa. 127:2). (b) He sent an angel to cook Elijah's meal (vv. 6, 7). The angel of the Lord is usually understood to be the second member of the Holy Trinity. If this be correct, then we see Jehovah-Jesus preparing food for His servant Elijah, as He afterward did for His discouraged disciples by Galilee (John 21:10). God again gave him sleep, and at the proper time again gave him food. Though Elijah wanted to die, God had something better for him, for in a brief day He met him with the "chariot of the Lord" and took him to heaven untouched by death.

3. Elijah at Beah (vv. 8-14). God had kindly ministered to His discouraged prophet so that he would be in a fit condition to receive the needed instruction and correction. Elijah had erred in running away from his field of ministry.

(1) God's interview with Elijah in the cave (vv. 9, 10). (a) God's question (v. 9). "What doest thou here, Elijah?" This was a stinging rebuke, though most kindly given. It implied that His appointed messenger was now far away from the field of duty. Elijah was not where God wanted him, but God sought him where he was. How blessed is know that "A God-forsaking sinner is not a God-forsaken sinner!" (b) Elijah's answer (v. 10). Elijah tried to vindicate himself by asserting his jealousy toward God—that in spite of all this the people had not only rejected his message and dishonored God, but had sought to destroy him. (2) God's interview with Elijah on the Mount (vv. 11-14). While standing before the Lord on the mount, God caused a mighty demonstration of wind, earthquake and fire to pass before him to show unto him the nature of the work which he had been doing for God, and to show him what was lacking in his work for the fullest attainment of success. Elijah had about him much of the whirlwind, earthquake and fire. His work had been terrifying and stirring, but it lacked in gentleness and love. This object lesson in the ways of God's working is a needed message for this age, which is so wonderfully characterized by noise and clamor. The world is not "taken for Christ" by the flashy energy and enthusiasm of conventions and committees, but by the quiet hours who go forth proclaiming God's Word in the energy of the Holy Spirit.

4. Elijah's Return (vv. 15-18). Though Elijah had erred, God brought him again into His service. How comforting is to know that God does not reject His servants because of their failures in times of despondency! He deals with them after the motive of their hearts. Elijah was nourished and instructed by the Lord and then sent on a high mission. God is a fine psychologist. He took Elijah out of himself by giving him a new commission. The most healing quality is that of work. Many bereaved ones have been lifted out of themselves by active ministry to others. Before God would come in His chariot to take Elijah home, He set him upon a threefold mission:

1. To anoint Hazael king over Syria (v. 15).

2. To anoint Jehu king over Israel (v. 16).

3. To anoint Elisha as his own successor in the Prophet's room (vv. 19-21).

## Make Requests Known Unto God.

"In everything by prayer and supplication let your requests be made known unto God." There is absolutely no restriction as to the kind of business that is to bring us to the throne of grace, and of course, there is no excuse for keeping any kind of a burden to ourselves. It is not only about what we call religious matters, or what we call important matters, that we are permitted to go unto God. Whatever touches our lives is of concern to our heavenly Father.

# SUITS FOR LATE WINTER; KNICKERS AND PETTIBOCKERS

SPRING has several things up its sleeve in the way of innovations and pleasant surprises in suits. We are promised that things "new and different" are to come within the range of the styles. Given three guesses, the fashion expert will probably predict; many three-piece, along with two-piece suits, the introduction of ingenious sleeves, contrasting cloths in collars and cuffs to replace fur or other winter trimmings, and an emphasis on sport styles—including many suits with knickers and capes in their composition. The use of home-

The exquisite finish and painstaking stitchery done by the natives of the Philippines and by the needle workers of France are here, to allure the American woman to their heights of elegance. She is learning that "there is nothing so beautiful as care."

In materials, cotton fabrics remain most important, beginning with fine batiste and mousook. There is a lot of pink shown in these fabrics. Some use has been made of dimities, in fine stripes and of shadow striped batiste, in both white and flesh tints. For heavier garments printed crepes are



Premonition of Spring.

spuns, tweeds, jersey cloth in these suits follows as a matter of course. But sport suits are another story.

