



MISS ELLA FLYNN OF YORK, WHO WAS "QUEEN OF THE TIGERS" AT THE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT AT NORFOLK.

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

Russian villages. There are 500,000 of them in Europe alone and they are also to be found along the Trans-Siberian railroad and in the valley of the Amoor river. They are the same everywhere, differing only as to the character of building material. In northern Russia and in the black zone the houses are log cabins, roofed with boards or thatched with straw. Further south where timber is scarcer they are made of sun-dried bricks or wattled twigs.

The ordinary village has but one street. It is a country road with grass along the sides, and back of this the huts, irregularly placed and running a distance of a mile or more up and down it. The cabins are seldom of more than one story and an attic. They have no gardens and often the barn will be a part of the house formed by a lean-to at the back. The common house is not more than twenty feet square and eight feet in height to where the roof begins.

Entering we first come into a sort of a storeroom filled with rude farming tools, old harness, and perhaps chickens and possibly a calf. From this we pass into the living room of the cabin. It is often the only room, being kitchen, dining room and sleeping room all in one. One-fourth of it is taken up by the oven or stove. This is built of bricks, a ledge being left under the roof large enough for a half dozen or more people to sleep here at night. They lay down in the clothes they wear in the daytime, men and women huddling together that the animal heat may aid the bricks in keeping them warm.

The furniture of such a house is scanty. There is a rude table, a few stools and a bench and it may be a box or so for clothing. In one corner you will see an icon, a picture of the Virgin or the Saviour with a candle burning under it, and if you are a good man you will cross yourself and make a prayer before this as you enter. There are no comforts of any kind and the ordinary farmer is almost as poorly housed as his cattle.

The most of the cooking is done in the oven, although the bread sometimes comes from the public oven belonging to the village. This oven, strange to say, sometimes forms the public bath house as well. After a big baking water is thrown over the bricks, creating a dense steam, and those who wish crawl in and parboil themselves. I am told that in some of the villages people of both sexes go into these baths at the same time, men, women and girls bathing together. Such baths are very cleansing. They open the pores of the skin and there is little danger of taking cold from them.

The food of the poorer farmers is chiefly rye bread and vegetable soup, with now and then a bit of fish or meat as a change. The soup bowl is put in the middle of the table and everyone dips into it with his own wooden spoon and thus carries the soup to his mouth. The peasants are fond of sour cabbage and cucumbers. Most of them have chickens and other fowls. They



MRS. MARY D. LYDICK OF HARTINGTON, Neb., WHO MADE A BRIDLE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

have cows. As a rule a family is well off if it has meat once a week.

One of their peculiar dainties is sunflower seeds, which the peasant carries about with him in his pocket and eats as we do peanuts. He uses the oil of such seeds for cooking and salads, and that to such an extent that sunflower farming has become a great industry. There are 700,000 acres of sunflower farms in central and eastern Russia, and 150 mills which press out 200,000,000 pounds of sunflower oil every year. The oil sells for 1 1/2 cents a pound, and the refuse is valuable for stock feed and also for pigeons and poultry. The sunflower crop is planted in the fall, the seeds being drilled in.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

