

TWO VIEWS of the WORLD



THE PESSIMIST.

Thanksgiving? Why should I be thankful? I've no millions piled away; People do not gladly cheer me; I have little time to play; Others go to view the wonders to be found across the sea; But I toil through all the seasons—there is little rest for me. All that I can earn is quickly claimed by those who lie in wait, Overcharging me in order that their profits may be great.

Why should I be thankful, brother? What I have I've had to get Through the hardest kind of digging; I have paid with honest sweat;

I have pushed ahead unaided, Fate and Fortune I've defied; I've refused to let them crush me, though they've often grimly tried. Why, therefore, should I be thankful? To my strength and to my will I'm indebted for permission to keep striving onward still.

THE OPTIMIST.

Thanksgiving! I am truly thankful, though I still must work away, Though there are no crowds to cheer me, though I've little time to play; Other men may look for pleasure, from the cares of duty free, Others know the joys of leisure, but there's little rest for me;

Yet how weak is he that sadly sits complaining at his fate; I have thanks to render gladly for a vigor that is great.

Why should I be thankful, brother? I that have to strive and sweat, Earning doubly, yea and trebly, all the blessings that I get?

I have marched ahead unaided, though my strength has oft been tried, I have kept my soul unswayed, I'm entitled still to pride;

I am thankful for my courage, thankful for an iron will, And the buoyant hope a thousand bitter failures could not kill.



CUSTOM HAS ALWAYS BEEN

Popular Error Holds That President Lincoln Issued First Thanksgiving Proclamation.

There is some discussion as to the origin of the present national custom of observing Thanksgiving day. It was held by a large number of people, until recently, that the custom was first established by President Lincoln during the Civil war. Examination of the records showed that this was a mistake. A number of the presidents who preceded Mr. Lincoln issued Thanksgiving proclamations, the practice dating back to Washington. They had been desultory, however, and there had been no regular repetition of the proclamation until after it had been issued by Mr. Lincoln.

The custom of observing a day of thanksgiving and prayer is as old as the civilization of the country. It was inaugurated in New England very shortly after the arrival of the first English immigrants, and it gradually became the day of all others in the year, for surpassing Christmas in the enthusiasm and universality of its observance. In the southern states, prior to the Civil war, it was quite general, though there was no common day of celebration. The governors of the states issued their proclamations without reference to the dates set by the governors of other states, and it not infrequently happened that the celebration would occur in Maryland on a day different from that which was observed in the neighboring states. There were commonwealths, prior to the Civil war, where no proclamation was issued, and there was no observance whatever.

The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln seemed to electrify the country and to cement the states in their observance of Thanksgiving, though there were commonwealths which for some years afterward selected a different date. This gradually ceased, until now the celebration has become a thoroughly national and universal event. For a while it eclipsed the Fourth of July, and in New England today it far surpasses Christmas in interest. With the disappearance of sectionalism, however, the Fourth of July has assumed its normal place in American holidays, and is not likely again, through any combination of circumstances, to lose it.

Thanksgiving Prayer.

For days of health, for nights of quiet sleep; for seasons of bounty and beauty, for all earth's contributions to our need through this past year, good Lord, we thank thee. For our country's shelter; for our homes; for the joy of faces, and the joy of hearts that love; for the power of great examples; for holy ones who lead us in the ways of life and love; for our powers of growth; for longings to be better and do more; for ideals that ever rise above the real, good Lord, we humbly thank thee! For the blessedness of service and the power to fit ourselves to others' needs; for our necessities to work; for all that brings us nearer to each other, nearer to ourselves, near to thee, we thank thee, O our Father!—Selected.

Some Appropriate Thoughts.

The general idea is that when we have an abundance of material good we should be thankful. Of course, the converse is equally true. And as this is a matter of interpretation for each individual, and as he sees many of his fellows who have prospered better than he, it disinclines him to give thanks. Another theory is that although we have meager possessions others have less, therefore we should be thankful. This is a mighty mean way to do. It's one way of crowing over your unfortunate neighbor, and is the quintessence of littleness. Another way is to thank God that your neighbors are no better off than yourself. This was the case of the old lady when the frost caught her garden truck. Still another is to take advantage of your neighbor and then return thanks that you are self-made and successful. And yet another way is to do your neighbor ere he does you and then give thanks, as David Harum would say. And there are those who profess thankfulness because matters might be worse. And that brings up the query whether matters ever are so bad but that they might not be worse. If not, then one might find an endless chain of thanksgiving if one could really be thankful to a being who would so dispose or order events as to produce so much misery. All these notions or conceits are more or less crooked.

