

A Day of Prayer and of Thanksgiving to God

For morning sun and evening dew,
 For every bud that April knew,
 For storm and silence, gloom and light,
 And for the solemn stars at night;
 For fallow field and burdened byre,
 For roof-tree and the hearth-side fire;
 For everything that shines and sings,
 For dear, familiar daily things—
 The friendly trees, and in the sky
 The white cloud-squadrons sailing by;
 For Hope that waits, for Faith that dares,
 For patience that still smiles and bears,
 For Love that fails not, nor withstands;
 For healing touch of children's hands,
 For happy labor, high intent,
 For all life's blessed sacrament,
 O Comrade of our nights and days,
 Thou givest all things, take our praise!

—Arthur Ketchum.



The Story of the Turkey

IN 1620 the Puritans discovered New England, and the next year, when they were going to have their first Thanksgiving dinner, they discovered the turkey. It was a small boy in his Thanksgiving composition. Thus he settled, to his own satisfaction at least, a long-disputed question—when and where the first turkey was found. A century ago wiser heads than his did not find the question easy to dispose of, and their discussion was important enough to attract the attention of the learned Prof. Beckmann. Some claimed it was first found in Africa, whence it was brought in early days for the banquets of the Romans. Others believe that, because of its name, it must have come from Turkey—a term then applied vaguely to Tartary and even to Asia in general. Its German name, kalkuter, led to the assertion that the first specimens had been shipped from Calcutta; but those inclining to this opinion were laughed at by others, who said that kalkuter was simply the German attempt to express the bird's cry. A few believe that the bird was an importation from the new world. And while learned heads wagged over the problem the turkey went straight on gobbling its way into European barnyards. It was introduced into England as early, some say, as 1524, and at a banquet given by Queen Mary in 1555 young turkeys are mentioned as the

greatest delicacy on the table. In a curious old book called "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," by Tusser, are to be found the lines:

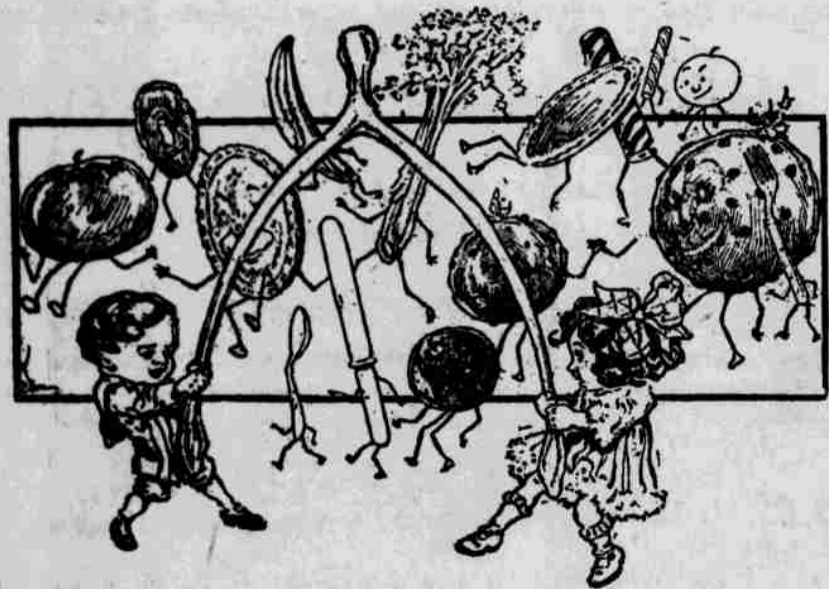
Beefe, mutton and pork, shred pies of the best;
 Pig, veal, goose and capon and turkie well dressed;
 Cheese, apples and nuts, jollie carols to hear,
 As then in the countrie is counted goodde cheese.
 Here is proof that the modern upstart of a turkey was already rivaling in favor the classic capon with the British farmer.

The Jesuits long were credited with having introduced the turkey into France from Spain. This may account for the lifelong animosity to the Jesuits of the great critic Boileau of Louis XIV's time. For Boileau, as a child, fell one day in his father's barnyard, and before he could pick himself up was so severely bitten by two old turkey cocks that he suffered from the effects for many years afterward. What more natural than that he should hate the Jesuits?

The first official mention of our national bird in Italy is in 1557, when the magistrates of Venice, in an ordinance to suppress luxury, forbade its presence at any tables but those of the clergy, the nobility and their own. In 1570 Bartolomeo Scappi, chief cook to Pope Pius V., gave in his cookery book several recipes for roasting turkeys and dressing them with chestnuts and garlic which have not been improved upon to this day—in Italy, at least.

J. F. D. Smythe, who wrote in 1784 a "Tour of the United States of America," declared that in the unsettled country back of Virginia he saw wild turkey flocks of more than 5,000; while in the woods of Pennsylvania they were so numerous that their eggs were easily found by the farmers' children and carried off to be placed under setting hens. No doubt turkeys were abundant enough within gunshot of the Plymouth settlement, and for this very reason would have formed, even had they been less delicious in flavor, the piece de resistance of that first Thanksgiving feast with which ever since they have been inseparably connected.