There is a premonition of spring in the late winter suits shown in the illustration—in their outlines and certain details of their making—as in the treatment of the waistline, choice of material and general jauntyness of style. They might take a place among conservative spring models by the simple expedient of taking off their fur linings and replacing them with cloth. If one must have a suit or two for the period between seasons, either of these will prove a safe choice. The suit at the left is of Polart with fox fur in collar and cuffs and band of trimming on the coat. The straight-line loose coat holds an assured place in spring styles, so this suit is a good investment. The skirt is provided with a deep hem and may be lengthened to the regulation eight inches from the floor.

The youthful suit at the right, with chosen and for bloomers, knickers and pettibockers satens is in strong demand.

Speaking of these bifurcated garments, knickers and pettibockers will receive at least as much attention as petticoats on the part of makers of lingerie. They are made of the same materials as petticoats; the cotton ones of batiste and mousook and the silk ones of satins, crepe de chine and glove silk. The two models pictured show how attractive these convenient substitutes for petticoats are. In the knickers at the left of the picture, the scant fullness about the waist is all gathered in at the sides and back, over an elastic band. In the pettibockers at the amount of fullness and its disposition being governed by the figure of the wearer.

In French lingerie, silk appears to have absorbed the interest of its ingenious makers, and they have sent us sparkling and dainty things in pastel shades of flower-like colors along with



New Styles in Lingerie.

Its flaring box coat, merely needs to replace its fur collar with a throw collar of cloth and to dispense with its pockets or to make them of cloth to accommodate itself to spring weather and spring styles.

Now is the time of year when it is possible to get away from the winter of our discontent, even if we do not go farther than to the nearest dry goods store on a shopping tour. In January and February the stores are full of new lingerie and the dainty materials of which it is made. It is an inspiring display this season.

*Julia Bottomley*  
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**Earrings.**  
Most noteworthy among earrings are the drop effects. Sometimes these consist of a delicate chain supporting a single jewel while in other instances they comprise several chains strung with small stones. Again they may be in the form of a large pendant or tassel made of dull full-gree silver and devoid of stones.

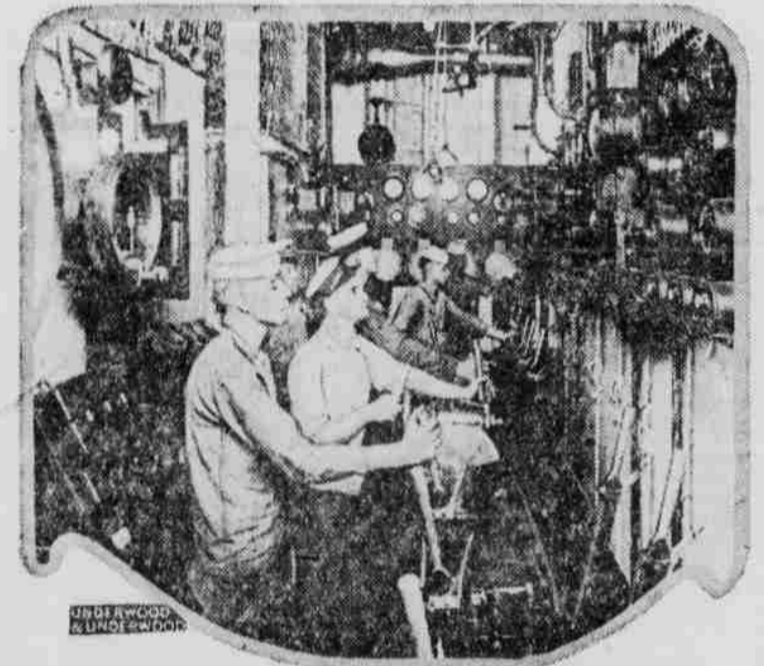
**Mending Lace.**  
An old lace mender tells of this way to mend lace. Sew a piece of paper

under the hole, if it is only a small one, then stretch back and forth on the machine until the hole is filled. Carefully pick the paper away.

**To Vary Lines of the Skirt.**  
Circular skirts and uneven hem lines are still in high favor, as is the use of aprons, tunics and loose panels to vary the lines of the skirt.

A submersible tractor has been developed capable of traveling in water to a depth of ten or twelve feet.

# Control Room of the Tennessee



The photograph shows the small room in which a few electricians control every movement of the U. S. S. Tennessee.

