

A Proclamation

IT IS RIGHT that we who are alive
 And masterful and free
 With hearts to hope and health to strive
 And blessed with eyes to see,
 Should sometimes, pausing in the stress,
 Acknowledge thankfulness—

FOR ALL the mornings that are fair
 And all the kindly winds that blow,
 For all the cheerful faces where
 The busy thousands come and go,
 For all the warm and peaceful nooks
 In which the weary may recline,
 For friendly looks and worthy books,
 For faith that may be yours and mine—

FOR EVERY glad and pleasing song,
 For every pasture that is green,
 For all the streams that wind along
 Where ripples flash and willows lean,
 For all the triumphs we have gained,
 For all the errors left behind,
 For all the tasks that have remained
 For hopeful, eager men to find—

FOR EVERY gladdened mother's prayers,
 For all the bliss that lovers claim,
 For every charm that beauty wears,
 For pride, for honor, and for fame,
 For morning and the hope it brings,
 For every cheerful, friendly face,
 For skill to do the useful things,
 For night, with each star in its place.

IT IS RIGHT that we who may engage
 In triumphs yet to be,
 Who, in the world's sublimest age,
 Are masterful and free,
 Should sometimes, in the strife and stress,
 Acknowledge thankfulness.

S. E. KISER

Feast Ever Part of the Spirit of Day

The modern Thanksgiving day observance is so broad in its contrast with pioneer days that there is a smile in the comparison. Comfort, luxury, organization mark the celebration of the event today. The Twentieth century farmer produces his crops under ideal conditions. He has no treaties of peace to make with Indians in order to plant and cultivate his crops. In the diary of an old New Englander is this line: "An Indian promise is no more than to have a pig by the tail," a sentiment born of difficulties with the savages. The Pilgrim fathers planted corn with seed in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Governor Wallace issued the first official Thanksgiving proclamation for Indiana, fixing the day for Thursday, November 23, 1839. No doubt there previously had been a general observance of the harvest's bounties among the pioneers of the state, but that was promoted by the churches, not by official designation of the day by the governor. President Lincoln officially restored the day in 1863, the first national act of the kind since the administration of President Madison. It is pleasant to picture how the Hoosier pioneers observed the day unofficially by "Harvest home" festivals in the churches, when prayer and thanksgiving were the program of the worshippers.

Early Indianapolis was built along White river. Farms were cultivated in the surrounding territory, and a good harvest was the basis for rejoicing. Sometimes there was feasting, the original idea of George Washington not having lost its meaning to the pioneer. Men went forth to the woods to bring in wild turkeys and other game that was worthy of being the "piece de resistance" of a harvest festival dinner.

Evolution of Today's Turkey.

Families gathered around tables piled high with wild turkey, venison, squirrel and other meats of the forest. Apples and the native nuts were spread in plenty over the house, and the men, if they were so inclined—and they usually were—took a nip from friendly jugs just to add enthusiasm to the day. Sweet cider had a habit of becoming jubilantly hard about the middle or last of November, and this, too, played a part in the merrymaking.

Sonnet for the Day

O, thankful, I, for food on table board,
 For sight of linen falling to the floor;
 O, thankful, I, and humble to a Lord
 A little time forgotten, sought once more.
 O, thankful, I, that I have grown so tall
 As to look on the world with simple eyes,
 That there is never day of year, I call
 Not unto some far being toward the sky,
 And thankful am I for the gift of song,
 Uncertain though it be as candle shine
 And small as light of taper. Praise it long,
 I know, and singing it, it shall be mine.
 Thankful, thankful, that this hour could be
 Set aside for thankfulness in me.
 —David Sutor in Chicago Tribune.

When the wild turkey became extinct, the domestic bird, now a national favorite in Thanksgiving feasts, found way to popularity. There is an impression that America imported the present species of turkey from Europe, but the fact is just the reverse. American turkeys were introduced first in Spain three centuries ago, and through processes of cross-breeding the present delight of America's Thanksgiving day was evolved.

Poultry raisers express the fear that unless the government experts at Washington, who are working on the problem, discover methods whereby domestic turkeys may be fortified against disease and proneness to die under adverse weather conditions, it will not be many years before turkeys will go the way of the dodo bird—become extinct. Farmwives, in many parts of the country, do not attempt to raise turkeys because of the prevalence or disease known as blackhead and humberneck. The government's experts are exerting every effort to find cures for these diseases, but complete success has not yet been attained, although a few remedies have been found fairly successful. Heavy rains are hard on baby turkeys, which drown easily.

Turkey Supply Falling Off.

The result of these failures in turkey-raising has been a greatly diminished production, and, of course, prices soar in consequence. Southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, in the last several years, have been showing increased production in turkeys. Most of the birds that find way to the metropolitan markets are from Texas and other Southwestern states, where the climate is right and there is plenty of room for range. New England states, original home of the American turkey, do not now produce enough birds to supply the demand for the metropolitan markets, although every town in New York, Boston and Philadelphia announces on the bill of fare, "Vermont turkey," or "Rhode Island turkey." The storage houses are filled with dressed turkeys that have journeyed out of the West, south and Southwest to make Thanksgiving a day of feasting for metropolitan epicures.

