

## Thanksgiving

Thank God for His favors,  
Abundant and deep—  
The days for our striving,  
The nights for our sleep.

The treasure He gives us  
All through the hours,  
The gleam of the sunlight,  
The perfume of flowers.

The song of the wildbirds  
In spring's lovely ways,  
The beauties and wonders  
We see through the days.

The laughter of childhood,  
The home hearth's bright glow,  
The sweet ties of kinship,  
Friends whom we know.

The harvest so bounteous  
That grows in our field,  
Filling our barns  
With generous yield.

Thank God for His favors—  
Today we bow low  
And whisper our thanks  
For the gifts that we know.  
—Katherine Edelman.  
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## CUT OUT WORRIES AT THIS SEASON

Let Thanksgiving Time Be  
Given Over Only to  
Rejoicing.

A story which has been told in the  
atrical circles for many years, relates  
the adventure of a comedian, long out  
of a job, who, in fear and trembling,  
sought employment from a gruff and  
hard-visaged manager. On being in-  
formed of his visitor's errand, the  
manager wheeled in his chair, fixed  
the unfortunate actor with a baleful  
glare and barked out, "All right, go  
ahead and be comical now. Make me  
laugh."

Something akin to the discomfiture  
of the actor thus peremptorily re-  
quired to be mirth provoking is often  
experienced by the citizen when it  
comes to complying with the official  
request to be thankful on the annual  
occasion set aside for that function.  
He may not feel at all thankful. He  
may have private griefs and anxieties.  
He may have domestic worries. He  
may be oppressed with a conviction  
of impending national disaster. He  
may feel it necessary to devote him-  
self pretty exclusively to worry.

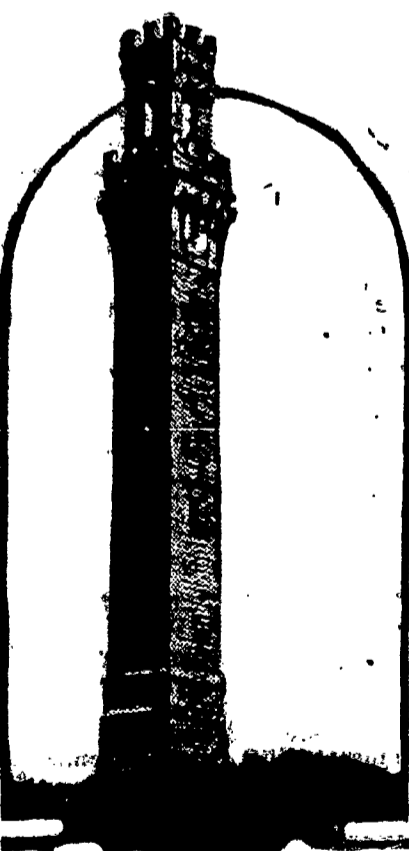
Therefore, on being commanded to  
be thankful at a certain time he is  
disconcerted and perhaps fails to bring  
himself into the desired frame of  
mind.

But it is a good idea, nevertheless.  
For the precise reason that most of  
us spend too much time in examining  
our causes for depression and in  
dwelling upon the reasons we may  
have for sorrow, regret or apprehen-  
sion. It is an excellent thing to be  
asked at a certain time to remember  
our blessings.

For we all have them, however  
much we may permit them to be ob-  
scured by our worries. Individually  
and nationally we have much to be  
thankful for and a few moments of  
thought will disclose ample reason for  
gratitude.



## HISTORIC SPOT



Monument marking the first landing  
place of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod.

## Sarah Hale's Good Work

Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of  
Godey's Ladies' Book, began a cam-  
paign of propaganda for having a  
statute fixing the day for the Thank-  
sgiving ceremony, and through her  
large influence and that of her mag-  
azine she caused so much agitation  
that in 1864 congress declared that  
the last Thursday of November should  
thereafter be a legal holiday.

Since then every President has  
issued the welcomed proclamation, and  
on the last Thursday of November  
the American people follow the ad-  
vice of Governor Bradford of the  
early Plymouth colony and "after a  
special manner rejoice together."

## BRINGING HOME THE TURKEY

When father brought the turkey  
home—  
You must remember that?  
The thrills—the wild excitement, too—  
From mother down to cat!  
No circus day in all Youth's years,  
No toy in Santa's pack,  
Outrivalled Dad when he came home—  
A gobble on his back!