The Wishbone—A Thanksgiving Hint



Are you sad, or are you jolly,
 Do you blame yourself for folly,
 When there's nothing but the wishbone left?
 Are you full, or can you eat
 (After gobbling turkey meat)
 All the satisfying things that make
 Thanksgiving day complete,
 When there's nothing but the wishbone left?

Better spare the juicy turkey;
 Then you'll still be looking perky
 When there's nothing but the wishbone left.
 For the goodies, in a flock,
 Like to jump around and mock
 Little folks who've gobbled gobble men
 till they can hardly talk,
 And there's nothing but the wishbone left.

CARPENTERS' CAMPAIGN CARD.

You Should Join the Carpenters' Union Because

1. In union there is strength.
2. It pays to be a union man.
3. It tends to raise wages.
4. It resists a reduction in wages; organized labor seldom suffers a reduction in wages.
5. It is the only way to gain shorter hours.
6. It makes labor respected.
7. It gives men independence and self-reliance. We are too often afraid of our employers.
8. It develops brotherhood. We are too often jealous of one another.
9. It makes a shop a better place to work in and the world a better place to live in.
10. It helps the family. More money means a better home, better clothes, better food and more comforts.
11. It stands for arbitration of differences with employers.
12. It pays sick, disability and death benefits.
13. Your common sense approves it.
14. Your duty to yourself and family demands it.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in convention held in Chicago, August 12, 1881, with 12 local unions and 2,042 members. Today it numbers 1,917 local unions and more than 200,000 members.

The objects of the organization are to discourage piece-work; to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; to assist each other to secure employment; to reduce the hours of daily toil; to secure adequate pay for work done; to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to improve the trade and to furnish aid in cases of sickness, permanent disability or death.

Apprentices over 17 years of age and under 21 and candidates over 50 years of age can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members entitled to benefits of that class, viz: \$50 in case of death.

A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership must not be less than 21 and not over 50 years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair-builder, ship joiner, mill wright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car-builder or be engaged in running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages.

It pays a wife funeral benefit from \$25 to \$50; members' funeral benefit from \$100 to \$200 and disability benefit from \$100 to \$400. In these benefits \$455,432.36 have been expended during the past two years, and \$1,934,

396.66 since the year 1883 when these benefits were first inaugurated. In the past quarter of a century \$2,000,000 was spent by the local unions for sick benefits and the sum of \$747,073.19 was expended by the general office for strike and lock-out purposes. This is fully \$4,681,469.85 expended for benevolent and charitable purposes.

It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully \$11,000,000 more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities than they would have received if they did not belong to the organization at all. At the same time it raised the wages of the non-union men. It also reduced the hours of labor to eight a day in 689 cities and nine hours a day in 804 cities, not to speak of many cities that have established the Saturday half-holiday. By these means 30,000 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. All carpenters are eligible to membership and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent and up-to-date mechanic to join the Carpenters' Union of this city without further delay. It is to your interest to hold membership in such a growing and powerful body.

UNION PRINT SHOPS.

Printeries That Are Entitled to Use the Allied Trades Label.

Following is a list of the printing offices in Lincoln that are entitled to the use of the Allied Printing Trades label, together with the number of the label used by each shop:

Jacob North & Co., No. 1.
 Chas. A. Simmons, No. 2.
 Freie Presse, No. 3.
 Woodruff-Collins, No. 4.
 Graves & Payne, No. 5.
 State Printing Co., No. 6.

Star Publishing Co., No. 7.
 Western Newspaper Union, No. 8.
 Wood Printing Co., No. 9.
 Searle Publishing Co., No. 10.
 Kuhl Printing Co., No. 25.
 George Brothers, No. 11.
 McVey, No. 12.
 Lincoln Herald, No. 14.
 New Century Printers, No. 17.
 Gillispie & Phillips, No. 18.
 Herburger, The Printer, No. 20.
 Van Tine Printing Co., No. 24.

Tell the merchant you saw his ad in The Wageworker. Boost!

FORMERLY A UNION MAN
LEON E. CLIFFORD
 PIANO TUNER
 WITH
PRESCOTT MUSIC CO.
 UNION-MADE PIANOS
 Artistic and High-Grade

Ask for Them at Retail Stores

THE HARDY GLOVE

DISTINCT IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

UNION MADE

THE ONLY GLOVE MADE WITH SEAMS BETWEEN THE FINGERS

MNFR'D BY
 THE DEPUTY-SPANGLER HAT CO.
 LINCOLN, NEB.

Ask for Them at Retail Stores

Roseine Oil

The Best Light for the Eyes

Pure Pennsylvania Cylinder, Engine and Dynamo Oils
 Rex Axle Grease : : : French Automobile Oils

Marshall Oil Co.
 LINCOLN

GET AN OVERCOAT

The
ARDOC
 Four in One

A simple turn of the lapel and you have an Auto, Rain, Dress or Opera Coat. A Coat with Superior Tailoring. New patterns received by express this week, all sizes are now represented in our complete stock.

**Men's Sizes, \$20
 \$22.50 @ \$25**

Young Men's Sizes ^{Second Floor}
 \$10, \$15, \$20
 and \$25

MAYER BROTHERS