America's Thanksgiving dinner has, in the last twenty years, become a sort of international banquet. The turkey is a United States institution, but one finds on the table now Irish potatoes; a la Hollandaise, or Spanish style; vegetables from the imperial valley of Mexico, figs from Egypt, nuts and coffee from Brazil, almonds from Italy, grapefruit from Porto Rico, French pastry and perhaps Turkish cigarettes.

Thanksgiving day amusements have undergone as great changes as the bill of fare. The observance, as originally planned by the forefathers, called for attendance at church and an outpouring of gratitude for health and bountiful harvests. The Puritans held it to be a day of Sabbathlike sanctity. As the years rolled on, the element of rejoicing entered into the spirit of the day, and, after church in the forenoon and a feast at noon, the men engaged in mirthful games and banter, while the women sat around the "settlin' room" and gossiped of affairs that held their interest. In the country communities there were games of horse-shoe pitching, hop-skip-and-jump, foot-races and wrestling matches. Men of the neighborhood vied with each other

in these contests, which helped to make Thanksgiving day happy.

Thanksgiving Spirit Abides.

Changing years have brought changed customs, but the spirit of Thanksgiving still abides in the American heart, whatever the style of observance. In Indianapolis, as in other cities, scores of families are depending on the hotels and clubs to provide the Thanksgiving dinner, thus to ease the women of the household of the responsibilities. Hotel and club managers here say they are booked almost to capacity with table reservations calling for covers representing 10, 12, 15 and 20 persons. In other words, the family is going to "dine out" and let mother's Thanksgiving day be one of rejoicing, not drudgery.

It would be impossible for all families to eat at hotels and clubs—mothers know that! You can't change a sentimental mother. The result is that, in thousands of instances, mother refuses to consider any other situation than that of having her children at home for Thanksgiving day dinner. Turkey may not be the crowning viand of the meal, for there still remain chicken, goose and duck to top the menu. Mother knows, too, of other morsels that are the delight of her children.

Fact is, folk, Thanksgiving day is just another Mothers' day!—Indianapolis News.

Show Your Gratitude Throughout the Year

A beautiful story of true gratitude is told of a little child living in a poverty-stricken home. The mother had leaned a door shutter up in one corner of her cabin so that her shivering little ones could snuggle behind it from the icy wind. One of the children, creeping behind this poor shelter, said: "Mamma, aren't you sorry for the poor little children that haven't any door shutter to go behind?" In this child was exemplified the true sentiment of the gratitude expressed by the Pilgrim fathers.

Gratitude is the open door through which we enter into true peace and happiness, and this must find its rightful expression in unselfishness and consideration for others. What a different world it would be if the spirit of Thanksgiving day were to be demonstrated, not only on a special occasion but throughout every day of the year! Into the thought filled with gratitude, envy, malice, hatred and jealousy can find no entrance. Thus is not true gratitude a powerful factor in bringing peace and harmony to all mankind?—Exchange.



Joy in the heart, though there's frost on the ground,
 Thanksgiving day is the day of good cheer—
 Happiness, hopefulness, faith should abound,
 All through the year!

Peace in the soul, though the red leaves have blown,
 Thanksgiving day is the day of God's love—
 Lord, in the name of the mercies You've shown,
 Smile down from above!

Bookplates That Are Prized by Collectors

A bookplate is a typographical or pictorial label, used to denote the ownership of a book. Bookplates are considered to have had their origin in Germany, though an unsupported claim has been made that they were used in Japan in the Tenth century, and certain small clay tablets are believed to have performed in Babylonia and Assyria an office similar to that of the bookplate of today. The earliest printed bookplate we know today was used about 1480. From Germany the use of the bookplate spread to France and finally to all continental countries. The bookplate first used in America were of English make, brought over by the wealthy Colonists. They possess great interest as memorials of the old families; but the plates engraved by the hands of our first American engravers, Nathaniel Hurd and Paul Revere of Boston, Amos Doolittle of Connecticut and Alexander Anderson, easily surpass them in value. The earliest date on an American bookplate by an American engraver is 1749, on the Thomas Dering plate engraved by Hurd.

Tests Show Dog Has No Sense of Colors

Perhaps the most interesting development of experiments in Russia is the discovery that the dog is practically color blind. If he knows red from green or black from brown, it is only because he distinguishes a difference in the brightness of the two objects. In general, his sense of sight proved to be inferior to that of man, for though the dogs used in the laboratory were more keenly alive to motion than their human competitors, their vision for still objects was much fainter.

Dr. J. C. Warden and L. H. Warner, psychologists of Columbia university, proved that a dog's sense of smell is superior to that of man, a fact generally admitted. A German shepherd dog, for example, was able in every instance to pick out a small piece of pine wood that had been handled by her keeper even when the contact was only of two seconds' duration and the wood block was placed among 20 others that had not been touched.