When father brought the turkey  
home—  
I see him smiling now,  
Though neighbors, knowing our estate,  
Looked on and wondered how.  
We children did not understand,  
But, since I've heard Dad say:  
"Your mother joyed in sacrifice  
To make Thanksgiving day!"

When father brought the turkey  
home—  
Perplexities arose:  
Where would we keep it? Mother said:  
"The cellar, I suppose."  
We made a prisoner of our prey.



Put stones against the door.  
Then spent a sleepless night in fear  
We'd see him nevermore!

When father brought the turkey  
home—  
Dear mother used to say:  
"I need the wings to dust the hearth  
And brush the crumbs away."  
All other feathers would be ours.  
For Indians abhor  
To go unfeathered down the trail  
When counselling for war!  
—William Herschell, in the Indianap-  
olis News.



## Not Easy to Trace

### Ancestry of Turkey

There are some who claim that the  
turkey, which gets such a prominent  
place at Thanksgiving time, came from  
Mexico. Both the Mexican wild bird  
and our barnyard turkey have a  
creamy white on the tips of the tail  
feathers and on the feathers overlying  
the base of the tail. The wild turkey  
of the East is a decided chestnut  
brown. Very often a domesticated  
bird will appear very like its Mexi-  
can granddad, several times removed,  
except for a greater development of  
the fatty lobes of head and neck.

There are others who tell us that  
when the Spaniards made their con-  
quest of Mexico they found at Monte-  
zuma a fine zoological garden. In it  
were nearly all the native birds and  
animals, with many gathered from  
afar. Strutting about were the an-  
cestors of our domestic turkey. The  
zoo birds were domesticated. In the  
outlying country there were many  
wild brothers and sisters of these  
birds. Before the first quarter of a  
century was over some of the do-  
mestic birds had been transplanted to  
the West Indies and the Spanish main,  
where they were kept by colonists.  
By 1540 the turkey had made its way  
to England, and 30 years later was in  
high favor as the Christmas dish of  
the English farmer.

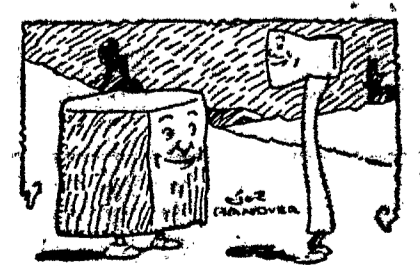
## Harvest Home Feasts Old English Custom

The following lines were often sung  
in rural England at the celebration of  
Harvest Home:

Harvest-home, harvest-home,  
We have ploughed, we have sowed,  
We have reaped, we have mowed,  
We have brought home every load.  
Hip, hip, hip, harvest-home!

Nowadays the last day of "carrying  
the corn" is not marked by such  
hearty rejoicing and feasting as for-  
merly. Most of the old harvest cus-  
toms have been allowed to drop. In  
many parts of England, Harvest Home  
was the name given to the festival  
celebrated in honor of the corn-gath-  
ering. In Scotland the term was Kirn.  
Kirn-supper was the name given to  
the meal, which was the principal item  
in the rejoicing. The word probably  
comes from "churn," as a churn of  
cream was often part of the materi-  
al entertainment. In the north of  
England the feast was called the Mall  
supper. Probably this term comes  
from the French meale (a scramble,  
mixture, or mingling).

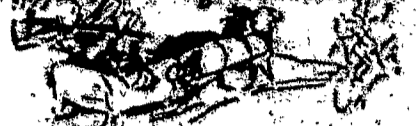
## NO, INDEED



Chopping Block (to Ax)—I don't  
see any turkeys following us around  
these days!

## Thanksgiving Day in New England

In Colonial times it  
was a day of homecoming  
giving thanks turkey and  
pumpkin pie—it was  
the Puritan Christmas,  
the one day of merry-  
making and cheer.



Grandmother had no farther to go  
than the cellar or the turkey pen to  
obtain the material for her Thank-  
sgiving spread.

But what about these luckless  
wights who had no ancestral farm-  
house to which they might repair on  
Thanksgiving day? Were they left  
desolate? Not at all. The innkeeper  
to the rescue. It seems that the old  
luns along the rock-bound coast fairly  
rivalled the homesteads in making  
merry on Thanksgiving. Heretofore  
Butterworth gives us a picture of that  
hospitable ordinary, the Inn of the  
Good Woman, that stood in the east-  
end of Boston in the early part of the  
Eighteenth century.