For Which We Owe Thanks.

That we have much to be thankful for no one doubts or denies. It is not necessary to rehearse details. We know that we are a happy and favored people. We are rich, prosperous and free. Our problems, great as they are, are as nothing compared with those that are distressing the nations of the old world. But the things which we regard as blessings, and for which we are supposed to give thanks, are blessings only as we use them right, and only in so far as we humbly acknowledge that they are the gifts of God. The danger is, not that we shall attribute too much to the divine power, but that we shall take too much credit to ourselves. This has always been true. Far back in Old Testament times the people were warned against thinking that they themselves had got the wealth which they enjoyed, and were told that it was God who had given them the power to get wealth. The old religious idea, therefore, rather than the new one, makes—if it is correctly understood—for national and individual humility.

Blessings Enumerated.

As a nation we individual citizens of the United States have reason above all other peoples for the giving of thanks. Where others have within the year been menaced by war, by domestic disorder, by revolution within or enemy without, Americans have been at peace at home and enjoying peaceful relations with all the world. Our government has been honored with the leadership in a movement for the limitation and eventual ending of war. The broad principles of democratic government upon which our republic rests have been an inspiration to less favored peoples even in the most backward quarters of the earth.

PRETTY KNICK-KNACKS FOR CHRISTMAS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

There are so many designs in neckwear to choose from! Here are a few of them which are so faithfully pictured by the camera that it seems almost unnecessary to describe them. They set forth some of the attractive styles that the season has brought into vogue.

The berthas and collars combined, made of net and lace, are among the



most popular of styles. Plain or dotted net alone, or net combined with shadow lace, makes the body of the collar and fichu as a rule.

Plaitings are usually of net and are unhemmed on many of the fichus. The finest and airiest of machine made laces, as white as snow, in shadow lace and other patterns, make it possible to produce these neck-pieces at a trifle of cost.

For wear with either dresses or coats the sailor collar with fichu ends is made in the designs pictured here. Plain fine net is liked for edging the all-over lace. It is used as a flat binding in place of a hem and the addition of a fine cord of silk make an elegant finish at the top of the binding.

Little buttons, nearly always covered with silk, are liked on neckwear and they appear in all the designs.

Two jabots with silk turn-over collars are handsome designs for older women. These collars are boned at the sides and often adorned with small sparkling rhinestone buttons or silk-covered buttons matching the collar. Laces and nets are used for the jabots and when very sheer the plaitings are made double—that is, one falling over another, as shown in the picture.

High, close-fitting collars of net and lace are liked by young people. They are easy to make and a small bit of net and lace will furnish material for any one of a number of designs. They



are usually finished with a tiny cravat bow of velvet or silk ribbon. Buttons, too, play a part in their make-up.

Such collars should be boned at the sides and back. They fasten either with tiny hooks and eyes or beauty pins.

Very elegant little cravats of velvet ribbon serve as a background for medallions of hand-crocheted lace. These are worn by all the grown-ups, young or old, and make most acceptable Christmas gifts. The medallions are in the Irish lace patterns and very durable. They will outwear the bit of velvet, and stand laundering week in and out. The same medallions may be tacked to cravats of different colors from time to time. Bright green velvet ribbon, black and also vivid red are favorite just now.

Small flat cravat bows of silk are liked. They serve as a background for the new brooches and bar pins in novelty jewelry.

Neckwear will help out the Christmas shopper and any one who has time to make up these attractive finishing touches to the toilette at home will be able to gladden many hearts at Christmas time with little expenditure of money.

PICTURE FRAMES OF CRETONNE.



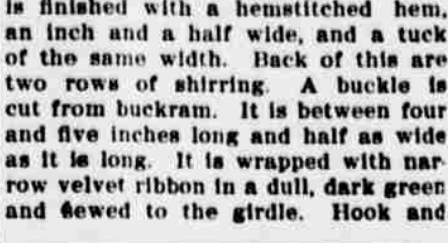
Picture frames are cut out of heavy cardboard and covered with cretonne. The back is covered with a strong, plain paper. Rings are added by which to hang them, or they may be made with a support, hinged to the back by means of a pasted bit of cloth, like an easel.

The question that perplexes us at Christmas time more than any other—except one—is "What shall I get for her?" And the exception is, "What shall I get for him?" Every year brings in a lot of novelties in dress accessories, house adornments and furnishings, jewelry and all the thousand and one things that women require, so that selecting a present for women, or girls is a matter of choosing one from among the many fascinating novelties displayed in the shops.