Devil's Hoof Marks

Not every one has heard of the devil's hoof marks, which excited Devonshire and all England in the middle of last century—or the Berbalangs of Cagayan Sulu. The former were curious tracks in the snow over a large tract of country. The scientists of that day gave various explanations, many of them very dogmatic, but the country folk of the West were satisfied that the devil himself was abroad on that snowy night. Lieutenant Commander Gould of the Royal Geographical society in "Oddities, Some Unexplained Facts," published by Philip Allan, advances the theory that the trail might have been made by some unknown marine creature.

Record Hailstone

Doctor Hann, a German meteorologist, mentions a hailstone that probably holds the record. He says, "In the hall occurring in Austria (Styria and Carinthia) in early July, 1897, there fell hailstones weighing 1 kg. (2.2 pounds) or more." He adds that the largest hailstones are known to fall in subtropical latitudes, especially where the land rises somewhat above the level of the sea. In upper India, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor (especially Armenia), Australia, Natal and in the middle and southern parts of the United States there occasionally occur frightful hailstorms.

Man and Lower Animals

Horses do not smoke nor eat meat, yet they suffer from hardening of the arteries. This is a conclusion of the French Society of Comparative Pathology, which is devoted to the study of diseases in man and animal.

Further, animals suffer from emphysema and chronic rheumatism, hitherto thought peculiar to man. Nor is his inability to insanity an indication of man's intellectual superiority, the society having recorded cases of madness in animals and even of voluntary intoxication on substances which inebriate them.—Kansas City Star.

These Reporters!

A pretty girl who had spent a week at a summer resort, on her return home received a letter from a young newspaper reporter she had met.

As is customary in newspaper copy, the reporter had used a small cross every time he needed a period.

The communication puzzled the girl very much.

"What I can't understand," she confided to her best friend, "is that while he is very formal and circumspect in the tone of his letter, he finishes every sentence with a kiss."

Persian Rug Designs

In regard to significance of designs, authorities on oriental rugs say that the rug itself typifies the universe, and the various designs the ever-changing course of life. The principal color, if red, typifies life or victory; if blue, royalty; if white, purity; if green, devotion, and if black, evil. In patterns the swastika means good luck; the flower and knot, fortune and life everlasting, and the circle, immortality. The star of six points represents Allah.

Caustic Criticism of Present-Day Mothers

"We may talk all we choose about how the world has changed, how civilization has advanced, and so on, but the fact remains that the fundamentals have not changed one whit," declared Bishop Beatty in an address.

"To-day, just as it has been throughout the ages, the future of the race depends upon the mothers of the present. I fear for the future because of these present-day mothers. They leave the children too much to themselves and the lack of proper guidance is developing deplorable conditions.

"Too many mothers are like Mrs. Blank of Park avenue, who called her maid to her one day and said:

"'Fifi, look out the window. Is that child mine or does it belong to some neighbor? It's been hanging around here all day!'"

The Rose

The rose is said to have originated in Persia. It was used as a medicine and as a food by the ancients, and the Chinese still serve rose fritters at their New Year feast. By the Romans this flower was regarded as the symbol of silence as well as of love, and its name is a variation of the word Eros, the name of the god of love. In Rome it was used as an emblem of victory, of triumphant love and of pride and pomp.

By long association it was regarded as pagan, and after the founding of Christianity it was, therefore, in disgrace. Its beauty, however, was irresistible, and it soon became the flower of Christian martyrdom and the symbol of divine love, being used in sacred paintings along with the lily. Martin Luther took a rose for his official seal, and it is glorified in the writings of Dante. Today it stands for beauty throughout the world.

Hats Betoken Wealth

The Yamis, who live on a little island south of Formosa, have two ambitions—to build fine boats, whose sides they ornament with beautiful designs, and to possess silver hats—the larger the better, for by the measure of his silver hat is the prestige of the individual judged.

The first requirement is a quantity of silver coins, which are laboriously beaten with a stone into thin strips. The strips are then made into cone-shaped hats. Some of the hats belonging to the more affluent of the colony come down to the shoulders. An oblong opening is left for the eyes, so that the owner may survey the admiration his large hat attracts.

Jews and Samaritans

The historical origin of the hatred that existed between the Jews and the Samaritans may be found in the fact that when Sargon, the conqueror of Israel, destroyed the northern kingdom he repopulated Samaria with colonists from Babylon, Assyria and Cutha. Later instructors were sent to these people in the worship of Jehovah; but, when the temple at Jerusalem was being rebuilt, the Jews refused to allow the Samaritans to help, thus increasing the rift between the two peoples.

Notice by Publication on Petition for Settlement of Final Administration Account.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEB.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of JOHN Q. GREER, Deceased.

Persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 15th day of November, 1928, Rufus C. Long filed a petition in said county court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 3rd day of December, 1928, and that if you fail to appear before said court on the said 3rd day of December, 1928, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.

BRYCE CRAWFORD,
 County Judge.

H. J. Pinkett, Attorney
 PROBATE NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of MILFORD HALL, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 11th day of January, 1929, and on the 11th day of March, 1929, at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims from the 8th day of December, 1928.

BRYCE CRAWFORD,
 County Judge.

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