The sign of the Inn was a picture of  
a woman without a head, the sugges-  
tion being that the head is a dispen-  
sable part of a truly good woman, and  
that silence and service became the  
landlady. It is said that the device  
set many a woman's tongue to wag-  
ging, that the sign became the topic  
during the dinner hour, and that it is  
probable the discussions led to the  
first woman's rights opinions formed  
in old Boston town. In describing the  
life at the Inn of the Good Woman,  
the author doubtless shows what was  
being enacted in many another old  
Inn on Thanksgiving day. He says:

"The Inn of the Good Woman was  
famous for its humor and lively tales,  
and after-dinner stories on Thank-  
sgiving days were a feature of the  
period of political expectancy. Thank-  
sgiving was the Puritan Christmas,  
in Colonial times, the one day of merry-  
making and good cheer." After the  
morning sermon and the noon feast  
Thanksgiving afternoon and evening  
were seasons of social enjoyment,  
given over to music, riddle and  
story-teller. The wayfarer, the bach-  
elor, the traveler, the immigrant, all  
who were without an established home,  
found happiness in front of the great  
fires of the Inn and tasted the joys of  
the Inn of the Good Woman.

The Inn of the Good Woman had an es-  
pecially American cuisine on Thank-  
sgiving, says the author. "There the pe-  
ppery sausages were browned for all  
in the morning; the apple dumplings  
with potato crusts and pandowdy were  
served as a dessert at noon, and the  
hot gingerbread with like liberality at  
the evening meal. There the best,  
the dearest, the most thrilling of all the  
marvelous stories were told."

If one were a wayfarer, a bachelor,  
a traveler or an immigrant, and were  
permitted to take the trail of the yes-  
terdays, would not one seek to join  
the company at the Inn of the Good  
Woman this Thanksgiving day? Would  
one not feast upon the food of reason  
and the flow of soul, and in so doing  
be there one who would refuse a sec-  
ond helping of that pumpkin "cake"  
or pumpkin pie which the hostess of-  
fered? No; more likely one would, as  
one crunched the brown crusts and  
yellow meat, echo in silence the chil-  
dren's "Hurrah for the pumpkin pie!"  
—Kansas City Times.



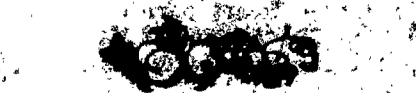
## HARD LUCK



"You seem worried, my boy."  
"I am, mister; you see I've been to  
three newboys' dinners and I'm afraid  
I can't git to the two others."

## Early Proclamations

History records that in 1793 Hall-  
fax proclaimed a day of Thank-  
sgiving to mark the peace that made  
Canada a British possession. Thirty-  
two years later, in 1795, Washington,  
first President of the United States,  
issued the first national Thanksgiving  
proclamation of that country. The  
day was more or less generally ob-  
served by a number of the States in  
succeeding years, and since Presi-  
dent Lincoln's call for its observance  
in 1864, has grown in significance, and  
has attained standing as a national  
holiday in the Republic.



## KING OF THE FEAST



## TIME TO ENUMERATE NATION'S BLESSINGS

## Americans Have Every Rea- son to Give Thanks to the Creator

It is in order at Thanksgiving time  
to pause to take account of the rea-  
sons why the nation should give  
thanks for blessings, in response to  
the President's proclamation. No per-  
functory feeling of gratitude is ade-  
quate. The people of America should  
thoughtfully consider the circum-  
stances of their life, the bounties they  
are enjoying, the opportunities they  
find in daily lives to advance and to  
justify themselves as members of  
society.

Let enumeration of the blessings  
that have been bestowed upon us as a  
people be a trite recital at best. They  
are well known, often related. They  
are evident in the daily goings and  
comings of all the people. They are  
part of the very atmosphere of every-  
day existence. Prosperity, employ-  
ment, security from aggression, a free  
choice of occupation, the chance for  
every man to rise to higher planes of  
social and business activity, a sound  
government based upon the highest  
principles of "self-determination," the  
administration of affairs entrusted to  
citizens of integrity and capacity—  
such are the fundamentals of American  
life.

To appreciate the blessings of  
American citizenship, especially in  
these times, it is but necessary to  
glance abroad, to other lands, where  
conditions are far less favorable to  
happiness and social development.  
Though scarred by the war, through  
the loss of a multitude of men, Amer-  
ica has received no deep wounds.  
Prosperity prevails in all sections,  
among all classes of the people. Here  
where this tale cannot be told. No  
grave anxieties beset this land. The  
prosperity is fair, undimmed by clouds  
of doubt or fear.