Fashion helps us out this year; such is the fad for sashes and girdles that everybody wants not one but several. So let "when in doubt buy a sash" govern you and you will probably succeed in delighting every one of those you remember with one of these tremendously popular and beautiful dress accessories.

Seven new models in sashes and girdles are shown here.

Examples of all the popular new ribbons appear in the sashes pictured here. In Figure 1, a wide, soft, messaline is shown which makes the most graceful of girdles. This one is in a deep rose color. The end of the girdle is finished with a hemstitched hem, an inch and a half wide, and a tuck of the same width. Back of this are two rows of shirring. A buckle is cut from buckram. It is between four and five inches long and half as wide as it is long. It is wrapped with narrow velvet ribbon in a dull, dark green and sewed to the girdle. Hook and



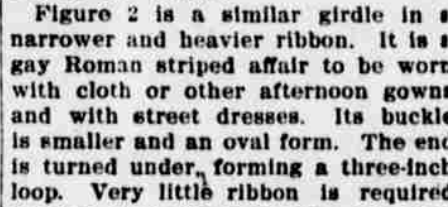
eye fastenings are provided and the girdle is boned at the ends and sides. It is to be worn with the fastening at the back, front or sides, at the pleasure of the wearer.

Figure 2 is a similar girdle in a narrower and heavier ribbon. It is a gay Roman striped affair to be worn with cloth or other afternoon gowns and with street dresses. Its buckle is smaller and an oval form. The end is turned under, forming a three-inch loop. Very little ribbon is required for this, about three-quarters of a yard for the average waist.

One of the prettiest designs is pictured in Figure 3. It is a plain girdle of black satin ribbon having two ends finished with plaid ribbon. It is boned at the gathered ends and fastened with hooks and eyes. The plaid ribbon is machine stitched to the end with white silk thread.

The plaid sash in Figure 4 is one of the smartest of the new designs. The buckle at the waist is made of silk in the prevailing color of the plaid and a second smaller buckle fastens the hanging loop and end together.

A more expensive ribbon is used for the next model than appears in any of the others. In Figure 5 a silk and velvet is shown having a dark green ground in satin with roses in subdued colors and foliage in blurred outlines covering the surface. The girdle is laid in loose, irregular folds and stayed with bones. The shorter end overlapping the girdle is thirteen inches long and the longer nineteen inches. The ends are finished with

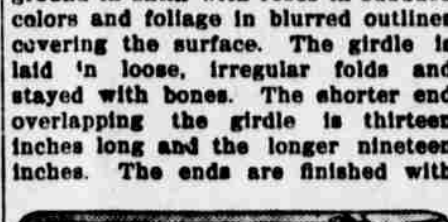


plain green velvet ribbon machine stitched to place. It is an inch wide. A gay ribbon in a broken plaid and new color is pictured in Figure 6. This is dark gray with blue and rose and green in markings and border. The buckle is in green velvet.

A plain tailored sash with plaited girdle is among the best and most popular of all the new ideas. It has a novel finish. A single end overlaps the girdle (which is stiffened with a small piece of buckram at this point). The end is laid in a shallow plait fastened with small silk covered buttons and a finish in the shape of two narrow ruffles is sewed under the ribbons to the buckram.

Narrow brocaded ribbons and many wide Dresdens appear among the dressier models. But above all the three-yard sash of wide black ribbon known as the "wishbone" sash has captivated the fancy of fashion's devotees.

Some women simplify the buying of Christmas presents by choosing some such pretty fad and confining themselves to this one article.



TO TAX M. O. HOUSES

KANSAS CATTLE MEN PLAY A NEAT TRICK.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

To Tax Mail Order Houses.

Taxation of Montgomery Ward Sears-Roebuck and all mail order houses that do business with the people of this state is the step which Representative George Jackson of Nuckolls county believes will ultimately be taken in Nebraska and other western states. He voices that opinion in a letter recently received by the state revenue and taxation commission.

They should be taxed on the volume of business done with the people of this state," he writes. "I do not believe that this step can be taken just yet, but we are undoubtedly drifting toward that very thing."

Mr. Jackson calls attention to another condition which confronts many of the sparsely settled counties of the western part of the state. Assessments in Kansas, for instance, have been made on March 1, and in this state one month later. In February, Kansas cattlemen drive their herds across the line into Nebraska and thus escape when the assessor makes his rounds in the Jayhawker state. Two or three weeks later they drive them back into Kansas and thus get out of the Nebraska assessor's path. Thus they escape taxation in both states.

The First "Buzz Wagon."