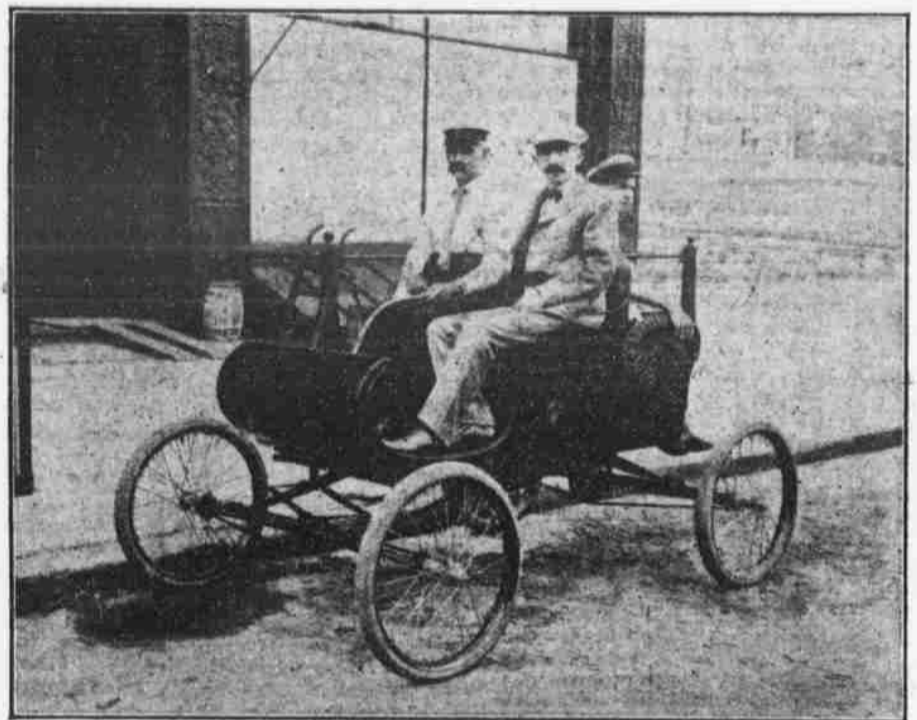
The American Mother

(Continued from Page Three.)

sultation room. We have too great respect for the womanhood of our land to stigmatize it with the infamy of a large and growing class that beset the physician in hysterical phrases that mean nothing less than the laying of murderous hands upon their unborn babes. They have been duly instructed in the black art of foeticide, but



L. L. BROWN OF SIDNEY AND THE STRING OF BASS HE CAUGHT AT OBERFELDER LAKE, LODGE POLE, Neb.—Photo by Dr. Breeds of Sidney.



AUTOMOBILE AN AID TO LITIGATION—V. P. MUSSELMAN AND C. C. CORKHILL OF OMAHA STARTING FOR A RUSH TRIP TO FREMONT —Photo by a Staff Artist.



S. I. KRENGEL, ATLANTIC, Ia.



MRS. S. I. KRENGEL, ATLANTIC, Ia.

they often first try to tempt a physician to give safety and professional responsibility to their plans. Thousands of American women of today are pastmasters in practices that rob the cradle of its jewel, the home of its joy and hope, the nation of its heritage, vouchsafed by the mingled blood of the Puritan and cavalier.

"Physicians must set their faces like flint against the common practice of abortion so prevalent among the women of America. Something must be done to stop this nefarious business. Young married women are early taught how to murder their unborn babes and so escape the temporary inconvenience of pregnancy. We are called in such emergencies to save them from the dangers that threaten, to remove the remains of their innocent and helpless victims, to comfort them by the assurances of our skill in overcoming the physical result of their baseness, and to cover up all evidences of their crime. How many times do you suppose that this crime has been committed in our land during the past year? I believe the time has come when physicians should assume the initiative in drastic measures to stamp out this

monstrous and growing evil. If reputable physicians would assist in the criminal prosecution of all such offenders it would be very markedly decreased after a few wholesome examples of civil and social retribution. Publicity would cure it. Laws should be placed upon our statute books making it obligatory upon physicians to report all cases of abortion to the local boards of health, giving the causes, age of foetus, and disposition of same according to the usages of a civilized nation. The physician is required by law to make a full report when the death of his patient occurs. Is an unborn child of so little consequence that his death needs no notice? Such a plan as herein mentioned would make effective the laws defining and punishing foeticide. Such an amendment or addition to our present laws would relieve physicians from 'particeps criminis' in an evil that is monstrous in all its aspects.

Such a provision in the laws of our several commonwealths is practicable and is demanded as an heroic and effective remedy for a condition so intolerable, so fraught with national danger and disgrace."

D. A. FOOTE, M. D.