A strong, healthy people, thrifty and  
happy, aspirant for learning, eager for  
service, gifted with the richest boun-  
ties of nature! Americans have in-  
deed occasion to give thanks on this  
day, fervently and reverently, for their  
blessings.



## TO PILGRIM FATHERS

A view of the Pilgrim Fathers  
Memorial, unveiled at the Hudson  
river, England, near Ipswich, in  
honor of the party which left  
very wet and sailed on September  
16, 1620, from Southampton in the  
flower to America, in search of  
religious freedom. Also the  
place of stone from the famous  
mouth rock on which the Pilgrims  
landed when they arrived here.  
Irish, English and Dutch people  
tended the unveiling.

Significance of Day  
of Thanksgiving  
The idea of giving thanks is an  
ancient and noble one, for ingratitude is a  
vice which grows into a sin. The  
significance of the day may have been  
a beautiful harvest to the Pilgrims on  
their starry path, but to the modern farmer  
the day may mean a harvest of  
grains which do not mean a harvest  
of grain. We know of one family in  
the representative of a family  
conducted a dairy farm with their  
own strength and that of a few  
cattle. Today the farmer has  
generation on the dairy farm  
tractor, a milking machine,  
truck, power for sawing and  
a telephone and a radio. The  
six separate engines. This is  
of many modern farms and  
ably the older generation but  
they had more to be thankful for.  
But, anyway, no matter where we live  
and what our circumstances may be,  
we all have much to be thankful for.  
On this Thanksgiving day let us  
get our troubles and remember our  
blessings. —Herald, New York.



## December Thanksgiving

In 1865 Thanksgiving was cele-  
brated December 7. Previous to 1864,  
the time of Thanksgiving day had  
varied often. In 1864 President Lin-  
coln ordered a day of thanksgiving,  
the sixth of August, on account of the  
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## THANKSGIVING

I'm thankful for the sunshine and  
I'm thankful for the moonlight,  
I'm thankful for December's weather,  
and thankful for May's flowers.  
When I get up each morning I'm as  
happy as can be;  
And when I go to bed at night this  
world looks good to me!  
And on the day that's set apart for  
folks to hold Thanksgiving  
I celebrate with all my heart because  
I'm glad I'm living!



## True Gratitude Comes Along With Humility

The giving of thanks implies two  
things—that there are things to be  
thankful for, and that there is a  
Giver of every good and perfect gift  
to whom the thanks are directed. It  
has been said that ingratitude is one  
of the basest of sins, as of course it  
is, and also that it is one of the most  
common. Yet it is a natural for men  
and women to be thankful, and there  
are those who have not some things  
for which to be thankful—perhaps  
many of them. This day is usually  
devoted to a consideration of mate-  
rial blessings—that is, when it is  
given over to a discussion of things  
and problems, sometimes helpful, but  
often not.

Material blessings are by no means  
to be despised. Indeed they are  
to be despised at all. It is men who  
are properly grateful for these—grateful  
as the ancient Hebrews were  
to be by Moses—there would be no  
pride of wealth and no selfish use of  
it, or glorying in it. Against all this,  
the truly thankful spirit, with its  
sense of dependence on a higher power,  
is the surest antidote. There is a  
certain humility in true gratitude—a  
sort of feeling that one has had more,  
perhaps much more, than one's deserts.  
That indeed is usually the case. It  
is that out of material blessings  
may be born great spiritual strength.

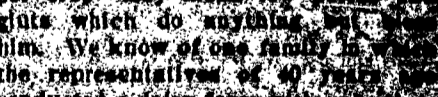
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## What's the Difference?

Between a man who says  
"I'm thankful for the sunshine and  
the moonlight," and a man who  
says "I'm thankful for the sunshine and  
the moonlight, and I'm thankful for the  
sunshine and the moonlight."

Just the difference between a man  
who says "I'm thankful for the sun-  
shine and the moonlight," and a man  
who says "I'm thankful for the sun-  
shine and the moonlight, and I'm  
thankful for the sunshine and the  
moonlight."

With a man who says "I'm thankful  
for the sunshine and the moonlight,"  
and a man who says "I'm thankful for  
the sunshine and the moonlight, and I'm  
thankful for the sunshine and the  
moonlight."

The difference between a man who  
says "I'm thankful for the sunshine and  
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