While neighborhood contests have been held in the past over claims to the title of "the oldest inhabitant," Nebraskans of the future are likely to tilt over the right to possession of the appellation, "the oldest chauffeur." The affair appears to be settled for a time by claims set up by Beers Johnstone, who, in a letter from his home at Henderson, Minn., informs Secretary Paine of the Nebraska Historical society that it was he who operated "Joe Brown's old steam wagon, scheduled to make the Nebraska City to Denver run in 1861." In the letter Mr. Johnstone informs the historical society men that the government appropriated \$14,000 for the construction of the ancient chug-wagon and for preparing a portion of the road over which it was designed to pass. Thus both the buzz-buggy and the good roads movements may be said to have had their birth in this state some fifty-two years ago.

Nebraska Well Represented.

Nebraska will be well represented at the big conservation meetings to be held in Washington, D. C., this week. The two meetings of special importance are the convention of the national association of conservation commissioners and the national conservation congress, and Nebraskans will take a prominent part in both of them. There will be at least five delegates from the state in attendance at both meetings. They are Chancellor Avery of the university, Dean E. A. Burnett of the agricultural college, Regent George Coupland, A. E. Sheldon of the Nebraska legislative reference bureau, and Dr. G. E. Condra, director of the Nebraska soil survey and executive secretary of the Nebraska conservation and public well fare commission.

Prison Association Issues Statement.

It having come to the knowledge of the Nebraska prison association that unauthorized solicitors are raising funds by asking aid in the name of the organization, its officers have issued a statement asking possible contributors to request credentials from any one claiming to be acting under its authority. The only authorized agents to secure funds in the state are Rev. B. M. Long, Mrs. Margaret Carns, officers of the association and resident directors in towns over the state, and all other persons claiming to represent the association are acting without authority and imposing upon its patrons.

War a Necessity.

War is necessary and must endure as long as nations last, is the opinion of former Prof. G. Langworthy Taylor of the university, in a recent lecture before the students at convocation. Professor Taylor has lately returned from a several years' trip in Europe and he bases his conclusions on wide studies he has made among many nations.

Construction work on the Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice Interurban will begin actively next spring.

Information relative to mobilization of Nebraska national guard companies has been asked for by the central division of the federal war department. The data sent to the department will include location and strength of each company, proposed regimental mobilization points and figures on transportation, time and cost to assemble the men. The request for the information is not deemed significant inasmuch as the Nebraska guard has recently undergone a reorganization and the changes have not been given in full to the federal authorities.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Already Engaged.

Ballie McTavish—An' so ye leave Giesca on Saturday. What are ye daein' the morrow night?

Mr. Jarvis—Tomorrow—Thursday? I've no engagement.

Ballie—And the next night?

Mr. J.—I'm free then, too.

Ballie—And what will ye be daein' on Saturday?

Mr. J.—On Saturday I dine with the Buchanans.

Ballie—Man, that's a peety. I want ed ye to tak' dinner w' us on Saturday.

A Lot of Racket.

Howard Elliott, the new president of the New Haven & Hartford railroad, was talking at a luncheon in New York, about a millionaire who had been boasting overmuch—boasting about his Raphaels, his Louis Seize furniture, his Gobelins and his Aubussons.

"Of course, he's a self-made man," said Mr. Elliott. "I'm very fond of self-made men. The only objection to them is that sometimes they've failed to put themselves together so as to work noiselessly."

The longest word in the English language is antitransubstantiationism.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle 10c.

High frequency electric apparatus has been invented for the use of barbers in massaging and shampooing.

Occasionally we meet people who are almost as smart as we are.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. Effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

35 Bushels Per Acre

Was the yield of wheat on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as fifty bushels per acre.

As high as one hundred bushels were reported in some districts for oats, fifty bushels for barley, and from ten to twenty bushels for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country five years ago from Denmark, with very little money. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 300 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 300 acres, which will realize him about four thousand dollars. His wheat weighed 68 pounds to the bushel and averaged over 85 bushels to the acre.

The thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders. Write today for literature, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates of Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, See Building, Omaha, Neb.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Men's \$2.50 to \$5.00
Women's \$2.00 to \$4.00
Children's \$1.00 to \$2.00

Buy buttons in 1914; now the largest ever made, 1 1/2 inch in diameter, 1/4 inch thick, 1/2 inch hole. Over 150 styles, made of the best material in the world. Guaranteed to last longer than any other shoes you buy.

W. L. Douglas shoes are famous everywhere. Why not give them a try? The value you will receive for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to last longer than any other shoes you buy.

Your dealer should supply you with them. Don't take substitutes. None are genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Since our first factory, direct from the factory by Parcel Post, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 South 4th, Brockton, Mass.

OVER 100 YEARS OLD Pettit's Eye Salve