# WOMAN FORCIBLY FED IN RUSSIA

## Russian Red Goes on Hunger Strike in Prison.

Marie Spiridonova, Who Attacked Bolsheviks, Escaped Prison and Was Recaptured, Nearly Dies From Lack of Food.

Moscow.—Marie Spiridonova, social revolutionist leader, who broke with the bolsheviks over the Brest-Litovsk treaty, is dangerously ill in the Cheka hospital as the result of a hunger strike that lasted 15 days and was brought to an end through forced feeding.

Spiridonova is the acknowledged leader of the Russian peasants. She was banished to Siberia under the czarist regime for bombing a provincial official.

She denounced the Brest-Litovsk treaty in the fifth all-Russian soviet congress because she said it robbed

the peasants of their food and clothing. Spiridonova disappeared immediately after her inflammatory speech. Bolshevik leaders caused the report to be circulated that she was mentally unbalanced and had been placed in a sanitarium.

She was confined for a time in a building in the Moscow Kremlin, but managed to escape, and was not heard of for a long while. The cheka discovered her living quietly in an obscure section of Moscow and she was again imprisoned. After repeated attempts to get released, Spiridonova started the hunger strike which came near ending her life. She has been afflicted with tuberculosis for years as a result of her prison experiences under the old regime. The lack of food aggravated her malady and it was necessary to move her to a hospital and administer nourishment forcibly.

Spiridonova was a school teacher at the time she became a terrorist, and while still in her teens took up the de-

fense of peasants against the oppressions of government officials and landlords. She is now about thirty-five years old.

## U. S. BUYS \$100,000,000 TOYS

New York Bank Reports American Manufacturers Treble Output Since 1914.

New York.—More than \$100,000,000 was spent by the American people for toys and games during 1921, the National City bank has figured. The factory value of toys manufactured in this country has more than tripled. It was estimated, since the war cut off the supply from Germany. The value of toys made here in 1919 was given as \$40,000,000, compared with \$14,000,000 in 1914.

Toy imports declined from \$8,000,000 in 1913, to \$1,000,000 in 1918, while exports rose in 1920 to \$6,000,000 and to \$10,000,000 in 1921. Exports of American toys jumped from less than \$1,000,000 in 1913 to \$4,000,000 last year.

# Must Take Frank's Word, But Miracle Age Is Past

Syracuse, N. Y.—Syracuse coeds are furious over the "confession" of Frank Culver, Toledo, O., captain-elect of the 1922 Syracuse university football team, who admits he has never kissed a girl nor permitted any girl to kiss him in three years at the university.

He has had only one date and that when he was a freshman and forced to attend a dance because a sorority needed a man to fill in.

One co-ed takes his confession as a challenge and is out to break his record. He does not know who she is.

Income tax statistics show that there are only four persons in Illinois with an income of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

# RICH, IS TO WED CHAMBERMAID

Millions Suddenly Fall to Old Sailor—Women Seek Him in Marriage.

Paris.—The legendary "uncle in America," the dream of so many in France not born with silver spoons in their mouths, has materialized for Bernard Pouch Lancelo in the form of a remote relative named Seward, who emigrated to Argentina years ago and made \$7,250,000.

All these millions have suddenly come tumbling into the lap of a weather-beaten salt of fifty-seven winters. But at the moment he is living in a sordid inn at Dunkirk, dependent on old companions of adventure for frugal meals and tobacco.

Naturally, most of his correspondents are begging, but not a few are women anxious to marry him and help spend his money.

"Yes," the old salt confessed, blushing like a boy, "I'm going to marry Marthe Jauge, the best chambermaid

that ever made a bed. And nice to look upon, too."

Lancelo was a cabin boy at the age of twelve, has sailed around the world several times, had countless adventures, and during the war was torpedoed twice.

## \$50,000 GEMS IN COAL PILE

Procter Jewels Recovered at Home of Burglar Suspect in Dayton, O.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, stolen from the home of Col. William Cooper Procter, on November 28 last, has just been recovered in Dayton, O. It was found under a pile of coal in the cellar of the house occupied by Peter Velker, one of the men indicted in connection with the robbery.

A happy man needs no philosophy.